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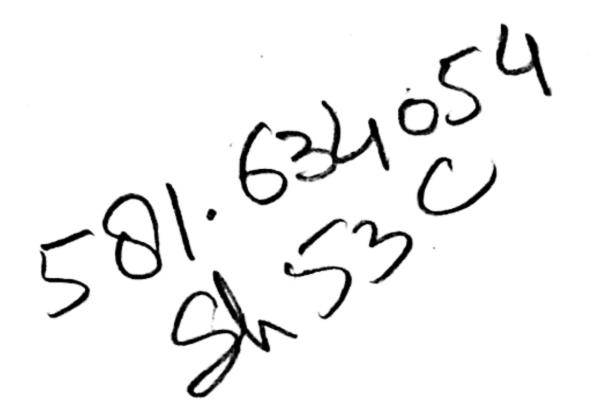
CATALOGUE OF INDIAN SYNONYMES

OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS,
PRODUCTS, INORGANIC SUBSTANCES,
&c., PROPOSED TO BE INCLUDED
IN THE PHARMACOPŒIA
OF INDIA

By
MOODEEN SHERIFF

PERIODICAL EXPERTS BOOK AGENCY D-42, VIVEK VIHAR, DELHI-110032

9/3, RAJPUR ROAD, (1st. FLOOR).
DEHRADUN-248001



Published in 1869. 1st, Reprint Edition 1978.

Printed at Jayyed Press, Billimaran, Delhi-110006.

CONTENTS.

						1	age.
PREPACE		•••				• • •	vii
APPIXES A	ND PREFIXES	REQUIRE	IN EAC	H LANGUAGE	TO DES	SIGNATE	
PLANTS (OR THEIR PART	S AND PR	ODUCTS,	& c	•••	•••	1
SYNONYME	S OF MEDICIN	AL PLANT	s, DRUGS	&c., WITH E	(PLANATO	DRY AND	
	TIVE REMARK		• • •			•••	13
Addenda	*	•••			•••		265
TABLE OF	THE METHOD	OF TRANSL	(TEBATIO	N ADOPTED IN	THE CAT	LOGUE,	
FOR RXP	RESSING THE	VERNACUL	ar Synon	TMES IN ENGI	ISH CHAI	BACTER.	287
EXPLANAT	tion of the In	NITIALS AN	D NAMES	ATTACHED TO	THE BOT	TA NICAL	
NAMES	AND SYNONYMI	29	•••	•••	•••	•••	325
NAMES OF	THE BOOKS, &	tc., consu	LTED IN	PREPARING TH	E CATAL	GUE	881
A-PPENDIX	(remarks on	so me Ind ig	jenous Ca	thartics and E	metics)	•••	339
INDEX OF	THE BOTANIC	AL NAMES	USED AS	Synonymes,	AND ME	TIONED	
IN THE	REMARKS, AI	DENDA, A	ND APPE	NDIX	•••	• • •	373
	ENGLISH SYN		•••	•••	• • •	•••	882
	ABABIC	do.	•••	•••	•••	• • •	409
,,	Persian	do.	•••	•••	• • •	•1•	430
"	HINDUSTANI	do.	•••	***	•••	•••	449
"	DUKHNI	do.	•••	•••	•••	•••	479
**	TAMIL	do.	•••	•••	•••	•••	506
"	TELUGU	do.	•••	. •••	• • •	•••	582
* **	MALYALIM	do.	•••	•••	***	•••	562
,,	CANARESE	do.	•••	•••	•••	•••	582
"	BENGALI	do.	•••	•••	•••	•••	595
"	SANSCRIT	do.	•••	~**	•••	•••	615
"	MAHBATTI	do.	•••	•••	•••	•••	624
"	GUZBATTI	do.	•••	•••	•••	•••	684
**	CINGALESE	do.	•••	•••	•••	•••	646
,,	BURMESE	do.	•••	•••	•••	•••	659
	ERRATA	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	674

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PREFACE.

A few years since, I had an occasion to pay attention to the vernacular synonymes in some works on Materia Medica and Botany. While I was much impressed with the importance and usefulness of the subject, I found it blended with a great inaccuracy and confusion. I was about rectifying these defects in a work, when it was my privilege to be called upon officially to contribute to the Pharmacopæia of India, vide Circular Memorandum No. 2824, dated 7th August 1865, from the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, which was accompanied with the 'Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 28th July 1865,' and Dr. E. J. Waring's lists of medicinal plants, &c.

On the receipt of these documents, I immediately thought of the subject I was previously meditating upon, and with a wish to see the Pharmacopæia as free as possible from the defects just alluded to, I prepared a Table of Vernacular Synonymes of the medicinal plants, drugs, &c., proposed to be included in that work. The Table was composed of 12 languages, besides the Latin and English; viz., Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Dukhni, Tamil, Telugu, Malyalim, Canarese, Bengali, Mahratti, Guzratti, and Burmese, and the synonymes in all these languages were expressed in their native characters as well as in English.

In preparing this Table, although I consulted a few works, yet, for the reason already mentioned, I thought it

advisable to depend chiefly upon the names found out by myself. With this view, I had personally examined with several native practitioners, druggists, &c., all the plants known as medicinal in many localities of Madras, eluding the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens, and ascertained their names without any reference to books. The drugs in the bazaar, together with several other plants which were sent for from distant places, were next examined, and their names found out in the same manner.

The Table was then forwarded, as a part of my contribution, to the Committee of the Pharmacopæia of India, on the 7th February 1866, and returned to me on the 9th July of the same year, with a copy of the following Despatches and Orders:—

- ' Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 6th July 1866.
- Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George; dated India Office, London, 31st May 1866, No. 43.

Letters from Dr. Waring, dated the 26th April and 15th May 1866, with enclosures in origi-Letter to Dr. Waring, dated the

I forward herewith copies of correspondence with Surgeon E. J. Waring, M.D., with enclosures in original, and I have to request that the necessary measures may be taken by you for meeting, if practicable, the wishes of the Pharmacopæia of India

Committee, in regard to the printing at Madras of Mr. Moodeen Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants, under that Officer's supervision.

From Surgeon E. J. Waring, M.D., Editor of the Pharmacopœia of India, to the Under Secretary of State for India, &c., &c., &c.; dated 34, Talbot Road, Bayswater, 26th April 1866.

By desire of the "Pharmacopæia of India" Committee, I have the honor herewith to transmit a Table compiled by Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff of Triplicane Dispensary, Madras, containing the names of upwards of four hundred Medicinal plants of India, in twelve Eastern languages, in Vernacular aud English characters

CATALOGUE OF INDIAN SYNONYMES OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS, PRODUCTS, INORGANIC SUBSTANCES, &c., PROPOSED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PHARMACOPŒIA

OF INDIA.

Affixes and Prefixes required in each language to designate plants or their parts and products, &c.

I. TREE, SHRUB, OR HERBACEOUS PLANT.— Shajar منبات, plur. Ashjar اشجار, Nabat نبات, plur. أنبات Nabat Nabátát با تات به (Arab.) Darakht برخت, plur. Darakhtahá درختها or Darakhtán درختها . (Pers.) Pér بو ٿيا ن plur. Butiyán , بوٿي Búti ; پيڙين plur. Butiyán , پيڙ Maram டிர**ட், plur. Marangal ட**ரங்கள் ; Chedi செடி, nlur. Chedigal செடிகள். (Tam.) Mánu கூக், plur. Mánulu మానులు: Chettu చెట్లు. plur. Chetlu చెట్లు. (Tel.) Maram മരം, plur. Marannal മരങ്ങ്ക ; Cheti ചെടി , plur. Uhețikal ചടികം (Malyal.) Mará ಮಠಾ, plur. Maragaļu ಮರಸ್ಥಳ: Gida ಗಿದ್ದಾ plur. Gida-galu ಗಿವಗಳು. (Can.) Gáchh; Brikhya. (Beng.) Vrikshaha, plur. Vriksháha. (Sans.) Jháda, plur. Jhádí. (Mah.) Jháda, plur. Jhádá. (Guz.) Gaha, plur. Gas. (Cing.) Sippin, plur. Sippinmiyáá; Apin, plur. Apin-miyáá—or in combination, Pin, plur. Pin-miyáá; Bin, plur. Bin-miváh. (Bur.)

HII. GRASS.—Tibn بنبن, plur. Atbán شيش, إلى بنين, plur. Hasháyash حشيش. (Arab.) Káh s b, plur. Hasháyash عشا يش (Arab.) Káh s b, plur. Káhá له ك ; Giyáh على بالا. (Pers.) والله بالا. (Pers.) والله بالا. (Hind.) Ghans بالا. (Duk.) Pullu المنهية, plur. Ghánsán بالا. (Duk.) Pullu المنهية, plur. Pullugal المنهية (Tam.) Gaddi xa, plur. Gaddilu xaw; Kasuvu على بالا. (Basuvulu على بالا. (Malyal.) Hullu حسي، plur. Hullugalu على الله بالا. (Can.) Gháns; Khér. (Beng.) Trinam, plur. Trináni. (Sans.) Gavat. (Mah.) Gháns. (Guz.) Tana or Tanakol. (Cing.) Miye, plur. Miye-miyáú. (Bur.).

IV. FRUIT (not including Pod or Legume).— Samar برما, plur. Asmar بنا، (Arub.) Bar برما, plur. Barha برما, plur. Asmar بند و Pers.) Phal بند و (Hind.) Pandu بند و plur. Panduvah بند و السلام السلام و السلام و

plur. Káyakal acous. (Malyal.) Hannu ze, plur. Hannugalu ze, (Can.) Phal. (Beng.) Phalam, plur. Phaláni (Bans.) Pandú; Phal, plur. Phalá. (Mah.) Phal, plur. Phalá. (Guz.) Gadi; Ká or Káya. (Cing.) Así, plur. Así-miyáá; atí, plur. ati-miyáá.—or in combination, Sí, plur. Sí-miyáá; Ti, plur. Ti-miyáá. (Bur.).

V. POD OR LEGUME.—Ghiláful-quinit غالف القطنيت ولله والله و

VI. SEEDS.—Bazr بزر or Bazr بزر , plur. Buzúr بزو , plur. Hubúb بزو , plur. Hubúb بزو , plur. Hubúb بنز ; Dánah بنز ; Dánah دانه ; Dánah النبخ ; Dánah بنز ; Dínah بنز ; Dínah بنز ; plur. Dáné بنز ; Dínah بنز ; plur. Bínján (Tam.) Virai هاهسه , plur. Viraigal هاهسه في و المناسبة و ال

(Can.) Bij; Bichi. (Beng.) Bijam, plur. Bijáni. (Sans.) Bi, plur. Byá; Bij, plur. Bíjá. (Mah.) Bij; Bi. (Guz.) Aṭṭa; Bija. (Cing.) Asi, plur. Asi-miyáá—or in combination, Zi, plur. Zi-miyáá; Si, plur. Si-miyáá. (Bur.)

VII. NUT.—Ḥab حب , plur. Ḥubūb حبو. (Arab.) Khastahai أستغوان , Ustakhán نخسخ , plur. Khastahá إستغوان , Ustakhán إستغوا الله . (Pers.) Guthli كتهلي الله . (Pers.) Guthli المتغوا اله . (Pers.) Guthli كتهلي , plur. Guthliyán المتغوا الله . (Hind.) Guthli كتبليان , plur. Guthliyán كتبليان , plur. Guthliyán كتبليان . (Duk.) Koṭṭai @காட்டை , plur. Koṭṭaigal @காட்டை . (Duk.) Koṭṭai @காட்டை , plur. Kurukkal கினைக்கை , Anṭi ஞானி , plur. Anṭikal ஞானிக்கை (Malyal.) Goṭṭi கூழி, plur. Goṭṭigalu கூழி, váṭe கூழி, plur. Váṭe-galu கூழி, plur. Goṭṭigalu கூழி, plur. Anthólá. (Mah.) Goṭli, plur. Goṭtiyo. (Guz.) Aṭṭa; Koṭṭa. (Cing.) Asi, plur. Asi-miyáá—or in combination, Zi, plur. Zi-miyáá. (Bur.).

VIII. FLOWERS.—Vard), plur. Varúd المرافقة (Arab.) Gul الله إلى (Pers.) Phál الله (Arab.) Gul الله إلى (Pers.) Phál الله (Hind.) Phúl إلى الله الله إلى ال

IX. BUDS.—Zahr زهار, plur. Azhar زهر (Arab.) ازهار. (Arab.) والمسادة, plur. Ghunchaha فنحبه , plur. Ghunchaha بكني (Pers.) Kali فنحبها,

plur. Kaliyán ձևև (Hind.) Kalli κ, plur. Kalliyán ձևև.
(Duk.) Moggu Θωπές, plur. Moggugal Θωπές κάτ. (Tam.)
Mogga τως, plur. Moggalu τως κω. (Tel.) Moţṭa 6205,
plur. Moṭṭukal 6205 κω. (Malyal.) Moggú τως, plur.
Moggugalu τως κως Magge της, plur. Maggégalu της και (Can.) Kali (Beng.) Mukulam, plur. Mukaláni. (Sans.)
Kali, plur. Kalé (Mah.) Kali, plur. Káliyo. (Guz.)
Moṭṭa. (Cing.) Ánoun or Ang-oun, plur. Ánoun-miyáá or
Ang-oun-miyáá. (Bur.).

X. LEAVES — Varaq راق, plur. Ouraq برائي, plur. Bargahá بركت. (Pers.) Pát بات بات بات بات العدى. (Pers.) Pát بات بات بات بات العدى العدى

Potta. (Cing.) Akháv or Kháv, plur. Akháv-miyáá or Kkáv-miyáá; Sikháv or Tikháv, plur. Sikháv-miyáá or Tikháv-miyáá. (Bur.).

XII. ROOT OR RHIZOME—Aṣl إصل , plur. Uṣúl إصراب (Arab.) Bikh بيخ , plur. Bikhhả بيخ . (Pers.) Jar بيخ , plur. Jaṛśn بيخ , plur. Jaṛśn بيخ , plur. Jaṛśn بيخ , plur. Jaṛśn بيخ . (Duk.) Vér Gaiń, plur. Vérgal Gaiń கன். (Tam.) Véru, தல், plur. Vérulu தல்ல. (Tel.) Véra Gaio, plur. Vérukal, Gaiosa , Múlam عام , plur. Múlaṇṇal عام . (Malyal.) Béru ஆல், plur. Bérugalu ஆல்ல். (Can.) Shikar; Jar; Múl; Hinar. (Beng.) Múlam, plur. Múláni. (Sans.) Mulí, plur. Mulé. (Mah.) Jad, plur. Jado. (Guz.) Múl. (Cing.) Amie, plur. Amie-miyáá; Anú, plur. Anú miyáá,—or in combination, Mi, plur. Mi miyóá. (Bur.).

NIII. BULB OR TUBER.—Aslussitabr اصل السطبر, plur. Usúlussitabr اصل المدور; Aslul-mudavvar اصل المدور, plur. (Arab.) Bikhe-mudavvar اصل المدور (Arab.) Bikhe-mudavvar اصلاً والمدور (Pers.) (Pers.) اصلاً والمدور (Pers.) (Duk.) اصلاً والمدور (Bikhháé-muddavar) والمدور (Duk.) المدور (Bind.) Gaḍḍah المنافية والمنافية والمنافية

XIV. WOOD.—Khashab خشب. (Arab.) Chób چوب الاست. (Pers.) Lakri الكتى plur. Chóbhá جوبها , plur. Lakriyán الكتويان . (Hind. and Duk.) Kaṭṭai هندى , plur. Kaṭṭaigal

டைகள்; Chakkai சக்கை, plur. Chakkaigal சக்கைகள். (Tam.) Kaṭṭa கூ, plur. Kaṭṭalu கூல; Chekka கேட், plur. Chekkalu கக்டுல. (Tel.) Muṭṭi ஓதி, plur. Muṭṭikal ஓதிக்க்; Taṭi கை, plur. Taṭikal கைக்க். (Malyal.) Kaṭṭige செல் ரீ, plur. Kaṭṭigegalu செல் ரீரை (Can.) Kaṭt: Káshtha. (Beng.) Káshṭam, plur. Káshṭáni. (Sans.) Lákaḍa, plur. Lákaḍé. (Mah.) Lákḍu, plur. Lákḍá (Guz.) Thén, plur. Thénmiyáá; Sissa. plur. Sissa-miyáá. (Bur.).

XV. GUM OR RESIN.—Ṣamagḥ من , plur. Ṣumugḥ كرج , plur. Auluk على . (Arab.) Kouj كرب كرب الله . (Arab.) Kouj على . (Arab.) Kouj كرب كرب الله . (Pers.) Gond كرند , plur. Gondén كرند . (Hind.) Gond كرند , plur. Gondán كرند . (Duk.) Pishin الله في , plur. Pishingal الله في . (Duk.) Pishin الله في , plur. Pishingal الله في , plur. Pashakal ما كوند . (Malwal.) Gondu من , plur. Pashakal ما كوند . (Malwal.) Gondu من , plur. Gondagalu من من , plur. Anțagalu عن , plur. Gondagalu من , plur. Anțagalu عن , plur. Gonda, plur. Gondá; Dink. (Mah.) Gun ; Gundar. (Guz.) Melliyam. (Cing.) Asi, plur. Asi-miyáá; —— or in combination, Si, plur. Si-miyáá. (Bur.).

Essential oil, Aitr المطان المعارب ال

ணத், plur. Yaṇṇegalu ணத் கல்; Dhrati த 8, plur. Dhratigalu கு 8 க் ல். (Can.) Tail; Tél. (Beng.) Tailam, plur. Tailáni. (Sans.) Téla. (Mah.) Tél. (Guz.) Tel. (Cing.) Si, ptur. Si-miyáá. (Bur.).

XVII. SPIRIT.—Khamar خمر, plur. Khumur أخمور, plur. Sharabat شرابك. (Arab.) Mai براب , plur. Sharabat شرابك. (Arab.) Mai برابك. (Arab.) Mai برابك. (Pers.) Sharab برابك. (Pers.) Sharab برابك. (Pers.) Sharab برابك. (Pind.) كامرابك. (Duk.) كامرابك. (Pind.) كامرابك. (Duk.) كامرابك. (Duk.) كامرابك. (Pind.) كامرابك. (Duk.) كامرابك. كامرابك. (Duk.) كامرابك. كامرابك. (Tam.) كامرابك. كامرابك. (Tam.) كامرابك. (Tel.) Charayan عند المنابك. (Tel.) Charayan عند المنابك. (Takaram المنابك. (Takaranınal المنابك. (Malyal.) كامرابك. كامرابك. كامرابك. كامرابك. (Malyal.) كامرابك. كامرابك. (Beng.) Madyam. (Sans.) كامرابك. (Mah.) Daru. (Guz.) Arak or Araku. (Cing.) Aye, plur. Aye-miyáái. (Bur.).

AVIII. MILKY JUICE.—Laban الباري, plur. Albán الباري, plur. Shírhá الباري, plur. Shírhá الباري, plur. Shírhá الباري, plur. Shírhá الباري, plur. Pálgal الباري, plur. Pálgal البارية (Tam.) البارية ال

XIX. WHITE.—Abyaz ابيض (Arab.) Supéd ابيض (Pers.) Suféd ابيل (Hind.) Ujlá اجلي , or Ujlí اجلي , or Ujlí اجلي الكان , or Ujlí الكان , or Ujlí الكان , or Ujlí الكان , Ouk.) Vellai الكان , Venmai الكان , Vella على , Vella على , Vella على , Vella الكان , Vella الكان , Vella الكان , Vella الكان , Oudlyal.) Bili على . (Can.) Dhóp; Sádá. (Beng.) Shvéta ,

Dh-oulam. (Sans.) Pándhara. (Mah.) Ujlo; Dhólo; Saphéd. (Guz.) Sudu. (Cing.) Aphiyu or Phiú. (Bur.).

XX. BLACK.—Asvad اسود. (Arab.) Siyáh اسود. (Pers.) Kálá کلای (Hind. and Duk.) Karuppu. (Hind. and Duk.) Karuppu. (Hind. and Duk.) Karuppu. (Tam.) Nalla خي. (Tel.) Kara هن المنابع ال

XXI. RED.—Aḥmar مراد (Arab.) Surkh احر (Pers.) الله (Pers.) الله (Hind. and Duk.) Shivappu هامانان (Tam.) الله (Tam.) الله (Tel.) Chem عامة (Chovanna عامانان (Malyal.) Kempu عمى (Can.) Rakto; Lál. (Beng.) Lóhita; Rakta. (Sans.) Támbaḍa. (Mah.) Lál. (Guz.) Rat or Rata. (Cing.) Aní or Ní. (Bur.).

XXII. YELLOW.—Aṣfar أصفر. (Arab.) Zard زرد (Pers.) اصفر. (Hind. and Duk.) Maṇjá ωஞ்சா. (Tam.) Pasupu بيلي (Tel.) Maṇṇa عصص، (Malyal.) Haļadi ప్రవి. (Can.) Haldiá; Jard. (Beng.) Pita. (Sans.) Pivaļa. (Mah.) Piļu. (Guz.) Kahá or Kahápáṭa. (Cing.) Avá or Vá. (Bur.).

XXIII. GREEN.—Akhṣar اخضر. (Arab.) Sabz سبز (Pers.) Hará المرب or Harí هري. (Hind. and Duk.) Pach-ch-ai المؤهدة. (Tam.) Pach-cha هري. (Tel.) Pach-cha ماي. (Malyal.) Hasaru. من (Can.) Hará; Sabujh. (Beng.) Harita. (Sans.) Hirva. (Mah.) Sabaz; Haru. (Guz.) Pach-cha; Kola-páṭa. (Cing.) Asain, Sainsi or Sénzi. (Bur.)

XXV. SWEET.—Haló على. (Arab.) Shírin المنابع. (Pers.) Mithá المنابع منتها منتها المنابغ. (Hind.) Mithá المنابغ منتها المنابغ المنابغ. (Duk.) Tittippu المنابغ المنابغ

XXVI. SOUR—Ḥámiz حامض. (Arab.) Tursh ترش. (Pers.) Khaṭṭá الله or Khaṭṭí كبائي. (Hind. and Duk.) Pulippuபு هالناب. (Tam.) Pulla على. (Tel.) Puli الله (Malyal.) Huli من (Can.) Amlá; Khaṭá. (Beng.) Ámlá. (Sans.) Ambaṭa. (Mah.) Kháṭu. (Guz.) Ambul. (Cing.) Akhiṇ or Akhing (Bur.).

XXVII. BITTER.—Muri مناف (Arab.) Talkh عناف (Pers.) Karvá مناف or Karví كناف (Hind. and Duk.) Kashappu مناب (Tam.) Chédu تاهند. (Tel.) Kaipa هناف (Malyal.) Tikta ق (Can.) Tito; Titá. (Beng.) Tikta. (Sans.) Kadů. (Mah.) Kadavu; Kadu. (Guz.) Titta. (Cing.) Khága or Akhá. (Bur.).

Peru பெரு; Perin பெரின். (Tam.) Pedda ஆ். (Tel.) Valiya படில். (Malyal.) Doddá ස්සූ. (Can.) Bara; Mahá. (Beng) Mahá; Brahata. (Sans.) Thóra. (Mah.) Móṭu. (Guz.) Lokka; Mahá. (Cing.) Kigi, Aki, Agí or Gí. (Bur.):

XXIX. LESSER OR SMALLER.—Ṣigḥár عنار ; Ṣagḥir (Arab.) Khurd خود ; Kóchak كوچك (Pers.) Chhóṭá و المعادل و

Arab.) Tar تر (Pers.) Kach-chá رطب or Kach-chí رطب (Pers.) Kach-chá من المعلى المعلى

XXXII. WILD.—Barri بري; Ṣaḥrái محرائي. (Arab.)
Dashti محرائي. (Pers.) Jangli. جنگلي. (Hind. and Duk.)
Káṭṭu காட்டு. (Tam.) Aḍavi ఆడు. (Tel.) Káṭṭa ఉర్యం!
(Malyal.) Káḍu काळ; Aḍavi లావు. (Can.) Ban; Banér;
Janglér; Jangli. (Beng.) Aṭavi. (Sans.) Rána. (Mah.)
Jangli. (Guz.) Val. (Cing.) To. (Bur.).

XXXIV. EUROPE OR FOREIGN.—Viláyatí ولايتي. (Hind. and Duk.) Shímai కొయ్యం. (Tam.) Shíma శవం or Síma సీమ. (Tel.) Shíma అన్నం. (Malyal.) Shíme స్విమ or Síme స్విమి. (Can.) Biláti. (Beng.) Viláyati. (Mah.) Viláti. (Guz.) Raṭa. (Cing.) Simbo or Timbo. (Bur.).

$\mathbf{A}.$

1. ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS, W. et A. (Cap-sules of).

Bámiyá باميا (Arab.) Bámiyah باميا (Pers.) Bhindí (Pers.) Rám-turí باميا (Rám-turá) باميا (Hind.) (Hind.) ام ترائي or Rám-turál بامين (Hind.) الم ترائي (Duk.) Vendaik-káy வெண்டைக்காய். (Tam.) Benda-káya வக்கலை (Tel.) Ventak-káya வெண்டைக்காய். (Tam.) Benda-káya வக்கலை (Malyal.) Bendé-káyi விரு கி. (Can.) Dhéras or Dhénas; Rám-torai. (Beng.) Dárviká. (Sans.) Bhéndá. (Mah.) Bhíndu. (Guz.) Banda-ká. (Cing.) Youn-padi-sí or Youn-padi-ti. (Bur.).

The Hindustani and Bengali synonymes Rám-turí and Rám-torai are also occasionally applied to the fruit of Luffu acutangula and L. pentandra, but they are correctly applicable only to the capsule of A. esculentus. The names of the two former are as follows:—

L. acutangula, Roxb. Turí or Turái. (Hind.) Torai and Jhingá. (Beng.).

L. pentandra, Roxb. Ghí-turí or Ghí-turái. (Hind.) Ghirtatorai, Ghirta-jhingá, Porul, and Dhundul. (Beng.)

2. ABELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS, Moen. (Seeds of).

விடா; Káṭṭuk-kastúri காட்டுக்கள்தாரி. (Tam.) Kastúribenda-vittulu தத்தைக்கையை (Tel.) Káṭṭu-kastúri கூந்கையூலி; Kastúri-veṇṭa-vitta கணுலி வெணு விணை. (Malyal.) Mushak-dána. (Beng.) Mushak-dána. (Guz.).

Though this plant is occasionally met with in the gardens and fields, and can be very easily cultivated, its seeds are not sold in the bozaars of Santhern India. But what is some times known as Mushk-dánah in the bazaars of Madras are the seeds of Psorglia corylifolia, which are deceitfully sold under that name by some native druggists who take advantage of their knowledge of both being of the same size, having an aromatic smell, and bearing some resemblance to each other in their appearance. Although the seeds of the variety of A. moschatus found in Madras, &c., are of the same size and color as the seeds of P. corylifolia, they can be readily distinguished as follows:—

Seeds of A. moschatus.

- 1. Kidney shaped, slightly compressed, striated or marked with minute parallel elevated lines of the same color, and present a small but very distinct hilum in the concave border.
- 2. Brown in color, and about two lines in length.
- 3. Smell like thet of the pure musk, though very faint, not being distinctly perceptible unless the seeds are put in the mouth and chewed or rubbed between the fingers.
 - 4. Teste not bitter.

Seeds of P. corylifolia.

1. Oval or oblong, and

- 2. Brown or dark brown in color, and about two or two and a half lines in length.
- 3. Smell aromatic, but musty or unctuous.
 - 4. Taste slightly bitter-

The Mushk-danak of Calcutta; which is one of the few medicines I have not as yet obtained, is said to be much larger (the size of a hemp seed) with a very distinct smell of musk, and will not therefore be easily confounded with the seeds of P. corylifolia are combifolia or any other seed.* The seeds of P. corylifolia are commonly sold in almost all the large bazaars of India, and their native names will be found in the Catalogue under their proper head.

The names in the text are those that are generally known to the native practitioners, druggists, and others who are acquainted with the nature of the seeds of A. moschatus; but the plant is often recognised at Madras by the Tamil names 'Shi-mai-vendaikkáy' (Europe or Foreign Abelmoschus) and 'Kattu-vendaikkáy' (Wild Abelmoschus), by those that are not acquainted with them. The former name is applied to the plant when it is found in the gardens, and the latter when it is m. t with in the fields.

In many works, including the Materia Indica and Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, &c., 'Kala-kustooree' or 'Kalee-kustoorie' and 'Kal-kusturee' are given as the Hindustani, Bengali, and Dukhni synonyms of the plant; but they are neither correct nor recognisable. Their meaning is black musk, but as the musk is black itself, it is not probable that such a name is applied to any plant or seed for the sake of distinction.

The Tamil names found in Rottler and Winslow's Dictionaries, are very incorrect. They are Pottagat-tutti, Irattagat-tutti, Vayat-rutti, and Vattat-tutti, and are applied to A. moschatus, under the name of 'Hibiscus abelmoschus, L,' which is one of its synonyms. From the word 'tutti' they are likely the names of some species of Sida or Abutilon.

The Telugu name 'Karpúra-benda' is applied to the plant in Flora Andhrica, which means the camphor Abelmoschus. Whether this name is in use in any place or not, it is not correctly applicable to the plant, since it has no smell of camphor whatever.

Like almost all the plants in Rheed's Hortus Malabaricus, there is also a name assigned to A. moschatus, under the head of 'Arab.' (Vol. II. Tab. 38) which will induce the reader to

^{*} I received a specimen of Mushk-dánah from Hyderabad just as this part of the Catalogue was passing through the press. There is no difference whatever between these seeds and the seeds of A. moschatus at Madras.

think that it is an Arabic name. In reality there is not a single Arabic, Persian, or Hindustani name in the whole work, and what is found under the above head is an attempt to express the Malyalim names in Arabic or Persian character, which is generally either very imperfect or incorrect.

The literal meaning of 'ba-lu-wa', the Burmese name found in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, is a demon's bamboo, and therefore it appears to be more applicable to a species of Bamboo than to the A. moschatus. The same name with a slight alteration is found in Judson's Burmese Dictionary, page 238, viz., ba-lu-leva, and is applied to the 'musk plant.' Whether this musk plant is the musk-mallow (A. moschatus) or some other plant; is very doubtful; because the name is generally considered to be applicable to a plant whose leaves are very thick and broad; hence its meaning, the demon's palm.

3. ABRUS PRECATORIUS, Linn. (Country Liquorice bush—Seed of.)

Five varieties of this plant are found in the vicinity of Madras, and I believe this to be the case all over India. They are named in all the languages included in the Catalogue according to the color of their seeds. viz.. red. white, black, yellow, and blue or purple. The red is the most common variety, and is generally known by the names inserted in the text without the distinction of color.

The seeds are named Aninuddék and Chashme-khurós in Arabic and Persian in allusion to their resemblance to a cock's

eye, and the names are restricted to them all over India, except in Bombay and a few other places, where they are also applied to the seeds of Adenanthera pavonina, for a similar reason.

In many works (Flora Andhrica, Brown's Telugu Dictionary, Bailey's Malyalim Dictionary, Garret's Canarese Dictionary, Reeves' 'Carnatica' Dictionary, &c.,) the names Yashtimadhukam and Atimadhuram are applied either to both the root of A. precatorius and of Glycyrrhiza glabra, or to the former alone. This is incorrect as well as a source of confusion. The names belong only to the true Liquorice root (G. glabra), and they cannot be correctly applied to the root of A. precatorius, unless the word Indian or Country is added to them as follows:—

Náṭṭu-yashṭi madhukam, Náṭṭu-atimadhuram. (Tel.) Náṭ-yashṭi-madhukam, Náṭ-atimadhuram, Náṭ-iraṭṭimadhukam. (Malyal.) Náṭ-yashṭimadhuká, Náṭ-atimadhurá. (Can.).

I have repeatedly examined this root both in the fresh and dry conditions, and found it to be far from 'abounding in sugar' as is generally considered. It does not possess any sweetness at all until it attains a certain size or becomes restly old, and even then it is not always distinctly perceptible to taste, nor the saccharine matter of any kind easily detectable by chemical tests. Nevertheless, the root of A. precatorius is not only used in some bazaars for adulteration with the root of G. glabra, but is also sold indiscriminately under the same names. It is quite possible, therefore, that these roots are sometimes confounded with each other, and this accounts for the misconception as to the amount of sugar in the root of A. precatorius. The following distinctions are sufficient to distinguish this root from the true Diquorice:—

Glycyrrhiza glabra.

- 1. Generally about the size of a large goose quill or of the little firger, and some times as large as a thumb
- 2. Color greyish or reddish-brown externally, and slightly yellow or yellow internally.

Abrus precatorius.

- Generally much smaller and seldom acquires the size of a finger.
- 2. Brown externally, and white internally.

3. Taste sweet and muci- 3. Taste generally not laginous. distinctly sweet.

The root of A. precatorius, however, still deserves the name of 'Indian or Country Liquorice,' because it yields an Extract which is nearly similar in medicinal properties to the Extract of Glycyrrhiza, though somewhat bitterish in taste. I have succeeded in preparing an Extract not only from the root, but also from the leaves of all the varieties of A. precatorius. The leaves being distinctly sweet, the Extract they yield is much superior both in taste and as a medicine. The following is the best way of preparing the Extract from them.

Pour the boiling distilled water on dry leaves till they are sufficiently covered, keep the vessel on a slow fire for six hours, and then strain the liquor while hot through flannel and evaporate on a water bath to a proper consistence.

The Extract prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves is also sweet, but very inferior for medicinal purposes. The Extract of the root is prepared in the same way as recommended in the British Pharmacopæi for the preparation of Extractum Glycyrrhize.

4. ABUTILON INDICUM, G. DON.

Whether the Abutilon Asiaticum and A. populifolium (G. Don) are mere varieties of the above plant or different species, their native names are generally the same; and they are in India, with reference to their medicinal purposes, what the mallow and marsh-mallow are in Europe. There is one variety, however, which is always known by different names. It is distinguished by a blue or purple color of its stem, branches, petioles, &c., and is generally found growing in the hedges at Madras. It is named according to its color Údí or Káli-kangói-ká-jhár (Duk.), Karu or Karan-tutti (Tam.), Nalla-tutti or Nalla-núgu-benda (Tel.).

belong to A. Indicum and its varieties, including A. Asiaticum and A. populifolium; but some of them are occasionally misapplied in some works (Materia Indica, &c.,) to Malra (Sida) Mauritiana. If the latter is often found in India (?) it should be distinguished by a prefix Viláyatí (Europe or Foreign); as, Viláyatí-kangói-ká-jhár, &c. The word Kanghi or Kangói is not only used incorrectly in some books as synonymous with the Arabic and Persian words Khabbázi خاري , Khitmì تراي (the names of three different drugs), but is also confounded with the word Kangóni تراي or 'Coongoonie' as it is generally written. The latter is one of the Dukhni synonyms of the seeds of Panicum Italicum.

The Malyalim name Vellarén or 'Belluren' which is found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. VI, Tab. 45) is véry incorrect, not being generally recognised as a name of any plant.

The Burmese name applied to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, 'tha-ma-khyoke,' is the name of a different plant.

5. ACACIA ARABICA, Willd. (Babool tree.)

Ammughilán امغيلان; Mughilán مغيلان. (Arab.) Kháre-mughilán المغيلان. (Pers.) Babúl ببول Kikar كيكر. (Hind.) للفائد لله المائدة لله المائدة لله المائدة لله المائدة لله المائدة لله المائدة المائدة لله المائدة المائ

குளுபேடக. (Malyal.) Karé-jáli-mará சர்க்கைன்; Karé-góbbaļi-mará சர்ந்கூல இன்ன; (Can.) Bábúl or Bábulér-gáchh. (Beng.) Kála-barbúra-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Báblí-cha-jháda. (Mah.) Kálobával. (Guz.).

Sh-oukul-makkah, Sh-oukul-egrábiyah, Sh-oukul-mişríyah, qurs, and Aqúqiyá are the Arabic names applied to A. Arabica in some Persian and other works. The first three are more properly the names of A. vera and a few other species which are commonly found in Egypt and Arabia, and the last two, the names of their pod and the juice of the pod respectively.

6. ACACIA CATECHU, Willd. (Catechu tree.)

Wood of, Kh-air کیے کیے (Hind.) دیکھیے مسلم (Kath-kh-air کیے کی کیک (Hind.) دیکھیے (Hind.) کیکھیے (Duk.) Vodalai کیے کی کدیک (Duk.) کیکھی پاکھا کی کیک (Duk.) Vodalai کی پاکھا کی پاکھا کی کیکھی پاکھا کی کیکھی کی کیک (Tam.) Podali-mánu کی کیکھی پاکھا تھاس میں کی کیکھی (Tam.) Radaram کی کیکھی کی لائے کی کیکھی پاکھا کی کی کیکھی کیکھی کی کیکھی کی کیکھی کیکھی کی کیکھی کیکھی کیکھی کیکھی کی کیکھی کی کیکھی کیک

This plant is considered by some not to have any Tamil name or not to be a 'Tamil tree,' which means apparently that it does not exist in the Central and Southern Carnatic, where the Tamil is the prevailing language. At present, however, it is found in the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens at Madras, and is included in Dr. Cleghorn's Hortus Madras, patensis. I believe also that it is not very rare in the jungles near Venore, Vonumbody and many other places, but it is not generally noticed by the inhabitants who are not aware of its yielding a Catechu. It is more easly recognised in this country by its Tamil names than any other.* See the remarks on Kadaram or Kadara under Alangium hexapetalum.

[•] After I made the above remarks, I have found some more plants in Madras, and they all correspond with the characters of A. catecha. This species is much more common in S. India than I thought before.

7. ACACIA CONCINNA, D. C. (Pods of.)

Siki-kái سيكىكائى or Siké-kái سيكىكائى. (Duk.) Shiká கோ. (Tam.) Shikáya கேண்க்; Chikáya கிக்ண். (Tel.) Chinik-káya ചിനിക്കായ. (Malyal.) Shige-káyi தெரிக்கி. (Can.) Kóch-ai. (Beng.) Shiká; Tèlaséngá. (Mah.) Kènbhon-si; Kénbhon-pédon; Kenbon-ti. (Bur.).

'Reeta" is the Bengali name assigned to this plant under the head "Acacia rugata" in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and some other works, but it is undoubtedly the Hindustani and Bengali name of the Soapnut (Sapindus emarginatus). The correct Bengali synonym of the pcd of A. concinna is the one inserted in the text.

8. ACACIA FARNESIANA, Willa.

Gúh-babúl گو كىكر. (Hind.) Gú-kikar گوه ببول. (Duk.)
Piy-vélam பெட்டேலம், Piy-vél பிப்வேல். (Tam.) Piyi-tumma
கணைத்து; Kampu-tumma கல்துத்து; Nága-tumma கூல்து.
(Tel.) Pivélam விவேലல். (Malyal.) Gú-bábúl. (Beng.)
Gu-bával. (Guz.) Nanluñ-maiñ. (Bur.).

The smell of the fresh bark and wood of this plant is not quite unlike that of the human orders; hence the meaning of all its native synonyms. The Telugu name Kastúri-tumma which is found in some books and means a musk Acacia, cannot be applicable to it, for obvious reasons. Two names are applied to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, one of which (nánlún-kh-ain) means a good smell, and the other, a bad smell; the former is objectionable for the same reason given against the Telugu name Kastúri-tumma, and is therefore not included in the text.

The Dukhni name Gú-kíkar is sometimes applied also to Parkinsonia aculeata, but the name by which the latter is more commonly recognised is Jangli-kíkar (جنگلی کیکر).

9. ACACIA FERRUGINEA, D. C.

Shimai-veļvél ఆాయుద్ధ్రమణ్డ్మితు. (Tam.) Vuni వృస్తి; Anasandra ఆధానం_{డ్}; Ana-chandra ఆధచ_{్డ్} (Tel.).

The Telugu name Vuni is often confounded with the Vanni of Tamil, which is the name of Prosopis spicigera.

10. ACACIA LEUCOPHLÆA, Willd.

Suféd-kíkar سفيدكيكر. (Hind.) Ujlí-kíkar اجليكيكر Sharáb-kí-kíkar پتاه كيكيكر; Sharáb-kí-kíkar شرابكي كيكر; Sharáb-kí-kíkar شرابكي كيكر. (Duk.) Veļ-vél வென்வேல்; Veļ-vélam வென்வேலம். (Tam.) Tella-tumma சிஜல் து. (Tel.) Veļ-vélam வெட்டுமேடை. (Malyal.) Bilijáli-mará வியையை (Can.) Saphéd-bábúl. (Beng.) Shvéta-barbúra-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Pándha-ra-báblicha-jháda. (Mah.) Saphéd-bával. (Guz.) Nanloun-kiyiŋ-aphiyu. (Bur.).

11. ACACIA SPECIOSA. Willd.

Siris-ká-pér سرس كاپيڙ. (Hind.) Sirish-ká-jhár . (Duk.) Káṭṭu-vágai برش كاجهاڙ ; Sirij-ká-jhá, سرش كاجهاڙ ; Tella-காட்டுவாகை. (Tam.) Dirisana-cheṭṭu கூருக்கு ; Telladirisana-cheṭṭu கொலைக்கு வில் திருக்கு கிருக்கில். (Tel.) Veļu-váke வெழு வகை. (Malyal.) Siris-gáchh. (Beng.) Saras-nu-jháda. (Guz.).

From the similarity of its sound, the Dukhni name Sirij-ká-jhár is frequently confounded with Súrij-ká-jhár. The latter is the name of Helianthus annuus, and is synonymous with Surij-makkhí.

In some Persian works, the Arabic names Lehaiyetuttis and aznábul-khíl are incorrectly applied to A. speciosa.

12. ACETUM. (Vinegar.)

ل سركا که . (Arab.) Sirkah سركه (Pers.) Sirka اله . (Hind. and Duk.) Kadi همان (Hind. and Duk.) Kadi همان (Tam.) Kadi-nillu عمانية الهامة المانية الم

(Tel.) Káti 1053. (Malyal.) Kúdi 102; Hulirasa 55.25 N. (Can.) Sirks. (Beng.) Sirko. (Guz.) Vená-kiri; Kádi. (Cing.) Póň-ye. (Bur.).

There are many kinds of Vinegar in India; indeed, almost all the sweet and delicious fruits, in addition to rice, sugar, honey, fe., are made to undergo the acetous fermentation, and the vinegar thus produced is made use of in medicine by native practitioners, particularly the Hakeems. Each kind of vinegar is named after the substance from which it is produced; as, Tari-ka-sirkah is the rinegar of Toddy, &c. The following are the native synonyms of some of the vinegars generally found in the bazaar.

- a. Vinegar of Grapes or Wine-vinegar——Khallul-khamar بخلالغهر (Arab.) Sirkahe-angúrì بخلالغهر (Arab.) Sirkahe-angúrì بخلالغهري (Pers.) Angúrí-sirkah الكوري المناسبة (Pers.) Angúrí-sirkah الكوري المناسبة (Tam.) Dràksha-kàḍi கொக்ஷகாடி. (Tam.) Dràksha-pulla-niḷu المناسبة المناسبة (Tel.) Muntirinna-kàṭi ഉന്തിരിന്റെകാടി. (Malyal.) Dràkshì-kàḍi කැටී හෙයි. (Can.) Angurér-sirka. (Bong.) Dràkhnu-sirko. (Guz.).
 - - c. Vinegar of Toddy or Palmyra-vinegar—Sirkahe-tari மட்டு . (Pers.) Tāri-kā-sirkah வடில் . (Hind. and Duk.) Panan-kāḍi பணங்காடி; Panan-kaḷḷu-kāḍi பணங்கள்ளு-காடி. (Tam.) Tāṭi-kāḍi கூடி ; Taṭi-kaḷḷu-káḍi கூடி இத்த (Tel.) Panā-kāṭi வழைக்கி. (Malyal.) Pané-kāḍi கூடிகி. (Can.) Tāl-sirkā. (Beng.) Tār-nu-sirko. (Guz.) Tāl-rend. (Cing.) Thān-pćn-ye. (Bur.).

Of all the liquids known as vinegars, none enjoys a greater reputation in India as a useful medicine than the But-ku-sirkah

اركة (Vinegar of the Bengal-gram plant); but it is not properly a vinegar, with reference to which see the remarks on Cicer arietinum.

13. ACHYRANTHES ASPERA. Linn.

The remarks I have made under Abelmoschus moschatus with regard to the Arabic synonyms in the Hortus Malabaricus, are also in some degree applicable to the Mahratti synonyms in the same work. These synonyms are found under the head of 'Bram.' or 'Bra.' written in the Sanscrit (Deva nagari or Báloband) character, and are of such nature that more than two-thirds of them are either wrong or not in use at present. The name assigned to the plant under consideration, Káte-magaró, is one of the examples of the former. It is the name of a species of Jasmine, and this corresponds with the meaning given to it in some Mahratti works (Molesworth's Dictionary, &c.,) except the word Magaró which is spelt there as Mogorí.

14. ACIDUM BENZOICUM. (Benzoic Acid.)

15. ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. (Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid).

Maul-milh عالملك. (Arab.) Tézabe-namak تيزاب نمك. (Pers.) Namak-ká-tézáb. (Pers.) Namak-ká-tézáb. (Pers.) المك كا تيزاب . (Hind. and Duk.) Uppu-dirávakam عنال المك كا تيزاب . (Hind. and Duk.) Uppu-dirávakam عناله المكانية : Lavaṇa-dirávakam عناله المكانية : Lavaṇa-dirávakam عناله المكانية : (Tam.) المكانية المكانية المكانية : (Tam.) المكانية المكانية : (Tam.) المكانية المكانية : (Tam.) المكانية : (Malyal.) Núnér-téjáb. (Beng.) Milhá-nutézáb. (Guz.) Sáye-biyán. (Bur.).

16. ACIDUM NITRICUM. (Nitric Acid).

Mául-abqar ما الابقر. (Arab.) Tézábe-shórah أكبر (Pers.) Shóré-ká-tézáb بمريكاتيزاب (Pers.) Shóré-ká-tézáb بمريكاتيزاب (Hind. and Duk) Potluppu-dirávakam பெர்ட் இரா கம். (Tam.) Potluppu-drávakam இது இருக்கி நக்கம். (Tam.) Potluppu-drávakam இது இருக்கி மாக்கம். (Tam.) Potluppu-drávakam இது இருக்கி மாக்கம். (Tel.) Votiyuppa-drávakam வெதிவு அடுவைக்கை (Malyal.) Shórár-téjáb. (Beng.) போக்கிக்க-வுடைக்கம். (Guz.) Yánzaiñ-yebiyán. (Bur.).

17. ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. (Sulphuric Acid).

Mául-kibrít ما الكبريت. (Arab) Tézábe-gogird و الكبرية بيز ابكوگرد (Pers.) Gandhak-ká-tézáb بيز ابكوگرد (Gandhak-ká-tézáb بكاتيز اب Gandhak-ká-tézáb بكندهككاتيز اب (Hind) Gandak-ká-tézáb كندككاتيزاب (Duk.) Gendaka-dirávakam منافعة هم المساهة و المساهة (Tam.) Gendhaka-drávakam منافعة و المساهة و

18. ACONITUM FEROX, Wall. (Root of).

ابیش Bish بیش (Arab.) Bishnåg بیشناگ Bishnåg. (Pers.) Bis بیش Singyå. (Singyá-bis بستگیا پیش Singyå بستگیا پیش Singyá-bis بستگیا بس Bachhnág تیلیا بس Télíyá-bis تیلیا بس Bach-hnág تیلیا بس Bach-

nág بحبناگ (Duk.) Vasha-návi வசநாவி; Návi நாவி. (Tam.) Vasanábhi காரை; Nábhi நாறி. (Tel.) Valsa-nábhi വൽസനാഭി. (Malyal.) Vasa-nábhi காரை. (Can.) Bish. (Beng.) Vachhnág (Cvz.) Vachanábhi. (Cing.).

The root of this very poisonous plant is found in every large bazaar of India. There are four or more varieties of it, two of which are named as black and white according to the color of their substance internally. The black variety, which is generally of a reddish brown color, is considered by native practitioners and druggists to be more virulent than the other, and is well known by its Hindustani name Kálú-bachhnág Skiedle. But, by some mistake, this name is applied in many works, including the Materia Indica, to Hymenodictyon Excelsum or Cinchona Excelsa!

Although the Hindustani names Mithá-zahar (sweet poison or A. ferox) and Singyá or Singyá-bis (horny A. ferox), are often applied to any variety of the root of A. ferox without much diseretion, yet they are correctly applicable only to two varieties which differ in some particular points from all others. The root called Mithá-zahar is generally an inch or an inch and a half in length, and its circumference at the base is about the same; it is tapering, slightly compressed, and very rough from wrinkles; brown externally, and pale-brown internally; slightly but distinctly sweet in taste, and produces a kind of tingling or peculiar sensation on the tongue when chewed. The Singyá-bis, which is also known as Téliyá-bis, as its names imply, looks like a small horn of a deer or goat, being very hard, smooth, and tapering; and of dark brown color. It is generally longer than the sweet variety, but seldom more in thickness; and the color of its substance is dark brown with shining when recently broken. On chewing a very small bit of it, there is a feeling of great acridity on the tongue and lips, which is followed by a kind of numbness or altered sensation. After examining the four varieties I have mentioned, I believe the Singyá-bis to be the strongest of all, and the Mithazahar the weakest. Moreover, I have some doubt whether these two varieties are really the produce of A. fcrox, as is generally considered, or of some other species closely allied to it.

The Telugu name Ati-rasa will be found applied in some books to A. ferox, whereas it is very familiarly known in all the bazaars of Southern India to be the name of a variety of the root of A. heterophyllum, which will be described under the head of that plant. Ati-vasa is derived from the word ati, excess or great, and vasa, sweet-flag or the root of Acorus calamus; it means accordingly the greater or larger sweet-flag, and is applied to this root on account of some supposed resemblance of its actions to those of the former. The above derivation is according to the usage of the language among the Vaiddiyars, druggists, and other educated persons; but according to some books, the word appears to have been derived from 'atis,' because the latter is given as its meaning. Ati-vasa is, however, confounded in some books (Flora Andhrica, &c.) with the Sanscrit name Ati-visha,* which means a great poison, and is derived from ati, much or great, and visha,* a poison. The word ati is the same in both names, but vasa and visha* are two different words. Vasa in Flora Andhrica itself is applied to Acorus calamus, which is correct.

The above is a serious confusion and should be carefully avoided, because the Ati-vasa is sold in the same bazaars together with the root of A. ferox, and is frequently used internally in pretty large doses in persons of all ages, including children.

The Cingalese name Niri-visha or 'Nerree-weesa' is often applied to the root of A. ferox, but it is not restricted to that drug. It is occasionally applied to another root according to its original meaning as explained elsewhere, and thus becomes a source of confusion. I have therefore omitted it from the text. See the remarks on this, as well as other names derived from the Sanscrit name Nir-visha, * under the head 'Aconitum. sp. of. (Root of Jadvar.)'. See also the remarks under Gloriosa-superba.

19. ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM, Wall. (Root of).

Except Atis and $Atvik\acute{a}$ all other synonymes in the text are applied in the bazaars of Southern India to a root which I have

^{****} Visham is the proper Sanscrit word for poison, and Visha is its corruption.

no doubt is a variety of the root of A. heterophyllum. It is a small tuberous root; from 1 to 2 inches in length and circumference; conical, or ovoid with a tapering point towards one end; grey externally and white internally with more or less white scars of rootlets on the surface; inodorous; and bitter in taste without any acridity or astringency. I have compared this root with the specimens of Atis obtained from Calcutta and other places, and found it to correspond with them exactly in the appearance of their substance internally and in taste, but it differed from some of them in shape and external color.

In one of the specimens, the epidermis was of a brown color, the roots were smaller and almost oblong, and in some of these the tendency to be divided into two tubers, as described in some books, was more distinctly marked than in the roots of any other specimen. In another specimen, most of the roots were thin and cylindrical with longitudinal wrinkles and with little or no point at either end. All these specimens agreed in 3 characters which were invariable, viz., the whiteness of the substance internally, the pure bitter taste, and the farinaceous nature.

Atriká is the name in use in some Bombay districts and a few other places for this root, as is Atis in Calcutta and other places of Upper India. The meaning of the Persian name Vajjeturki is, the Turkey-sweet-flug, and it is accordingly applied to a variety of the root of Acorus calamus all over India, except in Southern India, where it is confined to the root under consideration. There is another root in the bazaars of South India, which is erroneously considered to be a variety of the above root, and is named accordingly as Nát-kí-vajje-turkí نات كي وج تركي (Duk.), Náṭṭu-ati-vaḍayam நாட்டு அதிவட மம் (Tam.), Náṭṭu-ati-vasa جوي అతివాస్ట్ర (Tel.), &c., which mean the root of the country A. heterophyllum. This is a very small root and bears more resemblance externally to the root of Ipecacuanha than any other I have seen. It is generally about the thickness of a small quill; from 1 to 11 inches long; annulated; of grey or dark-grey color externally and white internally; inodorous; and acrid in taste. It is clear from this description that it is not a variety of A. heterophyllum, but probably another species of Aconitum. The Hindustani namo

Atis is some times incorrectly applied to this root in Hyderabad. See the remarks on the word Ati-rasa under A. ferox.

20. ACONITUM, Sp. of. (Root of ___Jadvar,)

Jadvar بحدوار or Zadvar ژدوار or Zadvar ژدوار or Zadvar ژدوار Mafarfin بمافرفین (Pers.) Nir-bisi بمافرفین (Hind.).

In many Dictionaries and other works, the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani names Jadvár, Máhparvín, and Nir-bisi are applied to the root of Curcuma sedoaria of Roxburgh (Zedoary or Round Zedoary), but in almost all the bazaars of India they are used for different medicines. I have obtained these medicines from many parts, and found none of them to correspond with the characters of the Round Zedoary, which is correctly the Anbé-haldi of the bazaar, and the names, therefore, are not applicable to it.

The roots sold under the name of Jadvár in most of the Indian bazaars are nearly the same, and the little difference which exists between them, constitutes its varieties. Four or five varieties of it are spoken of in some Persian and other medical works, but only three are generally used in medicine at present. I believe these to be the roots of some species of Aconite like A. heterophyllum, which is not poisonous; but, whether they are really the produce of one species, or of two or more, is not as yet ascertained. Until this is done, I shall describe them as mere varieties.

- a. The variety of Jadvár which is comparatively cheap and easily procurable at Calcutta, is a very small tuberous root, varying in length from half to one inch; tapering to a sharp point; not round, but very irregularly compressed or shrunken, which together with the deep wrinkles renders its surface very rough and uneven; brown or dark-brown internally and externally; hard and cannot be cut easily with a knife; slightly bitter in taste without the least acridity or tingling sensation when a bit of it is chewed; and there is a more or less projection of woody substance in the centre of its base, the remains of the root-stalk.
- b. The second variety of Jadvár is about the same in size, but round, nearly smooth, and conical dark brown externally and brown internally with occasional spots of grey color; and

its taste is slightly but purely bitter like that of the Atis, to which it also bears a slight resemblance in its form. From the latter circumstances it may appear to be a variety of Atis, but, in addition to the color, it differs from it in not responding to the Iodine-test. It is recognised by the Hakeems as one of the varieties of Jadvár.

c. The third variety of Jadrár is a larger root, being generally about one or one and a quarter inches in length, and one, one and a half, or two inches in circumference at the base. It is slightly round, conical, and rough with wrinkles and scars of the rootlets; brown in color both externally and internally; slightly but distinctly sweet in taste; and somewhat soft so as to be cut easily and smoothly with a knife. When very old, this root often becomes much harder in texture; loses the sweetness, and even acquires a bitterish taste, as if the latter were covered by the former in the fresh or recent condition; and is also attacked by insects some times. The other two varieties of Jadrár undergo no material change in course of time.

The first and third varieties I have described, are the Jadvare-hindi جدوارها (Indian) and Jadvare-Khatai
(of Northern China), respectively. The
latter is said to be brought from some parts of Northern China,
or rather from some parts beyond the Himalayah mountains; and
the former is imported into the plains of India from the mountains themselves. According to some Arabic and Persian medical works, the plant of Jadvar is always found growing together
with A. ferax, to which and all other poisons, including the snake
poison, &c., it is considered to be the best antidote; hence its
Hindustani synonym Nir-bisi (nir, free or without, bisi, belonging to bis or A. ferox).

Jadvár is one of the best, active, and most valuable Indiar medicines, and though very dear and scarce in Southern India, it is pretty cheap and easily procurable in several districts of Hindustan Proper and Northern Hindustan. At Madras, it is not sold, if genuine, below four or five Rupees a tolah, and I have known the same quantity to fetch more than ten, at one time. It is generally kept here by the druggists in oil in stapper or other bottles, to prevent, as they allege, its decay or destruction by insects. This precaution, however, is not only injurious to

the root, but is also fraudulent, because some other roots, and even the pieces of some blackwood cut out in the shape of Jadvár, are kept soaking in oil for a long time, which alters their natural appearance and taste so much that they cannot be easily distinguished from the real drug under the same circumstances. No particular care is necessary in preserving the root, it being sufficient to keep it in a bottle in the ordinary way. Jadvár is very seldom attacked by insects on account of its containing a bitter principle, and when it is so, the circumstance may be looked upon as the best criterion to distinguish it from all poisonous roots of similar appearance.

As explained above, Nir-bisi and Mahparvin are correctly the Hindustani and Persian synonyms of Jadvár, and they should not be applied to any other drug but the root or its varieties I have just described. Nir-bisí, however, is often confounded with the Sanscrit name Nir-visha, and this is partly from the partial analogy that exists between their pronunciation, and partly from their literal and general meaning being nearly the same. Free from or without poison is the literal meaning of Nir-visham or Nirvisha, and the meaning generally attached to it in books is an antidote. The only difference between the above meaning and the meaning of Nir-bisi is, that the Sanscrit word Visham or Visha is the common name for any poison, whatever it may be, while bis in Hindustani is the name of a particular vegetable poise 1, viz., the root of A. ferox. Nir-visham is adopted with a slight alteration in some other languages; such as, Niri-visham in Tamil, Niri-visha or 'Nerree-weesa' in Cingalese, &c., and although these names appear to have been originally applied to a root which was considered to be an antidote, yet, at present, they are given to different drugs in different bazaars of India. For example, the Niri-visha I have received from Ceylon is the root of A. ferox; and the Niri-visham of Madras resembles the root of Curcuma aromatica and will be described under that head.

It is to the latter root (Niri-visham) the Hindustani name Nir-bisi is frequently misapplied at Madras, but its correct name is that which is in use in Hyderabad, Bombay, and many other parts of India, viz., Madan-mast . In his 'Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan mountains,' the late Professor Royle remarks that he found the name Nirbisi applied to

Delphinium pauciflorum in the mountains of Sirmoor and Gurwal. The same name, again, is incorrectly applied in the bazaars of Calcutta to a root which bears some resemblance to one of the varieties of A. ferox; but, a careful examination will reveal that it is not only different from the roots of all the varieties of that plant, but also from those of other species of Aconite included in the Catalogue.

From the above remarks, it is apparent that some precaution is necessary in selecting for medicinal purposes the drug named at the heading of this article. First, it should be obtained under the Arabic name, Jadvár, and all its other synonyms avoided as much as possible, being greatly involved in confusion. Secondly, as there are several species of Aconite, whose roots resemble each other, Jadvár is liable to be confounded with some of them which might be poisonous in nature. To avoid this, no medicine is to be considered as a genuine Jadvár, unless it corresponds with the characters of my of its varieties I have described, particularly in taste and color, which are the best criterions. The former ought to be either bitter or sweet without the least acridity, irritation, tingling or any other unnatural sensation; and the latter, more or less brown both externally and internally.

21. ACORUS CALAMUS, Linn. (Root of—Sweet flag.)

Vajj ج و or Vai و ب (Arab.) Agre-turki و اگوتركي (Pers.) Bach ب ب (Hind.) Gand-ki-lakri گند كى لكڙ ي الكڙي الله (Vach ج و الكور) (Duk.) Vashambu عالى الكوري (Duk.) Vashambu عالى (Tam.) Vasa على لكڙي (Tel.) Vashampa الكوري (Malyal.) Bajé على (Can.) Bach; Saphéd-bach. (Beng.) Ugra-gandhaha. (Sans.) Véhanda. (Mah.) Vaj; Vach. (Guz.) Leiihe, Lene or Linhe. (Bur.).

In almost all the Vernacular Dictionaries with English, the sweet-flag is confounded with the Orris root. Besides this, the Arabic name Vaj or Vaji is erroneously applied to 'Gallangal' in Richardson, Shakespear, and Forbes' Dictionaries, &c. See the remarks on the Persian name Vajje-turki under Aconitum heterophyllum.

22. ADANSONIA DIGITATA, Linn.

Hujéd جبيد. (Arab.) Gorak-amli گررک املي. (Hind.) Háthí-khatyán هاتهي ختيان; Baṛá-khat-yán هاتهي ختيان, (Duk.) Ánai-puliya-maram هاسماهان, (Duk.) Papparap-puli المان المان بالمان بالم

23. ADENEMA (CICENDIA) HYSSOPIFOLIA, W. et A.

Chhótá-charáyetah چهو تا چرايته. (Hind.) Nái-ká-pattá ப். (Duk.) Vellarugu வெள்ளறுகு. (Tam.) Chevukurti-chettu எதுத் து என். Golimidi இல். (Tel.) Chóta-kirótá. (Beng.) Nái-cha-pálá. (Mah.) Nànu-kiryàta; Karo-kiryáta; Nàyi. (Guz.).

24. ADHATODA VASICA, Nees.

Adalsá யி. ; Adalsá யி. ; Arúsá பி. , !; Adarsá பி. , !; Adarsá பி. , !! (Hind. and Duk.) Ádátodai ஆடாதொடை. (Tam.) Addasaram ಅಕ್ಷಕರಂ. (Tel.) Áṭa-lóṭakam ആടലൊടകം. (Malyal.) Ádasóge-sappu வாக ಸೂಗೆ ಸವು. (Can.) Bákas; Árusá. (Beng.) Vaídyamátru-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Ádaṭoḍa; Pàvaṭṭa. (Cing.) Meṣan-biṇ. (Bur.).

The above plant is also named Bánsá or Bánsah in some Persian works; but as that name is commonly in use for the Bamboo in many parts of India, I have omitted it from the text.

25. ÆGLE MARMELOS, Corr. (Fruit of——Bengal Quince.)

(Hind.) Bél-phal بيل بها. (Duk.) Vilva-pazham வில்வ-பழம். (Tam.) Marédu-pandu குர்க்குக்கை; Bilva-pandu இதுக்கை, (Tel.) Kúvaļap-pazham குபித் ஐட்டு மை. (Malyal.) Bilapatri-haṇṇu இதை இதை. (Can.) Bél , Shri-phal. (Beng.) Bilva-phalam. (Sans.) Béla; Bélácha-phálá. (Mah.) Bél-phal; Bílinu-phal. (Guz.) Bélli; Bélli-ká. (Cing.) Oushi-ṣi, Úshi-ṣi or Úshi-ti. (Bur.).

The cultivated Ægle marmelos differs in some respects from the common variety. It is generally free from spines; the leaflets are broadly and abruptly acuminate instead of oblong or broadly lanceolate, and when bruised have an agreeable aromatic smell somewhat like that of the camphor; and the fruit is much larger, globular, and edible. The plant is therefore often recognised by different names in Southern India.

This variety is apparently the Cratæva religiosa spoken of in the Materia Indica and some other books. In the first named work, again, the Cratæva marmelos of Linnæus is mentioned under a separate head as if a different plant from Ægle marmelos, but the vernacular names applied to the former are some of those properly belong to the latter. According to all authorities, however, both plants are one and the same species. See the remarks on C. religiosa.*

26. AGAVE AMERICANA, Linn.

described as a cultivated variety of A. marmelos.is considered a distinct specie and Prodromas Florse Peninsulse Indiae Orientalis.

(Can.) Jangli-ananásh or Jangli-ananás; Bilátipát. (Beng.) Jangli-komári. (Guz.).

Kėtgì کینگی is the name used in some Hyderabad districts for Agave Americana, whereas the same name is employed in all other parts of India to designate a variety of Pandanus odoratissimus.

In some works, 'Kóyángi' or 'Kóyánji' is assigned as the Burmese synonym of this plant, but it is the name of Crinum Asiaticum.

27. AILANTHUS MALABARICUS, D. C. (Bark of.)

Peru-marattup-paṭṭai பெரும் கூறப்பட்டை. (Tam.)
Pedda-manu-paṭṭa പട്ടെട്ടു. (Tel.) Peru-marat-toli
പെതുമരത്തൊലി. (Malyal.) Kumbalu-potta. (Cing.).

Ponnalyam 60106320 is the Malyalim name found in the Hortus Malabaricus for the above plant, (Vol. VI, Tab. 15,) which is, at least, not recognisable. The dry bark of the tree which is sold in the bazaar is generally known under the name of Peru-marat-toli in the districts of Malabar.

28. AILANTHUS MALABARICUS, D. C. (Re-sinous juice of.)

Maddi-pál மட்டிபால். (Tam.) Maddi-pálu வித்சுல. (Tel.) Mattip-pál இதி பூரண். (Malyal.).

29. ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM, Lam.

Akólá) \$\sigma\ or Akólah வ \$\sigma\. (Hind. and Duk.)
Azhinji-maram அழஞ்சிம்சம். (Tam.) Úduga-cheţţu கூலையை; Amkólam-cheţţu கூலையை. (Tel.) Ayan-gólam അழேற்கும்; Azhinjia-maram അഴിഞ്ഞ 200. (Malyal.)
Amkóle உள்ள (Can.) Bágh-ankará. (Beng.) Angola. (Cing.) To-sh-ou-bin or Tou-sh-ou-bin. (Bur.).

30. ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM, Lam.

Akól اکول; Kálá-akólá کالا کو ; Kálá-akólá کالا کول; Kálá-akólá کالا کالا. (Hind. and Duk.) Karuppu-azhinji-maram கருப்பு அழஞ்சிமாம். (Tam.) Nalla-úduga-cheṭṭu கூ கூல் x விழு: Nalla-amkólam-cheṭṭu கூ கூலி மேகில். (Tel.) Karutta-ayangólam கண்ணைக்கையேல். (Malyal) Kareamkóle-gidá செல்லையேல். (Can.) Kalu-angola. (Cing.).

Kadara 'ABO' or rather Kadaram BBOO is the Malyalim name of Acacia catechu; but it is applied to Alangium hexapetalum in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. IV, Tab. 26). The correct name for the latter is Karutta-ayangólam BBOODBOO DELO (black Ayangólam) in contradistinction to Ayangólam, which is the name of Alangium decapetalum.

31 ALEURITIS TRILOBA, Forst. (Fruit of——Bengal Walnut.)

The vernacular names given to this plant in every book which treats of it, are those properly belong to Juglans regia, (walnut), and to convert them into those of Aleuritis triloba, (Belgaum walnut), it is necessary the word country, wild, Indian, or Relgaum, should be added to them.

32. ALHAGI MAURORUM, Tourn.

The Hindustani names Unt-katará and Unt-katyah, are applied to this plant in some books, but they are the names of another plant, probably Echinops echinatus.

33. ALHAGI MAURORUM, Tourn. (Manna of.)
Turanjabin ترنجبين (Arab. and Pers.)

34. ALLIUM CEPA, Linn. (Bulb of --- Onion.)

Baṣl بصل. (Arab.) Piyàz بنان. (Pers. Hind. and Duk.)
Veṇgayam வெள்ளமை; İrulli ஈருள்ளி; İra-veṇgayam ஈரவெங்காயம்; Vella-veṇgayam வெள்ளமெங்காயம். (Tam.)
Vulli-gaḍḍalu தூக்குல; Tella-vulli-gaḍḍalu தெத்தக்குல;
Erra-vulli-gaḍḍalu அதக்குல; Nirulli கூறி. (Tel.) Ven-gayam பெக்கைம்; Chokanna-ulli வைக்கைத்தி; İra-ven-gayam வைக்கைம். (Malyal.) İrulli கூறி. (Can.)
Piyáj. (Beng.) Palanḍuhu. (Sans.) Kandé. (Mah.) Dun-gali; Kanda. (Guz.) Lúnú. (Cing.) Kesún-ni. (Bur.).

In some languages in the Catalogue, same names are applied to both the onion and garlic, and they are distinguished from each other by the words red and white; while the same distinction in some other languages will only indicate the varieties of the former. This is a source of confusion, particularly with reference to the names of the white variety of onion, which are very apt to be confounded with those of the garlic. To avoid this confusion, I have included in the text the names of the

white and red varieties of onion in those languages in which the garlic has the same names, except the distinction of color.

In Cingalese, the names of the common salt and onion are sometimes confounded with each other from the great resemblance of their sounds. The slight difference which exists between them is shown in their spelling by an accent over the letter \dot{u} in the latter.

Kándá Lik is properly the Hindustani name of the Indian squill (Urginea Indica) and it should be confined to that drug, although misapplied in some books to Onion; probably in accordance with the usage of the Mahratti and Guzratti languages, in which the synonyms for the latter are Kándé and Kándo, respectively.

35. ALLIUM SATIVUM, Linn. (Bulb of——Garlic.)

Ṣóm نرم (Arab.) Sír سير. (Pers.) Lahsan سير. (Pers.) Lahsan سير. (Duk.) Vellaip-púṇḍu (Duk.) Vellaip-púṇḍu மென்னப்பூண்டு; Vellulli வெல்லுள்ளி. (Tam.) Tellagaḍḍa கூல் Xe; Vellulli கூல் இ. (Tel.) Vellulli வைத்ததி. (Malyal.) Belluli ஆல் இ. (Can.) Rasun; Laṣhan. (Beng.) Lasuna. (Sans.) Lasaṇa. (Mah.) Lasan; Ṣhunam. (Guz.) Sudu-lúnú. (Cing.) Keṣun-phiú. (Bur.).

See the remarks on Allium cepa.

36. ALOE INDICA, Roy.

 Kalabanda కలబంద. (Tel.) Kaṭru-vázha கிரைவிறு. (Malyal.) Lóla-sará ஜேர்கும். (Can.) Ghirta-kumárí; Kumárí; Ghirta-kañvár. (Beng.) Komári ; Kumár. (Gµz.) Komárika. (Cing.) Tazávoñ-le-pa or Shazávň-le-pa. (Bur.).

Komárika is the Cingalese name of the above plant, but is often incorrectly applied to aloes (the drug) in some books.

37. ALOE LITORALIS, Koen.

Chhótá-rákus-patṭah چبوتارا کس پته; Chhóṭá-kaṅvár چبوتاکنوار. (Hind. and Duk) Ṣhiṛu-kaṭṛázh-ai செறுகற் கூடை (Tam.) Chinna-kalabanda பீத் தல்லக்; Chinna-rákáṣhi-maṭṭa பீத் ராக்க்ஷ். (Tcl.) Cheru-kaṭṛu-vázha வெடுக் வெடுக் வெடுக் வெடுக் பேற்ற (Malyal.) Kattáṭi சன்ற; Ṣhíme-kattáṭi கூரி எழி (Can.) Chhóṭa-jangli-ánanáṣh. (Beng.) Náni-komári. (Guz).

In one or two books 'Koyangali' is found to be the name of the above plant in Burmese, but it is the name of a small variety of Crinum Asiaticum.

38. ALOES, (the drug).

Sibr بول سیا ; Bóle-síyáh و بول سیا ، (Pers.) Muṣabbar بول اله ; Yalvá اله ; Yalvá اله ، (Hind) Élvá اله و اله باله ؛ Yalvá باله اله ، (Hind) Élvá باله اله ، (Duk.) Kariya-pólam கரியபோனப்; Irakta-pólam இரசு தபோனம். (Tam.) Múshámbaram வைலைல். (Tel.) Chenna-náyakam வைணைவை. (Malyal.) Móshabbar. (Beng.) Musambarabóla. (Mah.) Yéliyo. (Guz.) Kalu-bólam or Kari-bólam (Cing.) Mou or Mo. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Alos Indica with regard to the Cingalese name Komárika.

39. ALPINIA GALANGA, Swz. (Root of—Greater galangal).

بر الملامة بالمانيان قصبى ; Khúlanjáne-kabír خولنجان كبير (Arab.) Khusrave-dárúé-kalán خولنجان كبير (Pers.) Bará-kulanján خسرود اروئه كلان برزا كلنجان (Pers.) Bará-kulanján برزا كلنجان (Hind.) Bará-khúlanjan برزا كلنجان (Duk.) Péra-rattai كالمنجان (Tam.) Pedda-dumpa-ráshtrakam المنافية والمنافية (Tam.) Pedda-dumpa-ráshtrakam المنافية والمنافية From the great similarity of the Hindustani synonymes of the lesser and greater galangals to those of Nigella Indica (N. satira) in the same language, they are generally confounded with each other. The name of the latter is Kalónji, not Kulanjan, &c., as found in several books.

40. ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS, R. Br.

Ézhilaip-pálai ஏழிபேபாலே. (Tam.) Édákula-pála విడావులపాల; Pála-garuda పాలగరుడ; Édákula-ariti విడావుల ലൂ ; Édákula-ponna വന്ത്രാന്റ്റ് (Tel.) Pála പാല ; Mukkan-pala ഉക്കമ്പാല. (Malyal.) Chhátin. (Beng.).

'Rook-attana' is the Cingalese name found in some books for A. scholaris, but it is very doubtful one and requires to be avoided, because attana is the name of Daturu, and 'Rook-attana' appears, therefore, to be the name of one of its species.

41. ALUMEN. (Alum.)

Zák كنان ; Záj جان ; Záje-abyaz زاك .. (Arab.)

Zák كان ; Zake-suféd زاك غيد ; كالمحان ; كالمح

Sahinda-lunu is the Cingalese name of another salt, but nonrectly applied to alum in some books.

42. AMARANTHUS SPINOSUS, Linn.

43. AMMANNIA VESICATORIA, Roxb.

Dád-màri دادمارى (Hind.) Agin-bútí اگن بوتى (Duk.) Kallurivi கல்லுரில்; Nirumél-neruppu தீருமேஸ்

தெருப்பு. (Tam.) Agni-venda-pàku விதுவைக்கை. (Tel.) Kallúr-vanchi கலூர்வணி. (Malyal.).

44. AMMONLÆ HYDROCHLORAS. (Hydrochlorate of Ammonia or Sal-ammoniac.)

Arminà ارمینا; Milhunnar ملے النار. (Arab.) Noshadar نوسادر. (Pers.) Nousadar نوسادر. (Hind.) Nousagar نوساکر. (Duk.) Navach-charam தவாச்சாரம்; Navacharam தவாசாரம்; Charam சாரம். (Tam.) Nava-sagaram
குவுக்கை: Nava-charam கலைம். (Tel.) Nava-saram
கலைக்கை: Nava-charam கலைம். (Tel.) Nava-saram
கலைக்கை: (Malyal.) Nava-sagara கலைக்கை ம. (Can.)
Noshagar. (Beng.) Navadgar. (Guz.) Navacharam. (Cing.)
Zavaṣa. (Bur.).

45. AMMONIACUM. (Ammoniac or Gum Ammoniac.)

46. AMOMUM. Sp. of. (Capsules of.)

Qiqilahe-kubir قاتلهٔ كار ; Hél-zakar ميل د كر . (Arab.) Qiqilahe-kalin والمناف ; Qiqilahe-zakar والمناف . (Pers.) والمناف والمناف ي المناف والمناف ي المناف والمناف
aluchi. (Beng.) Brahata-upakunchikà. (Sans.) Thóra-velà. (Mah.) Motto-iláchi. (Guz.).

The meaning of almost all the above synonyms is the larger cardamom, and they are generally applied in India to a kind of cardamom which is not the capsule of the true paradise grains (although considered to be so in many medical and other works), but may be a variety of it, and it is of very inferior kind. The following is a description of this capsule and its seeds:—

Capsule—Ovate or bluntly triangular, with a tuft of fibres at its smaller end, which is often destroyed in course of time; generally 1 inch in length, and 13 inches in circumference; ribbed; coriaceous; and reddish brown in color.

Seeds-Small; almost round or bluntly angular; brown; and feebly aromatic in taste and smell, the latter not being distinct until they are bruised or chewed.

Although all the names in the text are synonymous with each other, but the cardamom under reference is more easily recognised in Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bombay, and many other places, under the Arabic name Qáqilahe-kubar than any other. In Madras, it is also easily obtained under the following names, which signify the wild cardamom.

Jangli-iláchi جنگلی الا چی Duk.) Káṭṭu-élukkáy காட்டு வேக்காம். (Tam.) Aḍavi-élakáya. ಆಜಾವಿಲ್ರಾಯ. (Tel.).

When other names are used, the druggists generally give the larger capsules picked out from different varieties of the lesser cardamom: and often they sell the same (wilfully) under every name in the text. Hyderabádi-iláyechí every large (porhaps the largest) variety of the lesser cardamom in India, which differs in no other way from the capsules of Elettaria cardamomum, except the size. See the remarks on the following article.

47. AMOMUM. Sp. of. (Seeds of.)

الایجیدانه or Ilayechi-dané الایجیدانه or Ilayechi-dané الایجیدانه. (Hind.) Ilachi-danah الاجیدانه or Ilachi-dane الاجیدانه. (Duk.) Élam عامه نه (Tam.) Élakulu الاحیدید (Tel).

The above seeds are not the produce of India, but are said to be imported from Singapoor, China, and Burmah, and this must be in great abundance, for they are always found in every large bazaar, and are much cheaper than the seeds of the common or Malabar cardamom. They are often confounded with the latter and sold under the same names, but can be distinguished from them by the following characters:—

They are angular and very irregular seeds, generally inclining to be triangular, and sometimes compressed or flat; smaller in size than the common cardamom seeds; color pale-brown; odour strongly aromatic and agreeable; and taste aromatic and slightly pungent. Although the smell and taste of these seeds are stronger than those of the common or Malabar cardamom (Elettaria cardamomm), yet they are more agreeable; and there is the same difference between the Tinctures prepared from these drugs.* The seeds under reference are always brought to India without their capsule or pericarp, and the reason of this I believe is, that when the fruit arrives at a certain maturity, it bursts and the seeds are either scattered or remain loosely in the capsule, which are picked up or taken out, washed, dried, and then sent out to different places for sale.

These seeds may be either a variety of the paradise grains, or the produce of the Amomum xanthioides of Wallich. The latter is more probable, because the facts of the seeds being confounded with the Malabar cardamom and sold without their pericarp, correspond with the remarks on that plant by Mr. Daniel Hanbury in his 'Notes on Chinese Materia Medica,' published in 1862 at London. But, as I never had an opportunity of seeing myself the seeds or capsules of A. xanthioides, I cannot be positive on this point, and did not, therefore, place the plant at the heading of this article.

The seeds under consideration are used in India chiefly as a medicine and for preparing one kind of sweet-meat, but are neither chewed with the betel-leaf, nor made use of in curries, &c., as is the case with the seeds of the common cardamom.

The meaning of the Hindustani and Dukhni names in the text is simply the cardamom seeds, and therefore they can be

^{*} By further examinations I find that the easiest and readiest way of distinguishing the above seeds from the common cardsmom seeds is by their freeness of the bitterish tuste, which is slichtly but distinctly felt when the latter are well chewed.

applied to the seeds of any cardamom; but according to the usage of the languages, they are generally restricted to the above seeds, because they are, as already remarked, always found in the bazaar without their capsules.

The Tamil and Telugu names in the text are also confined to these seeds, and in contradistinction of which the following names are used for the seeds of the common cardamom.

Elakáy-virai ஏலகாய்விரை. (Tam.) Elakáya-vittulu புருவைத்துல். (Tel.)

48. AMYGDALA. (Almond.)

Louz بادام (Arab.) Bàdàm بادام . (Pers. and Hind.)
Bàdam بادم (Duk.) Vàdam-koṭṭai வாதம்கொட்டை.
(Tam.) Bádam-vittulu குக்கையை. (Tel.) Bádam வை கூர் Vàtam-koṭṭa വാതംகൊട്ട. (Malyal.) Bàdàmi மனை.
(Can.) Bìlàti-badàm. (Beng) Bádámitte. (Sans.)
Bàdàm. (Mah.) Badàm. (Guz.) Raṭa-koṭambà. (Cing.)
Bàdan. (Bur.).

If necessary, the sweet and bitter varieties of almond should be distinguished as follows:—

- a. Sweet almond—Louzul-haló الوزالحاء (Arab.) Bádáme-shírin بادام شيرين. (Pors.) Mithé-bádám بادام شيرين. (Hind. and Duk.) Tittippu-vádam-koṭṭai தெத்திப்புவாதம்கொட்டை. (Tam.) Tipu-bádam-vittulu தேன்கலில்ல. (Tel.) Madhura-bádam இழுவைற்கு ; Madhura-vátam-koṭṭa இழுவைற்கைத். (Malyal.) Shíyáda-bádámi தேன்களையை (Can.) Mithá-ba-dám. (Beng.) Madhuryá-bádámitte. (Sans.) Guļachíṭa-bádám. (Mah.) Mitho-badám. (Guz.) Peni-raṭa-koṭambá. (Cing.).
- b. Bitter almond—Louzul-murr الموزالم المرام المر



Helyal.) Tikta-bádámi 🕻 รู้บาธาริม. (Can.) Tito-badám. (Beng.) Tikta-bádámitte. (Sans.) Kaðá-bádám. (Mah.) Kadavu-badám. (Guz.) Titta-rata-kotambá. (Cing.).

The names in the text are often improperly applied to Terminalia catappa, the correct names of which will be given under its proper head.

49. ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE, Linn. (Nut of—Cashew nut.)

Kajú-ki-guṭli كَاجُوكُوكُنُكُوكُ — fruit of, Kajú كُاجُودُ (Hind and Duk.) Koṭṭai-mundiri கொட்டைமுத்தி; Mundiri-koṭṭai· முத்திர்கொட்டை. (Tam.) Jiḍi-māmiḍi-vittu கித்காவிக்கத்; Muntamāmiḍi-vittu கலைகோவிக்கத். (Tel.) l'aranki-māva விறைவில்; Kappal-chérun-kuru கிதுண்க விறைவரு ; Kappal-chérun-kuru கிதுண்க நடிவனுக்கு ; Kappa-māvakuru கிதுவவின். (Malyal.) கீர்வரும் கிறைய கீர்க்கில். (Can.) Hijli-bādām ; Kājú. (Beng.) Kājūcha-bi. (Mah.) Kāju. (Guz.) Kaju or Kaju-aṭṭa. (Cing.) Sihosaye-si or Tihotiya-si. (Bur.).

The Canarese name for cashew-nut and marking-nut is nearly the same. In some languages the same name is often applied to both the nut and fruit of A. occidentale.

50. ANAMIRTA COCCULUS, W. et A. (Seeds of—Cocculus Indicus seeds.)

Kákmári-ké-binj كارك كينك (Hind. and Duk.)
Kákkáy-kolli-virai காக்காட்கொல்லிலினா; Pén-koṭṭai பேன்கோடடை. (Tam.) Káka-mári கூக்கூர்; Káki-champa
ருத்குக். (Tel.) Karanṭa-kattin-káya கணைகண்றினிக்கம்;
Pollak-káya வைத்தக்கையே. (Malyal.) Kákamári-bijá
சிச ಮಾನಿಬೀಟಾ. (Can.) Káká-mári. (Beng.) Tittaval.
Cing.).

51. ANANAS SATIVUS, Mill. (Pine apple.)

Aainunnas عين الناس (Arab. and Pers.) Anannas الناس; Ananas الناس (Hind.) Annannas الناس; Ananas الناس (Duk.) Anashap-pazham அனைப்பழம். (Tam.) Anasapandu உருக்கை. (Tel.) Kaita-chakka கைமையகை; Parangi-chakka விரும் (Malyal.) Ananasu-haṇṇu கைகையைக்கு. (Can.) Ánanash; Ánanas. (Beng.) Anninas; Anaras. (Guz.) Annasi, (Cing.) Nanna-si. (Bur.).

52. ANDROGRAPHIS ECHIOIDES, Nees.

Charàyetah چرایته. (Hind.) Gópuram-tàṇgi கோபுரம். தாங்கி. (Tam.) Chalava-puri-káḍa வைக்குல் குக்; Gorrechímiḍi இருக்கி. (Tel.) Mala-kulukki வடகையுக்கி. (Malyal.).

53. ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA, Wall. (Creat or Kreat.)

Qaṣabbuzarirah قصب الزريرة ; Qaṣabbuvà (Arab.) Nainehàvandi نينهاوندي . (Pers.) Charáyetah المرابع : Mahà-títà بيات ; Kiryát كريات ; Kiryát إلى . (Hind.) كريات ; Kalaf-náth إلى . (Duk.) Shirat-kuch-chi கெட்குச்சு ; Nila-vémbu கிலவேப்பு . (Tam.) Néla-vému விவில்லை. (Tel.) Nila-véppa നிലവെപ്പ ; Kiriyáttu கிறியைறை (Malyal.) . Nela-bevinágidá கூயிக்கின். (Can.) Cherota ; Mahà-tita. (Beng.) Bhúnimbaha. (Sans.) Chiráyitá. (Mah.) Kiryáta ; Kiryáto. (Guz.) Binko-hamba or Hínbinko-hamba. (Cing.).

Kara-kanniram or 'Cara caniram' is the Malyalim name found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. IX, Tab. 56), which

means the black Strychnos nux vomica. It is neither correct nor safe to be applied to A. paniculata.

The Bengali appellation given to this plant in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and several other works is 'Kalo-megh.' It is not generally recognisable as the name of any plant. Its literal meaning is the black cloud.

- 'Sitta rattai' occurs as the Cingalese designation of chiretta in some books, but it is properly the name of the Lesser galangal.
- 54. ANDROPOGON MARTINI, Roxb. Syn. A. CALAMUS AROMATICUS, Roy. (Oil of---Rousà-kn-tél.)

Rousá-kà-tél روساكاعطر; Rousá-ká-aitr روساكاعطر (Hind.) Rousá-ká-aatar روساكاعطر (Duk.).

See the remarks on the next plant.

55. ANDROPOGON MURICATUS, Retz. (Khus-khus grass—Roots of.)

Usir أسير (Arab.) Ķhas خس மு. (Pers.) Bálah dli or Bálá li . (Hind. and Duk.) Veṭṭi-vér வெட்டி. கேள்; Vizhal-vér விழல்வேர்; Ilàmich-cham-vér இலாமிச்சம் வேர்; Viraṇam வீரணம். (Tam.) Vaṭṭi-véru எதுதீல; Ávvuru-gaḍḍi-véru ఆఫ్వరుగ్రైవేరు; Làmajjakamu-véru சால் இதல் ; Viḍavali-véru வக்கவிக்ல; Ouru-véru கூகில். (Tel.) Veṭṭi-vér வெதிவைர்; Rámach-cham-vér வைவுல்வைர். (Malyal.) Lávanchá சாகிலை. (Can.) Bálá; Shandalér-jar. (Beng.) Uṣhíram. (Sans.) Váļá. (Mah.) Váļo. (Guz.) Savandra-múl. (Cing.) Miya-móe. (Bur.).

In Madras and all other parts of Southern India, the lowest part of the culms of this grass (A. muricatus) with or without a portion of its roots, is cut out and sold under the

Arabic name Izkhir اذخر while the same name is used for the roots of A. Schwnanthus in Hyderabad, Calcutta, &c. I am informed by a few persons that have seen the Izkhir in Arabia, that this grass resembles the Rousá-ká-ghás of upper India, but it is not the same. Rousá-ká-ghás is the name of A. Martini.

The true Izkhir does not exist in India, and the best substitute for it is the root of A. muricatus, which is correctly designated Izkhire-hindi اذ خرهندي (Indian Izkhir) in some books.

The meaning of the Bengali name Shandlér-jar is the root of sandle, and it is applied to the roots of A. muricatus from the resemblance of their smell to that of the sandle-wood. 'Khuskhus' is the English name (probably from the Persian khas) of the grass, and its meaning in Bengali is the poppy-seeds. In some books, however, it is converted into 'Khuskhus-ghas' and applied to the grass under reference as a Bengali name, which is not correct.

56. ANDROPOGON NARDUS, Linn. (Oil of.)

Ganjní-ká-aiṭr گنجني گاعطر (Hind.) Ganjní-ka-aaṭar கிழிவ் (Duk.) Kámákshi-pullu-yeṇṇey காமாகூறிபுல் அயெண்ணெய்; Mándap-pullu-yeṇṇey மாந்தப்புலலுயெண்ணெய்; Kávaṭṭam-pullu-yeṇṇey; காவட்டம்புல்லுயெண்ணெய்; Shunnárip-pullu-yeṇṇey சுன்னுரிப்புல்லுயெண்ணெய். (Tam.) Kámákshi-kasuvu-núne கூகு நீத்து துறை; Kámanchi-gaḍḍi-núne கூகலை இது (Tel.) Kámákshi-pulla-eṇṇa காவாகிப்புல் இருள்ளை; Chóra-pulla-eṇṇa வொற்ற புது அனை. (Malyal.) Ganḍa-hanchi-khaḍḍi-yaṇṇe கானை கூலில் இரு. (Can.) Kámá-khér-tail. (Beng.) Ṣiṇng-ou-miá-Ṣi. (Bur.).

57. ANDROPOGON SCHENANTHUS, Linn. Syn. A. CITRATUS, D. C. (Oil of — Lemon-grass oil.)

Róghane-cháe-kashmírí روغن چائکشمیری. (Pers.) Ak-yá-ghás-ka-aiṭr اکیا گهاسکاعطر. (Hind.) Hazár-maṣáleḥ-ká-

aatar நில் இடியில் Váshanap-pullu-yeṇṇey வாசனப் புல் இயண்ணெய்; Karpúra-pullu-yeṇṇey காபூர் இயண் ணெய். (Tam.) Nimma-gaḍḍi-núne நில கிழ்க்கு நி; Chippa-gaḍ-- விட்-núne சில கிழ்க்கு நி. (Tel.) Vásanap-pulla-eṇṇa വാസന விடிவினி; Sambhàra-pulla-eṇṇa സംഭാരപുപ്പുക്കുന്നു. (Malyal.) Púrvaṭi-hullú-yaṇṇe நின் இண்ணி; Vásane-hullú-yaṇṇe கில் ஆணி (Can.) Agya-gháns-tail. (Beng.) Dévajagdhaka-tailam. (Sans.) Lílli-cháya-tél. (Guz.) Pengrimá-tel. (Cing.) Sabaleṇ-Ṣí. (Bur.).

In the Hortus Malabaricus, where this grass is correctly figured (Vol. XII, Tab. 72) Rámach-cham 602230 is the Malyalim name assigned to it, whereas it is undoubtedly the name of A. muricatus. There is a much greater confusion in several other works (Materia Indica, Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, Flora Andhrica, and Shakespear, Forbes, Bailey, Reeve, Rottler and Winslow's Dictionaries, &c.,) in which the names of this grass, as well as of several others, are confounded with each other. As it is rather tedious to explain all these confusions separately, I shall not enter upon their explanation, and think it sufficient to state that the species of grasses included in this Catalogue are generally and correctly recognisable, at present, only by the names inserted in the text under each of their heads.

Pengrimá-tel is the proper Cingalese name for the Lemon-grass oil and not 'Saira-tel' as found in some books.

Bee the remarks on A. muricatus.

58. ANETHUM SOWA, Roxb. (Fruits of ____ Dill seeds.)

Shibbit شبت. (Arab.) Valane-khurd والان خود Shód (Pers.) Suval بسوله ; Sóyah سوله (Hind.) Sóyi بسوله , شود (Duk.) Shatakuppi-virai சத்குப்பிலிலா; Shóyi-kírai-virai சத்துப்பிலிலா; Shóyi-kírai-virai சேரம் கோல் விரை. (Tam) Shatakuppi-vittulu செல்ல லக்ல லக்ல லக்ல லக்ல லக்ல விரை.

Pedda-saddpara-vittulu தகுக்கையை; Sóyikúra-vittulu நிலைக்கையை (Tel.) Shatakuppa கொக்குட்ட (Malyal.) Sabbasagi கியூகி. (Can.) Shulpha; Shónvá or Shóvá. (Beng) Suvá; Suvá-nu-bí. (Guz.) Sada-kuppa; Sata-kuppi. (Cing.) Samín. (Bur.).

The Burmese names of the seeds of Anothum sowa and Ptychotis ajwain are mistaken for each other in some books in consequence of the analogy of their sounds. Sópu is the Teluguname of anissed, but is incorrectly applied to the seeds of Anothum sowa in Flora Andhrica and some other books.

59. ANISOCHILUS CARNOSUS, Wall.

In Flora Andhrica, Karpura-valli is applied to Coleus amboinicus (C. aromaticus), and its application to Anisochilus carnosus is considered to be incorrect. The names given to the latter plant in that work are Róga-chettu and Pindi-bonda. This may be the case in some parts of the Northern Circars; but, if the plant figured in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. X, Tab. 90) is A. carnosus (which I have no doubt it is), Karpura-valli is more in use for that plant in most parts of Southern India, both in Telugu and Tamil, than any other name. The next name frequently in use in Telugu is Ómamu-úku.

The literal meaning of the Dukhni, Telugu, and Guzeratti names Ajván-ká-pattá, Ómamu-áku, and Ajmu-nu-pátro is the

leaf of Ptychotic Aiwain, and they are applied to A. carnosus simply on account of the resemblance of the smell of its leaves with that of the seeds of the former.

- 60. ANISODUS LURIDUS, Link.
- 61. ANISOMELES MALABARICA, R. Br. (Malabar Cat-mint.)

Mogbìré-kà-pattà کبیریکاپتا (Duk.) Péya-veruṭṭi பெய்மருட்டி; Péy-maruṭṭi பெய்மருட்டி; Iraṭṭai-péy-maruṭṭi இரட்டைபேய்மருட்டி. (Tam.) Moga-bìra வால்க்க்; Màbhéri கூக்க்; China-raṇa-bhéri கித்தனத்க்; Maga-bìra வால்க்க். (Tel.) Péyi-meraṭṭi வெயிவைற்றி; Peruntumba வெண்றைய், Karintumba கலிறையு. (Malyal.).

62. ANTHEMIS. (Chamomile flowers.)

Bábúnaj بابونج (Arab.) Bábúnah بابونج ; Gule-bábúnah نابونج ; Gule-bábúnah نابونج ; Gule-bábúnah د نابونج كي بهول (Pers.) Bábúné-ké-phúl كل با بوند (Hind. and Duk.) Şhímai-chámantippú சீமைசாமந்திப்பூ. (Tam.) Síma-chámanti-pushpamu நீனுவைசெல்ல (Tel.) Şhíma-jevanti-pushpam மிறைவுமை (Malyal.) Shíma-shyámantigé நேன்று வலகாடு (Can.)

63. ANTIARIS SACCIDORA, Dalz.

Netţávil-maram தெட்டாவில்மாம். (Tam.) Nettávil നെട്ടാവിൽ. (Malyal.).

64. ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. Syn. Antimonium Sulphuratum. (Sulphuret or Tersulphuret of Antimony.)

Ismad نسرمه (Arab.) Surmah کمیل ; Sangesurmah نسرمه Surmah (Pers.) Surmah نسرمه ; Surmé-kápatthar برمي (Hind.) Anjan انجن (Anjan-ká-patthar (Duk.) Anjanak-kallu அஞ்சன்கல் அட் (Duk.) Anjanak-kallu அஞ்சன்கல் அட் (Tam.) Anjana-ráyi உலக்கை. (Tel.) Anjanak-kalla செலையை (Malyal.) Anjená லெலில் (Can.) Shurmá or Surmá. (Beng.) Anjanam. (Sans.) Surmo; Surmo-nuphatro. (Guz.) Shurma-khiyia or Súrma-khiyo. (Bur.).

65. AQUA. (Water.)

Máa ் ் . (Arab.) Áb ் . (Pers.) Pání ் . ப் . (Hind. and Duk.) Taṇṇi கண்ணி; Jalam ஜலம்; Nír தீர். (Tum.) Jalam ஜல்; Níllu த்து. (Tel.) Vellam வெத்த ் . (Malyal.) Níru ని.మ. (Can.) Jal; Pání. (Beng.) Jalam. (Sans.) Páṇi. (Mah.) Páni. (Guz.) Vaturu. (Cing.) Yé. (Bur.).

The following are the names of the rain and distilled waters, which are often required for pharmaceutical purposes:—

- a. Rain-water—Múe-maṭar مامطر . (Arah.) Ábe-báráñ مامطر . (Pers.) Ménh-ká-pání عينيكا باني ; Barsát-há-pání عينيكا باني ; Barsát-há-pání عينيكا باني ; Barsát-há-pání برساتكاباني . (Duk.) Mazh-ait-taṇṇi மழைத்தண்ணி. (Tam.) Vána-níṭļu على المرابع ا
 - b. Distilled-water——Mác-moqattar ما مقطر. (Arali.) Abe-mo-qattar آب، قطر (Pers.) Tapkáyá-huvá-pání تبكاياهوا باني. (Hind.) Moqattar-pání مقطر باني. (Duk.) Ti-nir هن أقر ها النام.).
 - 66. ARACHIS HYPOGÆA, Linn. (Nut of—Ground-nut.)

Viláyetí-múng ولايتى ونگئى . (Hind. and Duk.)
Vérk-kadalai هناغة المكان ، Nilak-kadalai هناغة المكان (Tam.)

Vérushanaga க்க்க்க்க் ; Vérushanaga-káya க்க்க்க்க்க்க்க் (Tel.) Nelak-kaṭalá നെലക്കടലാ; Vérk-kaṭalá பெக்கை உடி . (Malyal.) Nelagale-káyi சூல் (Can.) Chíná-bádám ; Biláti-mung. (Beng.) Bhói-chané. (Mah.) Bhóya-chená. (Guz.) Raṭa-kaju. (Cing.) Míbé. (Bur.).

67. ARECA CATECHU, Linn. (Nut of-Betelnut.)

Fófal فوفل or Foufal فوفل . (Arab.) Gird-chób
. (Pers.) Supyári پوپل . (Hind.)
. (Hind.) Supári پوپل . (Duk.) Kamugu கமுக்; Pákku பாக்கு;
Kottai-pákku கொட்டைபாக்கு. (Tam.) Póka-vakka கூத
கூர்; Vakka கூரு.. (Tel.) Aṭakka இதைகை. (Malyal.)
Aḍike கூர். (Can.) Guṇá; Supári; Shupári. (Beng.)
Púgí-phalam. (Sans.) Suppári. (Mah.) Sopári; Hopári.
(Guz.) Puvák or Puvákka. (Cing.) Kún-si. (Bur.).

68. ARGEMONE MEXICANA, Linn.

Bharbhánd بهربهاند ; Pilá-dhatúrá بهربهاند ; Farangi-dhatúrá بهربهاند ; Shíyál-kánṭá للهالكات (Hind.) . شيالكات (Pilá-dhatúrá بهرم دندي (Duk.) Bharamdandi بهرم دندي ; Pilá-dhatúrá بهرم دندي (Duk.) Birama-dandu كالاسمة (Kurukkam-chedi الهاجة الهاجة (Tam.) Bramha-dandi-cheṭṭu الهاجة الهاجة الهاجة (Tam.) Bramha-dandi-cheṭṭu الهاجة الهاجة الهاجة (Tam.) Bramha-dandi-cheṭṭu الهاجة الهاجة الهاجة (Malyal.) Siel-káṭá; Shéaál-kánṭá. (Beng.) Khyàà. (Bur.).

Datturi and or Datturi-gidá and before is the Canarese appellation under which the above plant is generally known in many districts of Mysore, Bangalore, and Bellary; but as this name is very liable to be confounded with that of Datura alba in several other languages on account of the similarity of the word Datturi, I have not included it in the text.

69. ARGENTUM. (Silver-Leaf of.)

Varqul-fizah ورق الفله (Pers.) Rupehra-varaq برويخراورق (Pers.) Rupehra-varaq برويخراورق (Hind.) Rupéri-tagaṭ وريري تكت (Duk.) Velli-rékku வெள்ளிரேக்கு. (Tam.) Vendi-réku வைக்கை (Tel.) Vellit-takiṭa வெத்திரையைக்க. (Malyal.) Belli-rékhu மீத்தியை. (Can.) Ruppécha-varakh. (Mah.) Rupéri-varakh. (Guz.) Ridi-tahaḍu; Ridi-tagaḍu. (Cing.) Noye-saku. (Bur.).

70. ARGYREIA SPECIOSA, Swt. (Leaves of)

Samandar-ká-pát بمندركانى: Samandar-sóf بمندرسرى: Samandar-sókh بالمندرسرى: (Hind.) Samandar-ká-pattá بمندركانى. (Duk.) Shamuddirap-pach-ch-ai சமுத்திரப்பச்சை; Kadal-pálai கடல்பாடே. (Tam.) Samudra-pála ಸಮ್ಮದರ್ವಲ: Chandra-poda ಸಂದರ್ವದ: Kokkita ಕ್ರೌಕ್ಟ್ Pála-samudra ಕಾಲ್ಗೆಯುವ: Kokkiti ಕ್ರೌಕ್ಟ್ (Tel.) Samudra-pach-cha സൂരുപ്പു; Samudra-yógam സൂരു തോഗര; Samudrap-pala സൂരുപ്പു; Samudra-yógam സൂരു തോഗര; Samudrap-pala സൂരുപ്പു (Mahyal.) Bichotárok. (Beng.) Samudracha-pána. (Mah).

The above plant, which is generally known in Hindustani and Dukhni by the name of its leaf (Samandar-ká-pát or Samandar-ká-pattá) is quite different from the one named, Samandar-phal, in the same languages, although the literal meaning of both names is almost the same, one signifying the leaf of Samandar, and the other the fruit. The latter is the name of the fruit of Baringtonia acutangula.

71. ARISTOLOCHIA BRACTEATA, Retz.

Gandán كيرامار; Kírá-már كيرامار. (Hind. and Duk.) Ádu-tiṇṇá-páļai ஆகு இண்ணயாள. (Tam.) Gádide-gaḍapara-áku గాడిదెగడచరఆకు; Kadapara కడచర. (Tel.) Aṭu-tinṭáp-paḷa ആടുതിണ്ടൊപ്പാള. (Malyal.).

72. ARISTOLOCHIA INDICA, Linn. (Root of.)

Zarávande-hindí زراوندهندي (Arab. and Pers.)

Isharmul اشرمل كي جڙ ; Isharmul-kí-jar اشرمل (Hind.)

Isharmúl اشرمول كي جڙ ; Isharmúl-kí-jar اشرمول (Duk.)

Ich-chura-múli ஈச்சாமூல்; Peru-marindu பெருமரிந்த;

Perum-kizhangu பெரும்கிழங்கு (Tam.) Íṣhvara-véru

கூர்த்தில்; Dúla-góvela குரை கேர் கேர் மேல் (Tel.)

Karalekam கூறைத்கை ; Karukap-pulla கிருக்பு ; Karalvékam குறைமை; Iṣhvarámúri ஹாமாற்குலி. (Malyal.) Íṣhverí-bérú கூறை நெலியா. (Can.) Íshor-mul or

Iṣhur-múl. (Beng.) Sassanda. (Cing.).

73. ARRACK. (Indian Spirituous Liquor.)*

بناها بند بالهند (Arab.) Maié-hindí بناها بند بناها بند بناها بند بناها بند بناها بند بناها بند بناها بند بناها ب

74. ARSENICUM ALBUM. Syn. Acidum Arseniosum. (Arsenious acid, White Arsenic, or White oxide of Arsenic.).

Shuk شک ; Turábul-hálik ; تراب الهالک ; Sammulfár ; Sammulfár or Marg-mósh مرگئي، وش Marge-mósh مرگئي،وش

^{*} There are many varieties of this Liquor, which is familiarly known as the Country or Pariah Liquor. Each variety is named after the substance from which it is distilled. See the remarks under ' Liquor Spiritious.'

المركاموش (Pers.) Sunbul-khár المنبلكيان (Pers.) Sunbul-khár المنبلكيان (Sankhyá-sunbul المنبلكيان or Sakhyá-sunbul المنبلكيان (Hind. and Duk.) Vellai-pásháṇam வெள்ளே பாஷாணம். (Tam.) Tella-pásháṇam இத்தைம்; Shen-ku-pásháṇam இத்துக்கைம்; Shen-ku-pásháṇam இத்துக்கைம் (Tel.) Vellap-pásháṇam வெத்து இரைம் (Malyal.) Phásháṇá அண்ண (Can.) Sumbul-khár; Sammal-khár. (Beng.) Sómal-khár. (Guz.) Sudu-pásánam. (Cing.).

by itself is commonly applied in Dukhni to the white arsenic, while the same is frequently used in Arabic and Persian for Nardostychis jatamansi (Indian spikenard). To avoid any serious error that might result from the above confusion, I have omitted the word from the text under both medicines, which are well recognised by all other names inserted.

75. ARSENICUM TERSULPHURETUM. (Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic or Yellow Orpiment.)

Zarnikhe-asfar زرندی (رندی); Arsániqún ارسانیقوی. (Arab.)

Zarnikhe-zard زرندی (Pers.) Hartál البته. (Hind. and Duk.) Tàram காரம்; Ari-táram அரிகாரம்; Ponnari-tárakam பொன்னரிகார்கம்; Tálakam காளகம். (Tam.)

Haridalam கூகல்ல; Tálakamu சூல்லை (Tel.) Ponari-táram வொண்ணிரைலை; Cháliyam விடைம். (Malyal.)

Aridalá உலகல் (Can.) Horitál. (Beng.) Hari-tálakam. (Sans.) Haritála. (Mah.) Artál. (Guz.).

76. ARTABOTRYS ODORATISSIMA, R. Br.

Madmanti مدن مست. (Hind.) Madan-mast مدن مانتي. (Duk.) Manó-rapjitam மணேரஞ்சி, த ட். (Tam.) Manó-

ranjitam കത്രാജ്ഞ; Phala-sampenga ജലസ്റ്റാറ്, Sakala-phala-sampenga സ്ട്രൂട്ടെസ്റ്റാര്. (Tel.) Madura-kaméshvari ഉധുരകാരേത്ഥരി; Manóranjitam മനോരഞ്ജിതം. (Malyal.).

Madan-mast and Madan-mast-ka-phúl are the Dukhni names of the above plant and its flower, and their use is confined only in Southern India. In all other parts; such as Hyderabad, Bombay, &c., Madan-mast is applied to a root, which will be found described in the remarks on Curcuma aromatica.

The Malyalim name Motira-valli G200000122 is found applied to A. odoratissima in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. vii, Tab. 46), but as it implies a creeper, which is not the case with the plant, nor is so figured in that work itself, it is a very doubtful one. See the remarks on the word Madan-mast under 'Aconitum. sp. of. (Judvar).'

77. ARTEMESIA INDICA, Willd.

Afsantine-hindi افسنتین هندی. (Arab.) Barinjásife-kóhi النجاسف کوهی or Balinjásefe-kóhi بلنجاسف کوهی (Pers.) Majtari برنجاسف کوهی (Hind.) Máchipattiri மாசிபத்திரி. (Tam.) Máchi-patri கூலி இ. (Tel.) Tiru-niṭṛipach-cha തിരുനിററിച്ചു. (Malyal.) Manchapatri கூலை கீழ் (Can.) Mastaru. (Beng.) Granthiparni. (Sans.) Walkotondu. (Cing.).

78. ARTICHOKE GUM.

Kunkarzad and Kankarzhad are corruptions of, and synonymous with, each other, but the latter is incorrectly applied to Mastic in some Dictionaries.

79. ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA, Linn.

80. ASPARAGUS ASCENDENS, Roxb. (Root of.)

Shaqaqule-hindi شقافلهندي. (Arab. and Pera) Sufed-musli سفيد وسلي or Sufed-musli سفيده وسلي. (Hind.) Shqaqule-hindi سفيده وسلي. (Duk.) Safeda-musali. (Muh.) Saphéd-musli; Ujli-musli. (Guz.).

There is a great confusion about the nature of the medicines known as Sufed-musli and Káli-musli in India. Among some curious notions about them there is one in some native and other medical works to the effect that both are the produce of one and the same plant, the difference being that the Sufed musli is the root of it before it begins to flower, and the Káli musli the root after that period. The plant in question is Bombax Malobaricus. In a few other books, the former is considered to be the root of Asparagus sarmentosus, and the latter that of Curculigo orchivides.

On procuring the medicines known under these names from many places, including Calcutta, Bombay, and Hyderabad, I have found that there are two kinds of Sufed musli, the one obtained from almost all the Indian bazaars except those in Southern India; and the other sold in the latter place.

a. The Sufed-musli of Southern India is the dried and splitted root of Asparagus surmentosus. It occurs in thin and long pieces like strings, curled upon itself once or twice, varies in length from three or four inches to a span or more, of pale-grey or dirty-white color, and devoid of any particular taste or smell. When the fresh root is splitted or torn longitudinally in three or four pieces and dried, it acquires the above condition. Although the dried root is often used by native practitioners, it is almost useless as a medicine. But when fresh, it is a nutrient and demulcent. In this state, it is very fleshy and succulent, about a foot or foot and a half in length, generally of the thickness of a finger, smooth and round, tapering to a very narrow and long point at both ends, of dull white or pale grey color, no smell, and taste slightly demulcent. When a plant is dug out with

these roots, it has a very singular appearance as though a great number of large round worms attached to it, and their number is often very great, amounting sometimes to about a hundred. The fresh root is distinguished in many parts of India, including Southern India, as Shaqáqul مقاقل, and its preserve, which is generally imported from China, is named Murabbahe-shaqáqul or Shaqáqul-ká-murabbah مربه شقاقل. The above name is applied in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, to some similar root, which is considered there to be the wild carrot or turnip. From its description in some books, I believe it to be a species of Asparagus.

b. The Suféd-musli of all other parts of India is the real drug to which that name is properly applicable, and it is the root of Asparagus ascendens. It is also procurable in Southern India, but under a different name, which is Shaqaqule-hindi or Indian Shaqaqul. It is a useful medicine, and a very good substitute* for Salep. It bears the following characters.

When new or not very old, this root looks like a thin cylindrical piece of gum; partially translucent; very hard, whitish or yellowish-grey; from one to two or three inches long; generally crooked, some times bent upon itself, and occasionally knotty; and of bland and mucilaginous taste. If some pieces be carefully examined, one of their ends will be found thinner and more pointed than the other, indicating their original tapering form. A few pieces are also flat or compressed, forming a kind of small irregular plates. When the root is very old, it is opaque and of light-brown color.

With regard to the Káli-musli, it is correctly the root of Curculigo orchidioides as is mentioned and described in several books.

The roots or rootlets of Bombax Malabaricus (which is a very large tree), bear no resemblance whatever to any of the varieties of the musli. When dried, they are as nearly useless as the dried root of Asparagus sarmentosus.

[•] By subsequent trials I have found that it is a better substitute for Salep for medicinal purposes.

81. ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS, Willd. (Root of.)

Shaqaqul شَاقَلَ . (Arab. Pers. Hind. and Duk.)——dry root of, Shaqaqule-miṣrì . (Duk.) Taṇṇ̀r-muṭṭán-kizhaṇgu கண்ணீர்முட்டான்கிழங்க; Shadávari சகாவரி. (Tam.) Challa-gaḍḍalu கல்லக்கு: Pilli-pìchara ஆத்கை; Pilli-téga ஆத்க; Shatávari ககைக். (Tel.) Shatávali முறைவடிடு. (Malyal.) Majjige-gaḍḍe குஜர்க்க். (Can.) Sat-mulì. (Beng.) Satávari-muḷi. (Mah.) Hatávari. (Cing.).

82. ASPARAGUS SARMENTOSUS, -Linn. (Root of.)

Shaqaqul فقافل. (Arab. Pers. Hind. and Duk.)——dry root of, Safèd-múṣlì فقدموصلي (Duk.)
Kilavari கொவரி; Taṇṇìr-viṭṭán-kizhaṇgu கண்ணிர்விட்டான் கிழங்கு; Taṇṇi-muṭṭán-kizhaṇgu கண்ணிமுட்டான்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Challa-gaḍḍalu கல்கல் ; Pilli-pìchara கிறிக்கல் (Tel.) Shatávari-kizhaṇṇa மறைவரிகி சன் ; Shatávali மறைவடிடு. (Malyal.) Majjige-gaḍḍe கிறிக்கி (Can.) Sat-múli. (Beng.) Satávarì-muḷi. (Mah.) Hatávari. (Cing.) Kaṇyo-mi. (Bur.).

In several languages the same names are applied to both the root of A. racemosis and A. sarmentosis. See the remarks on A. ascendens.

83. ASSAFŒTIDA.

 வைக்கை (Káyam கலை (Malyal.) Ingu ஆல். (Can.) Hing. (Beng.) Hinguhu; Rámatham. (Sans.) Hing. (Mah.) Hing; Vagárni. (Guz.) Perunkayam or Perrungáyam. (Cing.) Shìnkhu or Shingu. (Bur.).

84. ASTERACANTHA LONGIFOLIA, Nees.

Tál-makhánè-ká-pèr تال مكيان ; Tál-makhárè-ká-pèr تال مكيار ; Tál-makhánè-ká-jhár (Hind.) Tál-makhánè-ká-jhár تال مكيار ; Kólsè-ká-jhár كولس كاجهار ; Kólsè-ká-jhár كولس كاجهار ; Kólsè-ká-jhár كولس كاجهار ; Gobbi గావ్సి ; Gobbi గావ్సి ; Gobbi గావ్సి ; Gobbi గావ్సి ; Gobbi గావ్సి ; (Tel.) Vayal-chulli വയൽവളളി. (Malyal.) Kolavalike ಪೂಕ್ ಪೂಕಿ. (Can.) Kánṭa-koliká. (Beng.) Ikshugandhaha. (Sans.) Tál-makháná. (Mah.) Ikkiri or Ikkirigahá. (Cing.) Súpadán. (Bur.).

The Dukhni name of the above plant, Kölsé-ká-jhár, is incorrectly applied in some books to Solanum Indicum.

85. AURUM. (Gold-Leaf of.)

86. AVERRIIOA BILIMBI, Linn. (Blimbi tree—Fruit of.)

Belambú بلمبو . (Hind. and Duk.) Koch-chit-tamarttai செர்ச்சித்தமர்க்கை; Pulich-chakkáy புளிச்சுக்காம். (Tam.) Pulusu-káyalu ஆலை தாலை; Bili-bili-káyalu இறுதொலை. (Tel.) Vilunbikká விലுബிசை; Vilimbi விடிவி; Karichakka குறிவகை. (Malyal.) Blimbi. (Beng.) Blimbu. (Guz.) Kála-zoun-șì; Kala-zoun-ya-șì. (Bur.).

87. AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA, Adans. (Fruit of.)

Ķhamrak خمرق . (Hind.) Ķhamra خمرة . (Duk.) Tamarttam-káy தமர்த்தம்காய். (Tam.) Támarta-káya எல் துலை. (Tel.) Tamarat-túka வெருந்த . (Malyal.) Kamarak ச வச் . (Can.) Kamarangá; Kamarak. (Beng.) Tamarak. (Guz.) Zoun-si; Zoun-ya-sì. (Bur.).

88. AVICENNIA TOMENTOSA, Linn.

Nalla-mada ಸಲ್ಲಮಜ; Mada-chettu మడచెట్టు. (Tel.) Upputti ഉപത്തി. (Malyal.) Biná. (Beng.).

89. AZADIRACHTA INDICA, Juss. (Neem or Margosa tree.)

Azád-darakhte-hindi نيب هندي; Nìb زاددرخت هندي; Nìmb زاددرخت هندي. (Hind.) Nìm (Pers.) Nìnb نيب نيبب (Hind.) Nìm نيبب (Duk.) Vémbu هندب; Véppam هناسان، (Véppam هناسان، (Véppam هناسان، (Tam.) Vépa-cheṭṭu க்க்கலு; Nimbamu கலையை. (Tel.) Véppa வையு; Ariya-véppa അതിയ വെപ്പ. (Malyal.) Béviná-mará வீதேகைக்கை. (Can.) Nìm; Nìm-gáchh. (Beng.) Nimba-vrikshaha. (Sans.)

Limbácha-jháda. (Mah.) Limbdánu-jháda. (Guz.) Kohumba; Nimba-gahá. (Cing.) Tama-bin; Thamákhá or Thamágá; Kamákhá or Khamákhá. (Bur.).

The Burmese names of Azadirachta Indica and Melia azadarach are often confounded with each other. For example, in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah the names of the former will be found applied to the latter, and vice versa.

${f B}$

90 BACCHARIS ILLINITA, D. C.

91. BALANITES ÆGYPTIACA, Delile.

Hingan-ká-péṛ هنگىكابىية. (Hind.) Hingan-ká-jháṛ شنگىكاجهاق. (Duk.) Naṇṇṇṇḍán கஞ்சுண்டான். (Tam.) Gára-cheṭṭu ஈது (Tel.) Nanchunṭa നത്തുണ്ട. (Malyal.) Hingon. (Beng.) Inguḍi-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Hingan-ká-jháṛ

92. BALSAMODENDRON AGALLOCHA, W. et A. (Resin of—Bdellium.)

Moql بعقل ; Moqle-arzaq بعقل ; Aflátan گوگل (Arab.) Boé-jahúdán بوئے جهودان. (Pers.) Gogil گوگل (Hind.) Gugal گوگل (Duk.) Mai-shákshi மைசாக்கி; Gukkal குக்கல்; Gukkulu குக்குல. (Tam.) Mahi-sákshi கூரு க்கி; Mai-sákshi கூரு கி. (Tel.) Guggalá கிரும். (Can.) Gúgul. (Beng.) Kou-shikaha. (Sans.) Guggula. (Mah.) Gúgal. (Guz.) Gugula; Jaṭayu or Javáyu; Raṭadummula. (Cing.).

93. BALSAMUM. Var. of. (Balsam of Mecca or Balm of Gilead.)

Aqovoyalasamún اقو بلاسمون; Dohnul-balsán دهن البلسان , Dohnul-balsán روغن بلسان , (Pers.) Balsán-ká-tél روغن بلسان (Hind. and Duk.).

The above are properly the synonymes of the Balsam of Mecca, but are also applied to the oil of Copaiva in India.

94. BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA, Sch. (Siliceous concretion of—Tabashir)

Tabáshír بنسكبور. (Arab.) Tabáshír بنسكبور. (Pers.)
Bans-lóchan بنسكبور ; Bans-kapúr بنسكبور. (Hind. and Duk.) Múnga-luppu நக்குப்பு. (Tam.) Veduruppu கூக்குல். (Tel.) Mole-uppa வைவை உடு. (Malyal.) Bidaruppu கிக்கை; Tavakshírá சக்கேரை. (Can.) Báns-kápúr. (Beng.) Vénu-lavanam. (Sans.) Banasa-lóchana; Banasa-mítha. (Mah.) Váns-kapúr; Vás-nu-mítha. (Guz.) Una-lunu; Una-kapuru. (Cing.) Vá-chhá; Váthegá-kiyo; Vathegasá or Vádegá-sá; Vasan or Vasan. (Bur.).

The two varieties of Tabashír found in the bazaars are distinguished by their color; viz., Kabúdí كبود به (blue), and Suféd منفيد (white). The first named variety is not quite blue, but pale-blue or bluish-white.

95. BASSIA BUTYRACEA. Roxb.

Phalvara يهاوارا. (Hind.).

96. BASSIA LATIFOLIA, Roxb.

Darakhte-gulchakáne-sahráí درخت گل چکان صحرائی Jangli-mohá بعنگلی بها Jangli-mohá بعنگلی بها Jangli-mohvá بعنگلی موها Hind.) Jangli-móhá بعنگلی موها کالی موها الفادی الف

காட்டு இதுப்பை; Káṭṭu-iruppai காட்டு இருப்பை. (Tam.) Aḍavi-ippe-cheṭṭu உத் அத்த ஆது. (Tel.) Káṭṭirippa கூதிலி பூ. (Malyal.) Káḍu-ippe-giḍá கூக்அத்தின். (Can.) Bon-mohuvá. (Beng) Aṭavi-madhúka-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Ráṇácha-móhácha-jháḍa; Ránácha-ippécha-jháḍa. (Mah.).

97. BASSIA LONGIFOLIA, Linn. (Mowa or Mahwah tree.)

Darakhte-gulchakán رخت كل جكان. (Pers.) Mohá المبناء (Mohvá المبناء (Mohvá المبناء (Mohvá المبناء (Duk.) Iluppai இலுப்பை; Iruppai இருப்பை. (Tam.) Ippe-cheṭṭu அங்கு கூழு; Pinna-ippa கேது அங்கு; Ippa-cheṭṭu அங்கு கூழு. (Tel.) Irippa இரியு. (Malyal.) Ippe-giḍá உரிவை (Can.) Mohuvá. (Beng.) Madhúka-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Mohácha-jháḍa; Ippícha-jháḍa. (Mah.) Mová-nu-jháḍa. (Guz.) Kánsó. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Liquor Spirituous.

98. BENZOINUM. (Benzoin.)

The above Arabic and Cingalese names Lubán and Kataku-manchal are properly applicable only to Benzoin, but are also often applied to the Resin of Boswellia thurifera (Olibanum).

The best variety of Benzoin is known by the following names in the bazaars of Southern India.

Lóbání-gud لوباني عود (Duk.) Paļingi-shámbiráni பளிங்கு சாம்பிருணி. (Tam.) Palingu-sámbráni கல்லல்ல் வுவுகி. (Tel.).

The above Tamil and Telugu words, Palingi and Palingu, are quite different from, and must not be confounded with, those which will be found under Boswellia glabra, and B. thurifera, viz., Parangi and Parangi.

- BERBERIS ARISTATA, D. C. B. TINCTORIA, Lesch.

 100. BERBERIS ASIATICA, D. C.

 | Indian | Barberry. Syn. B. TINCTORIA, Lesch.

 - BERBERIS LYCIUM, Roy.

The dry berries, extract, and wood or root of all the above plants have the same names, and they are as follows:-

Berries——Anbar-bárís با نبربا ریس; انبربا ریس; انبربا ریس (Ambar-bárís) انبربا ریس (Pers. and Hind.) Zarish زرش . (Duk.).

Extract—— Ḥuzuze-hindí نحضن هند کې Fil-zahraj ; Fil-zahraj ; فيل زهر ه (Arab.) Fil-zahrah ، فيل زهر ج . (Hind.). رسوت Rasvat و بيل زهر ه (Hind.).

Wood or Root-Dár-hald دارهلد. (Arab.) Dár-hald دارهلد , Dár-chób دارجوب. (Pers. and Hind.).

The dry berries of the above and some other species of Berberis are a very popular medicine, and found plentifully in many large bazaars of India, including those of South India. They are the principal ingredients in many useful prescriptions which are frequently used by the Hakeems. They can be easily recognised by the following characters.

Berries shrivelled and much compressed; dark-brown or black in color; pleasantly acid in taste; about 3rd of an inch long, and th broad; smooth, soft, and moist; pedunculate; contain a little dark-brown pulp; and generally contain no seeds, but sometimes one small, hard, and oblong seed is to be found

in each. I have examined the berries chemically and found them to contain Turturic and Malic Acids, to which they owe their acid taste.

These berries are called Viláyati-amli elucis in Hyderabad, whereas the same name is applied to the legume of Inga dulcis in many places of Southern India. Zarishk is the surest name to obtain these berries from any part of India.

The meaning of Darhald is turneric-wood or yellow-wood, and it is therefore applied in some native and other works to several kinds of yellow root or wood, such as that of Curcuma aromatica, C. longa, and Coscinium jenestratum; but as it is very frequently used for the wood or root of the above species of Berberis in Central and Northern India, it must be restricted to them.

102. BERTHELOFIA LANCEOLATA, var. Indica, D. C. (Leaves of.);

Rái-saná رائی سنا . (Hind.).

103. BEZOAR. (A mineral variety of ——Silicate of Magnesia and Iron.)

Fådaje-maadani ناد جمعدنى ; Bádzahre-maadani واد بر معدنى ; Hajrussam بادز بر معدنى . (Arab.) Fádzahre-káni بادز بر معدنى . (Pers.) . باد زهر كاني باد زهر كاني باد زهر كاني (Pers.) . كاني زهر مجره (Hind.) Káni-páv-zahar بان باد زهر كاني باؤ زهر (Duk.).

Two kinds of Bezoar are commonly sold in the native medicine-shops of India, and they are well known as Pádzahre-kání المنافي المنافية (Mineral Bezoar) and Pádzahre-haicání المنافية (Animal Bezoar). The former is not obtained from any animal, but is the natural and mineral produce of India, Persia, Tartary, and many other places. There is no medicine in this country so frequently resorted to by native practitioners, especially the Hakeems, in cholera, as the Mineral Bezoar, and I believe this is not without sufficient reason.

In all the English works on Native medicines, which I have access to, the term becoar is confined either to a concretion

found in one of the stomachs of an animal of the goat-kind, or to all the concretions produced in the body of animals. Although a great deal of information on the subject appears to have been gathered from native works and from the examination of the varieties of the drug in India, and even the very word bezoar is apparently derived from Búdzahr (Arab.) or Padzahr (Pers.): yet, there is no mention made at all of its mineral variety, which is so commonly known in the bazaar, and so frequently noticed in books. Whatever may be the cause of this, it is enough for my purpose to say that the Minoral Bezour is more useful in medicine than the Animal, and deserves some attention.

Besides the difference in their source, they differ a great deal from one another, as follows:—

Mineral variety.

- 1. Form not defined; it occurs in very irregular and gular; oval, oblong, ovate, angular pieces of various shape, like pieces of Marble or any other stone.
- 2. Size unlimited, often as large as a fist, and sometimes much larger.
- 3. Surface generally rough, but smooth when covered with clay, which is the case sometimes.
- 4. Of various colors between white and green or yellowish-green, but generally pale green with one or two shades of yellow.
 - 5. Structure amorphous.

Animal variety.

- 1. Form defined and reglobular, or flat and circular.
- Seldom of the size of an egg, but generally of various sizes below that.
- 3. Surface very smooth and glossy.
- 4. Color various, generally dark green, marbled, or bluish-brown.
- Structure laminated 5. and concentric.

There are several varieties of the Mineral Bezoar, but the variety I have just described is the one generally found in the bazaar and in the possession of Hakeems. The best variety sought for to be used in Cholera is of pale green color,

and easily ground with water on a stone. The paste thus obtained, is white and slightly odorous, the smell being often very feeble and somewhat like that of the prepared Pipe-clay. This stone is a variety of Steatite or Soap-stone, and its greenish hue depends upon the presence of Protoxide of Iron. So, chemically, it is a Silicate of Magnesia and Iron. (See Fownes' Chemisery, Ninth Edition, page 313.)

It is necessary to be aware that the above stone is often cut out or rubbed out into different forms, generally oblong or oval, so as to resemble the shape of the Animal Bezoar, and sold as rare varieties of Bezoar brought from foreign countries, as Arabia, Persia, &c. The price asked for them is enormous, and sometimes more than a hundred Rupees. This deception is, however, easily detected by rubbing or breaking a portion of the stone, when it will be found that it is nothing else but the same variety of Bezoar which I have just described, and that it is amorphous in structure, and not laminated or concentric.

Whether the stone under discussion, is properly a Bezoar or not, I have given it under that head as its mineral variety according to the meaning of all its native names.

With regard to the Animal Bezoar, its varieties are very numerous, and they are named after the animal from which it is obtained; as, Hajrutis حجر التيس (Goat-bezoar), Hajrut-jamal حجر الجمل (Camol-bezoar), Hajrut-haiah حجر الجمل (Snake-bezoar), &c. The last named Bezoar is supposed to be the produce of some large species of snake, and is quite different from the Bezoar known as Tiryáqul-haiyah تريات الحية (antidote to Snake), the Snake-stone. The list of these Bezoars has been much augmented since the modern writers have extended that term to all the Concretions in the body of animals. The substances of the latter kind, however, are very different in some of their essential characters from those which have been hitherto known as Bezoars.

104. BEZOAR. (A variety of Animal Bezoar——Gall-stone or Biliary concretion of a Cow or Bullock).

برا لبقر Hajrul-baqar گاوز بره (Arab.) Gáv-zahrah محجرا لبقر Pers.) Gáiróhan گانی روین (Hind.) Góróchana

#வா. (Tum.) Górójanam గోరోజనం. (Tel.) Góróchanam மோரை. (Malyal.) Góróchaná கின்ன. (Can.) Gárún. (Beng.) Goróchanam. (Sans.) Góróchan. (Mah.) Gáirón. (Guz.) Górocha. (Cing.) Goyázin. (Bur.).

The above medicine is not considered as a variety of Bezoar by native practitioners, nor is it mentioned so in any of their works. But, as all the concretions in the body of animals are now included among the varieties of Bezoar in several recent works in the English language, I have given it under that head. It is the only variety of Animal Bezoar, which deserves an attention as a medicine.

It occurs in more or less spherical form, brown externally, very smooth and glossy, varies in size from a Soap-nut to a large Nutmeg, very light and easily broken with hands. When broken, its structure is laminated and concentric; and of deep, bright, or reddish yellow color. If not for the particular arrangement of its structure, it would be difficult to say that it is not made of Rhubarb. Its taste is bitterish, slightly sweetish, and occasionally aromatic. See the remarks in the preceding article, with regard to the Mineral and Animal varieties of Bezoar and other facts connected with it, as well as the native names of some of the latter varieties.

105. BIT-LOBAN. (Black salt.)

 Some of the above names (Milhe-nifth, Pádá-lón, Pádá-namak, Pádrá-nimak, Gendaka-vuppu, &c.,) signify a bad smell, and are correctly applicable only to that variety of Bitlo-ban, which possesses a smell something like that of rotten eggs. It is this variety which is in great vogue in India as a useful Carminative, Stomachic and Tonic medicine in Dyspepsia and some other diseases of the chylo-poietic viscera.

The meaning of all other names is black salt, and they are generally in use for another variety, which is more common, but very inferior and chiefly consists of Chloride of Sodium and Carbon. It is said to be prepared in Nugree, a village in the central Carnatic, by melting the Common Salt with Emblic Myrobalans in a close vessel. It occurs in very rough and irregular masses of brown color, which look like the pieces of a black brick; and has a strong saline taste.

The first variety appears to be manufactured in two different ways: at Azeemabad, by melting together the Sajji-khár of the bazaar (Crude Carbonate of Soda) and Emblic Myrobalans; and at another place, by the same process, but with an addition of other ingredients, viz., Chloride of Sodium, Sulphur, and the Rust of Iron. The smell of this variety, which is strong at the commencement, is lost in time in proportion to its oldness, till it becomes so feeble that it can only be felt when the salt is recently broken and a bit of it well chewed. In the bazaars of Madras, it is found in large and round masses or balls, weighing from 1 to 2 or more lbs.; and when broken, it is either grey, whitish-grey, or pale-brown in color, and more or less crystalline. It is much harder and heavier than the other variety, and contains a large quantity of Chloride of Sedium and Carbonate of Soda, some Carbon, Iron and Sulphur, and a trace of Hydrosulphuric acid (Sulphuretted Hydrogen).

If this salt is new, the presence of Sulphureited Hydrogen is easily known; but if it is old, its detection is rather difficult. In a few old specimens, however, I have found out its existence in the following way:—

A large piece of the salt was broken, and a piece of paper moistened with the solution of Acetate of Lead was kept on a

broken surface. After a minute or two, the paper was found to be slightly but distinctly blackened.

This test, together with the offensive smell of the salt, leaves no doubt in my mind as to the presence of the gas. however small in quantity it may be.*

106. BLUMEA AURITA, D. C.

This is an annual herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plant found in every creek and corner, particularly along the walls in old and ruinous buildings, and in grave yards. Its appearance when young, differs so much from that when old, that it is considered by those that are not acquainted with this fact as two different plants in those periods, and often recognised accordingly by different names. The size of the leaves is the chief cause of the difference, which are comparatively very large when the plant is young, and resemble the leaves of Radish. From this and from the plant being generally found along the walls, it is often named in Tamil Shevuru-muḷḷáṇgi செவருமுள்ளாங்கி, in Telugu Góda-mullangi గోడముల్లంగి, and in Hindustani and Dukhni Divari-muli د يوارى مولى. These names, however, properly belong to another plant of the same Natural Order, Composites, which generally grows on the top of the walls. When B. aurita is in flower, the leaves, except a few old ones near the root, become very small and quite sessile with many auricles or leafy appendages near their base, and the plant

Although this Salt contains a trace of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, yet it is not only used by native practitioners internally; but is also a domestic medicine all over India, and frequently resorted to by women in some dyspeptic complaints.

itself is much altered from numerous branches. In this condition it is generally recognised by the names in the text, which correctly belong, and should always be applied, to it, whether young or old.

The meaning of the Dukhni, Tamil and Telugu synonymes Jangli-muli, Kattu-mullangi and Advi-mullangi is the wild Radish, and this is partly from the appearance of the leaves of the plant when young, as already explained, and partly from the occasional resemblance of its root to a small or abortive Radish.

As this plant is often known under the Telugu name Káru-pógáku in Madras, it is probably the same intended by that name in Flora Andhrica, to which no botanical name is assigned. Sir Walter Elliot says, that it is 'A composite plant not found in flower.' The Káru-pógáku of Madras is also a composite plant, and found here in flower soon after the rainy season (January, February, and March). It quite corresponds with the characters of Conyza aurita described in Dr. Roxburgh's Flora Indica, Vol. III, page 428, and of Blumea aurita in Dr. Wight's Contributions to the Botany of India, page 16; except the size and color of flowers which are not mentioned in those works. The flowers are generally about the size of a large pea, and of pale white color.

107. BLUMEA GRANDIS. D. C. Phúm-masin. (Bur.).

108. BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA. (Red Arme-nian bole.)

109. BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA. (Indian variety of.)

Maghrah مغر ; Tine-maghar طين مغر . (Arab.) . (Arab.) Gile-surkh عير . (Pers.) Géru كير و . (Hind. and Duk.) Kávi همي ; Kávi-kallu همي همي . (Tam.) Kávi عن ; Kávi-kallu همي ي نهي . (Tel.).

110. BOMBAX MALABARICUM, D. C. (Red cot-ton-tree.)

Ragat-sénbal رگت سيمل; Ragat-sémal رگت سينبل; Kánṭi-sénbal كانتي سينبل (Hind.) Kánṭi-ká-khatyán كانتي سينبل (Duk.) كانتي سينبل (Duk.) كانتي كان

There are two varieties of the gum sold in the Indian bazaars under the name of Mócharas . Both occur in very irregular, nodular, smooth, and shell-like pieces, opaque and dark-brown in color; the difference being, one is very hard and broken with difficulty; and the other is brittle and easily broken, and less astringent in taste. The latter is the inferior of the two, and is the produce of Bombax Malabaricum. No gum is produced from this tree on making incisions (however deep), but occasionally a very small quantity of it is exuded spontaneously. It is of a yellowish red or flesh color at the beginning for some days, and then becomes deep brown. After some months, it gradually and occasionally acquires the form I have just described.

Kattu-imbul is the Cingalese name for B. Malabaricum and not Imbul as marked in some books. The latter is the name of Eriodendron anfractuosum.

See the remarks on Asparagus ascendens with respect to the roots of B. Malubaricum being confounded with the Suféd and Kálimusli of the bazaar.

111. BORASSUS FLABELLIFORMIS, Linn. (Palmyra-tree.)

Darakhte-tári درخت تاري (Pers.) Tár تاری (Hind.) Tár-ká-jhár تاریا جها (Duk.) Panai-maram பினமாம். (Tam.) Táti-chettu சுத்துல். (Tel.) Paná வரை. (Malyal.) Pané-mará ಪಸ್ಥಿಮರಾ. (Can.) Tál-gáchh. (Beng.) Tála-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Táticha-jháda. (Mah.) Tád-nu-jháda. (Guz.) Tál or Tál-gahá. (Cing.) Thán-bin. (Bur.).

The Cingalese names Tál and Tal or Talla are some times confounded with each other from the similarity of their pronunciation. The former is the name of B. flabelliformis, and the two latter of Sesamum Indicum.

For the names of the vinegar, arrack, jaggery, and toddy of this plant see the remarks under Acetum, Liquor Spirituous, Saccharum, and Toddy.

112. BOSWELLIA GLABRA, Roxb., (Resin of——Indian Frankincense.)

Kundur كند (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) Farangiaud عوان (Duk.) Parangi-shambirani பறங்கி
சாம்பிறுணி; Kundurukam-pishin குந்தருகம்பிசின். (Tam.)
Parangi-sambrani வல்லி சுல்லி இருகம்பிசின். (Tam.)
உள்ள கண்கள் வல்லி சுல்லி இருகம்பிசின் (Tam.)
உள்ள கண்கள் வல்லி கூறுக்கியில் இருக்கியில் இருக்கியில் (Valanku-chambrani வல்கையற்றி. (Malyal.) Bringiloban. (Bur.).

Kundur is more properly the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni name of Olibanum, but is also often applied to the Resin of B. glabra, particularly when it occurs in tears, so as to resemble the former. See the remarks under B. thurifera.

113. BOSWELLIA THURIFERA, Roxb., (Resin of—Olibanum.)

Bastaj بستج ; Kundur كند ; Lubán للالله (Arab.) Kundur كند (Pers.) Sél-gónd ميل گوند ; Kundur بستي ; Kundur كند ر (Duk.) Parangi-shámbi-ráni பறங்கொம்பிறுணி ; Kundurukkam-piṣhin குந்தருக்கம் பிசின். (Tam.) Parangi-sámbráni கல்லி குறையில் ; Anduga-pisunu உலக்கிலை. (Tel.) Vella-kundirukkam வெற்ற கிரையில் கண்டு (Malyal.) Kundro ; Salai ; Salai-gún. (Beng.) Salasi-niryásam. (Sans.) Kundrikam. (Cing.).

When the Resin of B. thurifera and B. glabra, &c., occurs in tears, it is recognised as Kundur; but when it is found in soft masses, it is generally called Gandah-férozah گند فيروزة. The latter is, however, more properly the name of different varieties of Turpentine.

The tears of Kundur have different names according to their shape and color. If they are circular and reddish-yellow, they are called Kundur-zakar کند ر ذ کر ; if yellowish-white and transulent, Kundur-unsá کندرانتی and Ánval-kundur بانول کندر مدحر به If the Resin, again, occurs in flat and scaly pieces, it is named Qishár-kundur دقاق کندر کندر معافی and if in powder, Daqáq-kundur قشار کندر

See the remarks under Benzoinum, and B. glabra.

114. BRYONIA CALLOSA, Rott. (Seeds of.)

Jangli-kakṛi-ké-binj جنگلی ککڙيکے بينې ; Buṛamkái-ké-binj جنگلی کنکڙي کے بينې ; Buṛamkái-ké-binj جنگلی کنکڙي کے بينې ; Buṛamkái-ké-binj بينې , (Duk.) Ṣhukkaṇkáy-virai கக்கங் காய்விரை ; Komaṭṭi-virai கொமட்டிவிரை. (Tam.) Nakka-dósakáya-vittulu هن عصمه ; Buḍamakáya-vittulu عن عصمه ; Buḍamakáya-vittulu عن عصمه في ، (Tel.) Karumattan-vitta هم عصمه من مناسس. (Malyal.) Buḍamakáyi-bijá బుదమశాయిప్పాను. (Can.)

See the remarks under Citrullus colocynthis.

115. BRYONIA EPIGÆA, Rott.

Akás-gaḍḍah ه گناس گڏ ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah ه گناس گڏه ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah كر كس گڏه ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah كار كس گڏه ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah كار كس گڏه ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah كار كان ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah كار كان ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah هائي ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah كار كان ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah هائي ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah هائي ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah هائي ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah هائي ; Rakkas-gaḍḍah هائي ; Rakkas-gaṇḍa-gaḍḍah هائي ; Rakkas-gaṇḍah alakas-gaṇḍah lakas-gaṇah a

116. BUTEA FRONDOSA, Roxb.

117. BUTEA FRONDOSA, Roxb.. (Seeds of.)

 வூர்க்க. (Can.) Palásha-bíjam. (Sans.) Phalásá-cha-bí; Kakrácha-bí. (Mah.) Khákar-nu-biyán; Palás-páparo. (Guz.) Kaliya-atta. (Cing.) Páv-si. (Bur.).

118. BUTEA FRONDOSA, Roxb. (Gum of Butea or Ben-119. BUTEA SUPERBA, Roxb.) gal Kino.)

Ṣamagḥe-palah مصغ بلك. (Pers.) Palás-ki-gónd عني كوند (Hind.) Chinyá-gónd بلاسكي گوند ; Kinyá-gónd بلاسكي وند ; Palás-ká-gond بلاسكا وند (Duk.) الله بلاسكا وند بالله ب

See the remarks under Kino.

120. BUTEA SUPERBA, Roxb.

Bél-palás بيل بلاس . (Duk.) Kodi-murukkam கொடி முருக்கம்; Kodi-palásham கொடிபலாசம். (Tam.) Tigemóduga தொகை ; Tige-paláshamu தொகை. (Tel.) Valliplách-cha வத்திருந்து Valli-murukka வத்திரேக்கை. (Malyal.) Balli-muttaga வருங்கு . (Can.) Latá-pálásh. (Beng.) Latá-palásha. (Sans.) Vél-khákar. (Guz.).

С.

121. CACALIA KLEINIA. Linn.

The leaves of Cacalia kleinia are considered in several books to be the Gáv-zabán of bazaar, but the latter is neither the produce of that plant, nor of any other species of the Nat. Ord. to which it belongs, viz., Compositæ. It is the produce of a species of Boraginaceæ. See the remarks under Echium.

122. CÆSALPINIA CORIARIA. Willd. (Dividivi or American Sumach).

Sumaqe-amriqah سماق امریقه. (Arab. and Pers.) مسماق امریقه (Duk.) Shumak به Amriqe-ka-sumaq امریقے کا سماق (Duk.) Shumak به نوروند. (Tam.).

123. CÆSALPINIA (GUILANDINA) BONDU-CELLA, Linn. (Nut of—Bonduc-nut.)

Akitmakit کتمکت ا. (Arab.) Ķháyahe-iblis کند ابلیس ; Karanjavá کتر نجو ; Karanjavá کر نجو ; Katklíjá کت کلیجی ; Kat-kalíjí کت کلیجی ; Kat-kalíjí کت کلیجی ; Kat-kalíjí کت کلیجی ; کت کلیجی ; کت کلیجی ; کت کلیجی ; کت کلیجی ; کت کلیجی ; کت کلیجی ; کت کلیجی . (Buk.) کی کت کلیجی . (Buk.) کی کت کلیجی . (Buk.) کی کت کار نیجو له المنافق الم

The Hindustani names Katkaranj, Karanjó, and Karanjavá are confounded in some books with Karanj کر نجه or Karanjh, which is the name of Pongamia glabra.

124. CÆSALPINIA SAPPAN, Linn. (Wood of ——Sappan wood.)

Baqam بندگ (Arab.) Bakam بندگ (Pers.) Patang بندگ (Pers.) Patang بندگ (Patang-ki-lakṛi بندگ کی لگری (Hind. and Duk.)

Vattángi வத்தாக்கி; Vattékku வத்தேச்கு; Vartangi வர்தக்கி (Tam.) Okánu-kaṭṭa உதைக்கு; Patanga-kaṭṭa உல்லால்ல்; Bakánu-chekka வதுக்கி; Bukkapu-chekka வதுக்கி கிரும். (Tel.) Chappaṇṇam வுக்கும். (Malyal.) Patanga-chekke. இதுக்கு (Can.) Bokom. (Beng.) Patang. (Mah.)

Patang-nu-lákdo. (Guz.) Patangi. (Cing.) Tainṇiya or Tainṇiya. (Bur.).

125. CAJANUS INDICUS, Spr. (Seeds of.)

Shái ار هر ; Arhar تو ; Arhar ار هر (Hind.) (Hind.) (Tuvvar تو بالم . (Duk.) Tuvarai தனை. (Tam.) Kandulu కండులు. (Tel.) Tuvara இவரை. (Malyal.) Togari கே 8. (Can.) Oror; Orol. (Beng.) Turi. (Mah.) Tuvéro. (Guz.).

126. CAJUPUTI OLEUM. (Cajuput Oil.)

Kái-putí-ká-tél كائي پتى كا تيل ; Kái-bútí-ká-tél لغنى بو تى كا تيل ; Kái-bútí-ká-tél كائي بو تى كا تيل . (Hind. and Duk.) Kaiyáp-pudai-tailam கையாப்பு கைடைகைய். (Tam.) Káyaputí-tail. (Beng.) Káy-putí-nu-tél. (Guz.).

- 127. CALOPHYLLUM SPURIUM, Choisy.
- 128. CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM, Linn. (Alexandrian-laurel.)

Surpan بران ; Sultanah-champa بران ; Surfan بران ; Surfan بران . (Duk.) Punnai புன்னே; Punnai-maram புன்னேமாம் Punnagam புன்னைம் (Tam.) Punnagamu புன்னைம் ; Ponna-cheṭṭu கூது ஆல். (Tel.) Punna வுண

(Malyal.) Suragonne-mará నురిగింక్నిమరా. (Can.) Sultáná-champá. (Beny.) Punnága-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Domba-gahá. (Cing.) Phoun-niya. (Bur.).

129. CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA, R. Br. \ Mudar. 130. CALOTROPIS PROCERA, R. Br. \ \}

is the name of the Manna or Sucharine substance produced by C. procera or some other species allied to it, in Arabia and l'ersia, which was formerly imported into India; but it is not found at all now in any bazaar, nor is it ever produced here, as far as my knowledge extends, by any species of Calotropis.

131. CALUMBÆ RADIX, (Calumbo or Calumbo Root.)

132. CALX, (Lime or Quick-lime.)

(Tel.) Núra Mo. (Malyal.) Suṇṇá 赵賈. (Can.) Chún; Chúná. (Beng.) Sudhá. (Sans.) Chunná. (Mah.) Chúno (Guz.) Hunu. (Cing.) Thónphiyu. (Bur.).

The above are the general names for Lime, whether slaked or unslaked, but the former is generally meant by them. If the latter (unslaked) is intended, it may be particularized as follows:—

Kali-ká-chúná کلی کا چو نا . (Hind.) Kalli-ká-chunnah نجنه . (Duk.) Kaṛ-shuṇṇámbu கற்சுண்ணம்பு. (Tam.) Ráḷḷa-sunnamu جنه جنه بهری در کا کلی در کا کلید. (Tel.).

133. CAMBOGIA. (Gamboge.)

Rubbe-révand زبر بريوند ; Ausarahe-révand عام بريوند ; Arab. and Pers.) Ghótághanbá غوتا غذبا . (Arab. and Pers.) Ghótághanbá عصار مُريون . (Hind.) Ausarahe-révan عصار مُريون . (Duk.) Makki மக்கி; Iréval-chinip-pál இசேவல்சினிப்பால். (Tam.) Révalchini-pál க்கி கிறக்கி. (Tel.) Révachinni-sírá. (Mah.) Gokatu; Gokatu-melliyam. (Cing.) Ṣanato-sí, Tanato-así or Ṣanatho-así. (Bur.).

The literal meaning of the above Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Dukhni, Telugu, and Mahratti synonymes is the juice or extract of Rhubarb, but they are, according to the usage of the languages, the correct names of Gamboye, and should be restricted to it, though misapplied in some books to Rhuburb. In some other books, again, not only the names of the above drugs (Gamboge and Rhuburb), but also those of the yellow Orpiment are confounded with each other. Whatever may be the cause of this confusion, it will be avoided by recognising those drugs by the names inserted in this Catalogue under each of their respective heads.

134. CAMPHORA. (Camphor.)

Kafúr كابور (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) Kapúr كابور. (Duk.) Karuppúram கருப்பூரம்; Karppúram கர்ப்பூரம்;

Shudan குடன். (Tam.) Karpuram தக் 50. (Tel.) Karpuram கவ்லை. (Malyal.) Karpura சக்க (Can.) Kapur ; Kaphur. (Beng.) Karpuraha. (Sans.) Kapura. (Mah.) Kapur ; Karpur. (Guz.) Kapuru. (Cing.) Payo or Piyo. (Bur.).

From their close resemblance, the words Kapur کبور and Kapur are often confounded with each other in many books, and considered to be corruptions of Kajur. The Dukhni name Kapur is correctly a corruption of the latter (Ku-fur); but Kapur is a distinct name and only applicable to Amber.

The following are the names of the varieties of Camphor generally met with in the bazaars of Southern India:—

- a. Káfúre-qaiṣúrí کا فو رقیصو ربی (Pers. Hind. and Duk.)
 Puch-ch-ai-karup-púram பச்சைகருப்பூரம். (Tam.) Pach-cha-karpúramu குது தகை. (Tel.).
- b. Ṣúratl-kúfúr ` வெரிப்பூரம் (Hind. and Duk.) Ṣhúrattu-karup-púram சூரத்தைகருப்பூரம் (Tam.) Súratu-karpúramu குரைಕ்கைக்கு கருப்பூரம் (Tam.) கம்ரவையில் கூறையில் (Tel.).
- c. Chíní-kájúr بجینی کا فو (Hind. and Duk.). Shíná-karup-púram சேதைருப்பூரம். (Tam.) Chíná-karpúramu فرح خص (Tel.).
- d. Batáí-kúfúr بنائي كافور (Hind. and Duk.) Battáyikarup-púram பத்தாயிகருப்பூரம். (Tam.) Battáyi-karpúramu வதுணைத்தை (Tel.).

The Dukhni, Tamil, and Telugu names, Ras-kápúr, Rasha-karup-púram σεεσύμσιο and Rasa-karpúramu κρίστης και though somewhat analogous to the above names, should not be confounded with them, for they are the names of an impure Sub-chloride of Mercury, not of any variety of Camphor.

135. CAMPHORA GLANDULIFERA. Nees. (Sassafras of Nepaul.)

- 136. CANARIUM COMMUNE, Linn. (Elemi Tree.)
- 137. CANARIUM STRICTUM, Roxb. (Resin of——Black-dammer).

Kalá-dámar கிற்புடாமர். (Tam.) Nalla-rójan ಸಲ್ಲರ್ ಜ೯. (Tel.) Kálá-dámar. (Beng.) Kálo-dámar. (Guz.).

138. CANNABIS SATIVA, Linn. (Indian Hemp plant.)

Nabátul-qinnab بنات القنب ; Nabátul-qunnab بنات القنب ; Da-rakhte-bang درخت . (Arab.) Darakhte-bang درخت . (Da-rakhte-kinnab درخت کنب . (Pers.) Gánjé-ká-pér . (Pers.) Gánjé-ká-pér . (Duk.) . (Hind.) Gánjé-ká-jhar المجاب المجاب . (Duk.) . (Duk.) . (Banjá-chedi عن المجاب . (Kalpam-chedi عن المجاب . (Tam.) . (Kalpam-chettu عن المجاب . (Tam.) . (Kancháva-cheti همهاه من المجاب . (Malyal.) Bhangi-gidá Ponna. (Can.) Gánjár-gáchh. (Beng.) Vajradru-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Bhángácha-jháda. (Mah.) Bháng-nu-jháda ; Gánjá-nu-jháda. (Guz.) Ganjá-gahá ; Kansá-gahá. (Cing.) Bhén-bin ; Séjáv-bin. (Bur.).

Almost every part of the above plant is a useful medicine, and there is a different name for each in India. The names are as follows:—

Flowering-tops.

Qinnab ننب , or Qunnab ننب . (Arab.) Kinnab . (Pers.) Gánjá المنب . (Hind. and Duk.) Kór-kkar-múli கோர்க்கர்மூல்; Kalpam هانان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá هان ; Ganjá (Beng.) Vaj-radru (Sans.) Ganjá (Mah.) Gánjá (Guz.) Kansá ; Ganjá (Cing.) Sigiyo or Segiyáv (Bur.).

Leaves.

Hashish ششه ; Qinnab تنب or Qunnab بنگ or Qunnab بنگ (Arab.) Bang بنگ (Pers.) Bhang بنگ ; Siddhi بنگ ; Sabzi بنگ (Hind. and Duk.) Ganjá-ilai சஞ்சாஇல் ; Bangi-ilai பங்கிறம். (Tam) Ganjá-áku సంజాఆకు ; Bangi-áku வலியை (Tel.) Kancháva-ela கணுவிற்ற (Malyal.) Bhangi சிலி. (Can.) Bháng. (Beng.) Vajradru. (Sans.) Bhángá-cha-pána. (Mah.) Bháng. (Guz.) Ganjá-kola; Kansá-kolá. (Cing) Bhén. (Bur.).

Resin.

Charas چرس . (Hind. and Duk.) Ganjá-pál கஞ்சா பாஸ்; Ganjá-raṣham கஞ்சுரசம். (Tam.) Ganjá-rasam கலுக்க் ; Ganjá-pálu கலுக்கை. (Tel.) Kanchách-cheṭippaṣhá கணுவைதி பூலை; Kancháva-pála கணுவப்படை. (Malyal.) Choros. (Beng.) Bháng-nu-ras; Charas. (Guz.) Kansa-kiri; Ganja-látu. (Cing.) Ségiyáv-así. (Bur.).

Seeds.

Shahdánaj بزرالقنب ; Bazrul-qinnab بزرالقنب . (Arab.) Shahdánah غيث ; Tukhme-kinnab تخم كنب ; Tukhme-bang ثني . (Pers.) Bhang-ké-binj تخم بناك كي بينج . (Pers.) Bhang-ké-binj وهُمْآنُو-ké-binj النج كي بينج . (Hind. and Duk.) Ganjá-virai عن المنابع المنا

Manijun is a general name for Confection or Electuary of any kind, but it is familiarly used for the Confection of Indian Hemp, which is commonly sold in the bazaar.

Sabzi and Bang or Bhang are properly the names of the leaves of C. sativa, but they are also often used for an intoxicating drink made from them.

The Burmese names of the leaves of *Indian Hemp* (Bhén), and of Opium (Bh-ain or Bhin) are occasionally confounded with each other on account of the close resemblance of their pronunciation.

139. CAPPARIS APHYLLA, Roxb. (Oil of.)

Karél-ká-tél كرير كاتيل; Karér-ká-tél كرير كاتيل. (Hind.) Karyal-ká-tél كريل كاتيل. (Duk.).

140. CAPSICUM FASTIGIATUM, Blume, Syn. CAPSICUM ANNUUM, Linn. (Fruit of——Chillies.)

Filfile-aḥmar فلفل المر فلفل المر (Arab.) Fifile surkh فلفل المر بالمناسر

141. CARBON. (Charcoal.)

Faḥm فعم (Arab.) Zugḥal فيم (Pers.) Kóyelah فيم (Hind.) Kólsa (Puk.) (Duk.) للهذاء المرابع (Pers.) Koyelah كويله (Hind.) Kólsa (Duk.) (Duk.) لاهناء المرابع (Tam.) Boggu من في (Tel.) Kari هناه (Malyal.) Iddallu هناه (Can.) Kóyala. (Beng.) Angáraha. (Sans.) Kólasé. (Mah.) Kóelo; Kólso. (Guz.) Anguru. (Cing.) Mísu-e or Mídu-ye. (Bur.).

The wood and animal charcoals are distinguished as follows:-

Wood-charcoal (Carbo Ligni)——Faḥmul-khashab

(Arab.) Zugḥále-chóbí نصرالخشب (Pers.)

Lakṛi-ká-kóyclah لكرىكاكولسا (Hind.) Lakṛi-ká-kólsá الكرىكاكولسا (Duk.) Aḍuppu-kari அடுப்புகரி; Kaṭṭai-kari கம்கைக்கி. (Tam.)

Kaṭṭa-boggu خنائة (Tel.) Aṭuppa-kari இதைக்கி (Malyal.) Kaṭṭige-iddallu خنائة المحافظة (Can.) Kásh-tha-kóyalá. (Beng.) Káshṭa-angáraha. (Sans.) Láka
ḍácha-kóṭasé. (Mah.) Lákḍu-kóelo. (Guz.) Thén-míṣu-e. (Bur.).

Animal-charcoal (Carbo Animalis).

Faḥmul-ḥaiváṅ نفيم العيوان; Faḥmul-yaṣm زغال حيواني; Zugḥále-ustaḥháṅ (Arab.) Zugḥále-ḥaivání زغال حيواني; Zugḥále-ustaḥháṅ (Hind.) د هذي كاكويله (Pers.) Haḍḍi-ká-kóyelah هذي كاكويله (Hind.) العḍ-ká-kólsá العḍ-ká-kólsá هذكاكولسا (Duk.) Elumbu-kari எலும்புசி. (Tam.) Emika-boggu كالان المناها (Tam.) Emika-boggu كالان المناها (Tam.) Emika-boggu كالان (Tel.) Asti-kari المناها (Malyal.) Eluvu-iddallu المناها المناها (Can.) المعلى المناها (Sans.) Haḍa-kóļasē. (Mah.) Ayu-míṣu-e. (Bur.).

The Cingalese name in the text, Anguru, is confounded in some books, with Inguru, which is the name of Ginger.

- 144. CARDAMOMUM. (Cardamoms or Lesser Cardamoms.)

Qaqilah عاقة ; Qaqilahe-sighar تاتله ; Hél-bava ; الميل بوا به ; Kh-air-bava إهيل بوا ; Shóshmír شو شمير ; Shóshmír خير بوا ; Shóshmír خير بوا ; Chad.) Qaqilahe-khurd ثانيخي . (Pers.) Iláyechí المانيخي ; Chhótí-iláyechí إلايخي ; Chhótí-iláyechí إلايخي ; Chhótí-iláchí إلاجي ; Chhótí-iláchí إلاجي ; Chhótí-iláchí إلاجي ; Ela-káy عصعان ; Elakáy-virai عصعان عصعان ; Elakáy-virai عصعان . (Tam.) Éla-káya عام عام يا المانية في المانية والمانية والم

Elachi. (Beng.) Upakunchika. (Sans.) Véla. (Mah.) Hachi. (Guz.) Ensal or Enasal. (Cing.) Phala or Bhala. (Bur.).

The above are properly the names of the Capsule, but are generally used for both the capsule and seeds. If necessary to indicate the former particularly, the Hindustani and Dukhni names Rayechi-doré الاچي تورے and Rachi-bonde are employed.

See the remarks under the heads of 'Amomum. Sp. of,' with

regard to the names of Cardamom seeds, &c.

145. CARICA PAPAYA, Linn. (Fruit of.)

Anabahe-hindí عنبهٔ هندي (Arab. and Pers.) Popaiyà پپيا or Popaiyah پپيا . (Hind.) Popaí پپيا . (Duk.) Pappayi பப்பாயி; Pappayi-pazham பப்பாயிபழக் ; Pappalipazham பப்பாளிபழம். (Tam.) Boppayi-pandu ுக்கு ారండు ; Madana-anapakaya మదనలంగా కాయు; Madhurnakam మధునూకం. (Tel.) Pappaya-pazham പപ്പായപഴം ; Ápappaya-pazham ആപപ്പായപഴം. (Malyal.) Boppáyi-haṇṇu ಬಿಸ್ನಾಯಿಹಣ್ಣ; Pharangi-hannu ಘರಂಗಿಹಣ್ಣ. (Can.) Pappaiya; Pópoyiaa. (Beng.) Pópaya. (Mah.) Papyo; Papayi. (Guz.) Pepolká. (Cing.) Simbo-si or Timbo-si. (Bur.).

146. CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, Linn. (Seeds of)

or Qirtum قرطم الله و (Arab.) بقرطم و Or Qirtum قرطم ناثريرة Kazhirah كاثريرة (Pers.) Kar ئر کے بیج (Hind.) Kusam-ké-bínj کر ; Karar-ké-bí . (Duk.) Kuṣhumbá-virai குசும்பாவிரை. (Tam.) Kusumba-vittulu కుళుంబావిత్తులు ; Kusumba-vittulu కుళుంబ విత్తులు. (Tel.) Kusambi-bíjá శుసంబేట్మిజు. (Can.) sum-bíchi. (Beng.) Kusamba-bíjam. (Sans.) Şupán or Suban. (Bur.).

147. CARUI FRUCTUS. (Caraway fruits or Caraway seeds.)

Karoya كرويا ; Kamune-armani كرويا ; Kamune-rumi كمون رومي ; Zirahe-rumi كمون رومي ; Zirahe-rumi كرويه ; Zirahe-rumi كرويه ; Zirahe-armani إزيرهٔ ارمني . (Pers.) Vilayatizirah كرويه . (Hind.) Karoyah كرويه . (Duk.) Kekku-virai هغيرة بها إلى المستان بالمانية بها إلى المستان بالمستان The English and Arabic words Caraway and Karóyá being somewhat analogous in their pronunciation, they are used synonymously in Southern India; while in many other parts of India, they are considered to be two distinct fruits. In the latter places, Caraway seeds are named Viláyati-zirah, and no Arabic and Persian names assigned to it.

The Cingalese name Mahá-duru, which occurs in some books for Caraway seeds, is correctly the name of Ani-seeds.

148. CARUM NIGRUM, ——(Fruit of.)

Kamúne-kirmání كمون كرماني . (Arab.) Zírahe-siyáh
اسياه زيره الله . (Síyáh-zírah زيره كرماني ; Síyáh-zírah زيره سياه (Pers.) Shúh-zírah شاه زيره الله or Shah-zirá شاه زيره . (Hind. and Duk.) Shímai-shíragam செமைசேசம் ; Pilappu-shíragam தின் திருக்கு. (Tam.) Síma-jilakara கிலைசேசல் (Tel.) திம்ன-jirakam விறுகில் . (Malyal.) திம்ன-jirage விறுக்கு கி. (Con.) Vilayati-jiré. (Mah.).

149. CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) AJOWAN. D. C. (Fruit of-Ajowan fruit.)

Kamune-muluki كمون ملوكي . (Arab.) Nankhah (Eind.) اجواين Zinyan . زنيان Zinyan) . زنيان ; كانخواه Ajvan اجواين Omam عنمني . (Tam.) Omamu Ladan; Vamamu 歌歌. (Tel.) Ayamódakam எ如此 (Can.) Assamodagun or Assamodagam; Omam. (Cing.) Samhúm. (Bur.).

The Ajowan or Omam water (Aqua Ptychotis) is known in the bazaar by the following names:—

Aarge-ajván عرق اجوان . (Hind. and Duk.) Ómat-ti-nír ஓமத்தேநீர். (Tam.) Óma-drávakam ఓమ్రావకం. (Tel.).

150. CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) ROXBURGHIANUM.

Benth. Syn. Apium. involucratum, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Bazrul-karafs بزارالكرفس (Arab.) Tukhme-karafs بزارالكرفس (Pers.) Ájmúd بخمود (Pers.) Ájmúdá أجمود (Hind.) Ájmúdah بآجموده (Ajmúdah-ajván باجموده (Ajmúdah-ajván باجموده (Duk.) Aṣham-tágam அசம்தாகம்; Aṣhamtá-ómam அசம் காலமம். (Tam.) Ajumóda-vómam ಅಪ್ರಾಮಾನ್ಯ (Aṣhu-madága-vómam ಅಹುಮಹಾಗತ್ರಾಮಂ. (Tel.) Ájamodá-vómá வுகையே வியக்கிய கூறியை கூறியில் (Can.) Rán-dhoní; Ájmúd. (Beng.) Ajamódá-vóvá. (Mah.).

Karafs کرفس is in use in Arabia and Persia for the common Celery, but in India generally applied to the above plant.

Ajmud, Ajmuda, and Ajmudah-ajván are the Hindustani and Dukhni synonymes of the fruit of Carum Roxburghianum, but are misapplied to 'Henbane-seeds' and other drugs in Shakespears' and other Dictionaries.

151. CARYOPHYLLUM. (Cloves.)

Qaranful قرنفل (Arab.) Mekhak مينځک (Pers.) . (Long فرنگئی (Hind.) Lavang لونگئی (Duk.) Kirámbu . (Erricy; Ilavangap-pú இவவங்கப்பூ; Karuyáp-pú சருவரப்பூ.

(Tam.) Lavangálu உதலை: Lavanga-pú உதல் து. (Tel.) Karámpu கலைபூ. (Malyal.) Lavangá உதல். (Can.) Lóng. (Beng.) Lavangaha. (Sans.) Lavanga. (Mah.) Lavang. (Guz.) Krábu-nați or Krámbu-nați. (Cing.) Lepiah-poén or Lengan-poén. (Bur.).

152. CARYOTA URENS, Linn. (Bastard Sago Tree.)

Mári ماڑي كاجهاڙ . (Hind.) Mári-ká-jhar الله . (Duk.) . (Duk.) Kúndal-panai கந்தல்பண. (Tam.) Chúnṭap-pana வுணை கூற்தல்பண. (Malyal.).

153. CASSIA ABSUS, Linn. (Seeds of.)

Tashmizaj تشميز (Arab.) Chashmizaj چشميز (Pers.) Chaksú چشميز (Pers.) Chaksú چشميز (Pers.) Chaksú چشميز (Hind. and Duk.) Karunkánam கருங்காணம் ; Káṭṭukkol காட்டுக்கொள் ; Iḍikkol இடிக்
மனர் ; Mulaippál-virai முலேப்பால்விரை. (Tam.) Chanupála-vittulu கலக் கூறைல்ல. (Tel.) Karin-kolla கூறிகைறத்து.
(Malyal.) Kan-kuṭi. (Mah.) Chinól. (Guz.) Kalu-kollu ;
Bú-tóra. (Cing.).

The meaning of some of the above names (Karin-kolla, Kalu-kollu, &c.,) is black Horse-gram, and they are applied to the seeds of C. absus, because they are black and bear a resemblance to the Horse-gram. But some black seeds are often found in the Horse-gram itself, and also used for medicinal purposes, and they are, therefore, sometimes confounded with the former.

154. CASSIA ALATA, Linn.

Dádmurdan دادمردن; Dát-ká-pát الماردن. (Hind.) Dát-ká-pattà باكتى (Duk.) ولايتي اكتى; Viláyatí-agtí كتى (Duk.) بداتكابتا كأنكى باكتى باكتى باكتى باكتى باكتى باكتى باكتى باكتى باكتى باكتى كأفه بالمارية بالماري

(Tam.) Shima-avishi-chettu శమతవిశివేట్లు. (Tel.) Shima-akatti తెబితాంఉయాని. (Malyal.) Shime-agase ర్థిమంగాని. (Can.) Dád-murdan; Dádmari. (Beng.) Attóra. (Cing.) Timbó-mezali or Simbo-maizali; Maizali-gi. (Bur.).

155. CASSIA AURICULATA, Linn.

Taṛvaṭ ்; . (Hind. and Duk.) Ávirai ஆவிரை; Ávárai ஆவாரை. (Tam.) Tangédu என்கை. (Tel.) Ávára இவைற்ற ; Ponnávíram பொறுவிரும். (Malyal.) Tángádi-gidá சலாகிகா; Ávara-gidá ಆವರ ಗಿದಾ; Taravada-gidá சலக்கிகா. (Can.) Taravada. (Mah.) Rana-vará. (Cing.).

156. CASSIA (CATHARTOCARPUS) FISTULA.

Linn. (Purging Cassia—Pod or Legume of.)

Khiyár-shanbar خيارشنبر. (Arab.) Khiyár-chanbar الملتاس الله بخيارچنبر. (Pers.) Amaltás الملتاس إله بخيارچنبر ; Amaltás-kí-phallí إملتاس كي بهلي ; Girmálah الملتاس كي بهلي . (Hind. and Duk.) Konraik-káy கொன்றைக்காய்; Sharak-konraik-káy சரக் கொண்றைக்காய். (Tam.) Réla-káyalu சே சணை ; Suvarņam கூலாகை (Tel.) Kounak-káya கொண்றைய. (Malyal.) Kakke-káyi சே சணை. (Can.) Hónálu; Shónálu; Bánorlátí. (Beng.) Suvarņaka. (Sans.) Bháváchí-séngé. (Mah.) Gar-málu. (Guz.) Áhalla or Ahilla. (Cing.) Nusí. (Bur.).

The following are the names of the Cassia-pulp (Cassia-pulpa), which is often sold in the bazaars of S. India, separately:—

Maghze-khíyár-shanbar مغزخيار شنبر. (Arab. and Pers.)
Maghze-amaltás مغزاملتاس. (Hind. and Duk.) Shara-konraipuļi செல்கொண்றையுளி. (Tam.) Réla-gozzu ಕಲ್ ಕ್ಷಾ; Rélagonzu ಕಲ್ ಂಜ್. (Tel.).

157. CASSIA LIGNEA. Syn. CORTEX CASSIÆ. (Cassia-bark).

Qirfah قرفه. (Arab.) Salikhah سليخه . (Pers.) موتي دارچيني . (Hind.) Moṭi-dar-chini تج . (Duk.) الموتي دارچيني . (Duk.) Periya-lavanga-paṭṭai பெரியலவங்கபட்டை . (Tam.) Moddu-lavanga-paṭṭa عسين عنده مديني . (Tel.) Élavannap-paṭṭa வை வணுவுது. (Malyal) Taj. (Guz.).

158. CASSIA LANCEOLATA, Forsk. Leaves of—Country, Indian, or Tinnevelly
159. CASSIA OBOVATA, Colladon. Senna.

Sanáe-hindí بنا 'هندى . (Arab. and Pers.) Hindísaná li هندى ; Hindísaná-ká-pát بناكاپات . (Hind.) Nát kí-saná النكى سناكاپتا ; Nat-kí-saná-ká-pattá ناتكى سناكاپتا ; Nat-kí-saná-ká-pattá ناتكى سناكاپتا . (Duk.) Náṭṭu-nilá-virai தாட்டு திலாவிரை ; Nilávirai திலாவிரை ; Nila-vákai திலவாகை. (Tam.) Néla-tangédu திலை ; Nila-vákai திலவாகை. (Tam.) Néla-tangédu திலை . (Tel.) Níla-váká ကிലവാകാ. (Malyal.) Nelávarike திலாவிர். (Can.) Shón-pát or Són-pát. (Beng.) Bhúítaravada ; Mulkácha-shóná-makhí. (Mah.) Sana-kola ; Nilávari or Nelávari. (Cing.) Puve-kain-yoe. (Bur.).

From the prefixes nil, nil, nel, and nél, in the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malyalim, and Cingalese names of Senna leaves (country or otherwise) they are misapplied sometimes to the Indigo plant, and occasionally to Indigo itself. The proper names for the latter are given under its respective head.

160. CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS, Linn.

Kasóndí کسوندی; Barí-kasóndí کسوندی (Hind. and Duk.) Náttam-takarai நாத்தம்ததரை. (Tam.) Kasindha சில்கு. (Tel.) Nátram-takara നാററത്തകര. (Malyal.) Peni-tóra. (Cing.) Mezali or Maizali. (Bur.).

161. CASSIA SOPHORA, Linn.

Bás-ki-kasóndí باس كي كسوندن . (Hind.) Saṛi-kasóndí . (Duk.) Ponná-virai பொன்னுவிரை; Periyatakarai பெரியத்தனை; Péṛá-virai பேருவிரை. (Tam.) Kása-mardhakamu கு-க்கைக்கை ; Tagara-cheṭṭu எக்கைய் ; Paiḍi-tangéḍu உஃக்கெர்க்க்; Núti-kaṣhindha கூசுச்சை. (Tel.) Ponnám-takara பெறுறைக்கை. (Malyal.) Kál-kosandi. (Beng.) Úru-tora. (Cing.).

162. CASSIA TORA, Linn.

Sanjsabóyah سنكسبويه. (Arab.) Sangsabóyah سنكسبويه. (Pers.) Chakóndá چكوندا ; Chakónd چكوند ; Chakónṛ چكونت ; Pạṅvár چكونت . (Hind.) Taróṭá تروته . (Duk.) Üṣhit-tagarai ஊசிக்ககரை; Tagarai ககரை. (Tam.) Tanṭepu-cheṭṭu க்கைம்; Tagiriṣha-cheṭṭu கிறையை. (Tel.) Takara கைம். (Malyal.) Chakondá. (Beng.) Ṭánkli. (Mah.) Tóra. (Cing.) Kiyn-e. (Bur.).

are correctly the names of two other drugs.

163. CASTOREUM. (Castor.)

Jund جندبیدستر; Jande-bédastar جندبیدستر; Quṣyatul-kalbul-baḥr قصیتالکلبالبصر. (Arab.) Kunde-bédastar . (Arab.) Kunde-bédastar بندستر بندستر; Ashbachagán بندستر; Kháyahe-sage-ábí بندستر; Kháyahe-sage-ábí بندستر. (Pers.) Jund جند (Hind.) Jun جند الله المناسكة المناسكة المناسكة المناسكة بناسكة بن

164. CASUARINA MURICATA, Roxb. (Casua-rina or Tinian Pine.)

Jangli-sarv جنگلي جهاؤ (Hind.) Jangli-jháú جنگلي سرو Jangli-sarú جنگلي سرو (Duk.) Şhavuku-maram عنگلي سرو (Tam.) Chavuku-mánu عن محمد (Tel.) Chavaka-maram عنده عنده عنده (Malyal.).

Jangli-sarv is misapplied to Ailanthus excelsa in some Dictionaries, &c.

165. CATECHU (the drug.)

Kat الله إلى Kath إلى Kath إلى Kathah كتب (Hind.) Kathah كتب (Duk.) Kashu காசு; Kattakambu கக்க காம்பு; Kashukaṭṭi காசுகட்டி. (Tam.) Kánchu சாலை. (Tel.) Káshikaṭṭi காசைய் கிகி கணை. (Malyal.) Káchu கிகி (Can.) Kat; Kát. (Beng.) Kat; Káncha. (Mah.) Kath-tho. (Guz.) Kaipu. (Cing.) Sházi. (Bur.).

Besides the three usual varieties of Catechu, black, red, and pale, there is another in the bazaars of Southern India, which is called Suféd-katthah wire (white catechu). It occurs in round masses of various size, grey or pale-brown externally and white internally, and astringent in taste. It is not the produce of any particular plant, but is supposed to be prepared from the Decoction of several astringent barks. It is brought here from Hyderabad, and therefore known also as Hyderabádí-katthah executive (Hyderabad catechu).

166. CAVALLIUM URENS, Schott.

Kavile కవరె; Errapuniki-cheṭṭu ఎగ్రాతృనికెన్నిల్లు; Tabasi రుధ్; Taṇuku-mánu రణుకుమామ. (Tel).

167. CEDRELA TOONA, Roxb.

Tún-ká-jháṛ ເບັນ ເປັນ (Hind.) Túṇu-maram தையை மரம். (Tam.) Nandi-cheṭṭu నందవట్లు. (Tel.) Araṇa-maram மரம். (Malyal.) Tún. (Beng.)

168. CELASTRUS PANICULATA, Willd. (Seeds of.)

Mál-kangni ما ل كنگنى; Mál-kangni-ké-bínj جنیج کے بدنے آھی۔ (Hind.) Valuluvai مال کنگنی کے بدنے Atiparich-cham அதிடரிச்சம். (Tam.) Malkanguni-vittulu మాల్కంగునివిత్తులు ; Gundumeda గుండు మెడ. (Tel.) Váluzhuvá വാലൂഴവാ. (Malyal.) Málkangni. (Beng.) Málkángóni. (Mah.).

169. CELSIA COROMANDELIANA, Vahl. Kúkshima. (Beng.).

170. CERA. (Wax.)

Shama موم . (Arab.) Móm موم . (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) Mozhukku மொழுக்கு. (Tam.) Mainam கூல். (Tel.) Mezhuka മെഴക. (Malyal.) Méṇa ಮೇಣ. (Can.) Móm. (Beng.) Madhujam. (Sans.) Ména. (Mah.) Min. (Guz.) Ițți. (Cing.) Phayoun. (Bur.).

171. CETACEUM. (Spermaceti.)

Shaḥmussamak شهم السمك . (Arab.) Paiyahe-máhí · محبهلي کی چربې Machhli-ki-charbi (Pers.) . پيهٔ ما يې (Hind.) Mach-chhi-ki-charbi جربي کي چربي . (Duk.) Min-kozhuppu மீன்கொழுப்பு. (Tam.) Chépa-kovvu வீல் కార్వ. (Tel.).

172. CHAVICA (PIPER) BETLE, Miq. (Leaf of-Betel leaf).

تنبول Barge-tanból . تنبول Tanból ، تنبول Tanból Tamból يان. (Pers.) Pán يان. (Hind. and Duk.) Vettilai అయిఉ అమ్మాయం. (Tam.) Tamalapáku తమలపాకు ; Nágavalli രൂട്ടു. (Tel.) Vețțila വെററില. (Malyal.) Vile-

13

dele ag ac. (Can.) Pán. (Beng.) Nágavalli. (Sans.) Vídecha-pána. (Mah.) Pán. (Guz.) Balát. (Cing.) Kún-yoe. (Bur.).

See the remarks on Alpinia galanga, with reference to the Greater and Lesser Galangals being erroneously considered to be the roots of Chavica Betle.

173. CHAVICA OFFICINARUM, Miq. Syn. Piper chaba, Hemter.

Chab جاب fruit of, Gaj-phal گیج پہل . (Hind.).

174. CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, Miq. Syn. PIPEB LONGUM, Linn. (Berries of—Long-pepper).

Krishna means black in Sanscrit, but by some mistake it is given as the name of Long Pepper in some books.

Instead of Tippili, Kát-tippili is found in the Hortus Malabaricus. The latter means the wild Long Pepper.

In a few books, the Long Pepper is confounded with Cubebs; and in a few more, the Hindustani names Pipli and Pippal are used synonymously. The latter is, however, the name of Ficus religiosa.

175. CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, Miq. (Root of.)

Filfile-moyah فلفل مو یه . (Arab. and Pers.) Piplá-mór بپلامول . (Hind.) Piplá-mól بپلامول . (Duk.) . بپلامول . (Duk.) Tippili-kaṭṭai பெலிகட்டை; Tippili-vér விமேர்; Tippili-

mulam தப்பில்மூலம். (Tam.) Módi கூஃ; Pippili-kaṭṭa கீத்தையூ. (Tel.) Tippili-vér இடுபெர; Káṭṭa-tippili கூதியிடி. (Malyal.) Pipli-múl. (Beng.) Pimpli-múla. (Mah.) Pipli-múl. (Guz.) Tippili-múl. (Cing.).

176. CHICORIA ENDIVIA, Linn. (Endive-Seeds of.)

Bazrul-hindabá بزرالهند با (Arab.) Tukhme-kásní (Pers.) Kásní-ké-bínj كاسنى كالمننى كالمننى كالمننى كالمننى كالمننى كالمننى المائي كالمناب المناب ال

177. CHIRONIA CENTAURIOIDES, Roxb. Syn. Erythræa Roxburghii, G. Don.

Charayatah چرایته . (Hind.) Gima. (Beng.).

178. CHRYSANTHENUM ROXBURGHII, Desv. (Flowers of.)

Gule-dáúdí كل حيني كا بهول (Pers.) Gul-chini إكل حيني كا بهول (Hind. and Duk.) (Hind. and Duk.) . (Hind. and Duk.) திக்கைர் சாமத்திப்பு. (Tam.) Chámanti கூல்லே; Chémanti கில்லை. (Tel.) Jévanti-púva கைவாறிவுவ. (Malyal.) திருவ்வளர்கள் சிறை இன்னே. (Can.) Guldáúdi. (Beng.) திருவ்வர்க்-pushpam. (Sans.) திருவ்வர்கள் கிறையில் இயிக்கியில் (Guz.).

Gul-chini or Gule-chini is applied to the above plant in South India, but in Calcutta and many other places to Plumiera acuminata.

179. CICEB ARIETINUM, Linn. (Acidulated water or Exudation of.)

بخل الحمص (Arab.) Sirkahe. خل الحمص Khallul-himman في المحمد الم

Búnṭ-ká-sirkah بونث كاسرك . (Hind.) Búṭ-ká-sirká மூர் . (Duk.) ; Harbare-ká-sirká بوت كاسرك . (Duk.) . (Duk.) . (Andalai-pulippu கடமேபுளிப்பு; Kaḍalai-káḍi கடமேகாடி. (Tam.) Ṣhanaga-pulusu マストもい ; Shanaga-káḍi マスス கூல たい ; Shanaga-káḍi マスス கூல に (Tel.) Kaḍale-káḍi கையைகாகி. (Malyal.) Kaḍale-káḍi கையைகாகி. (Malyal.) Kaḍale-káḍi கூன் சேலி. (Can.) Chanér-sirka. (Beng.) Búnṭ-nu-sirko. (Guz.).

The above liquid, as I have already remarked under Acetum, is held in the highest repute as a useful vinegar amongst the natives, and used by them frequently in many diseases. It is very cheap in those places where it is produced; such as, Mysore, Bangalore, Baigun Pully, but in great many parts of India, including Madras, its price is generally 3 or 4 times more than that of the Wine or Grape Vinegar.

Although it is commonly called a vinegar, and considered to be really so by the native practitioners and druggists; yet it is not a vinegar in the strictest sense of that word, for the following reasons:—

First, it is not a product of acetous fermentation or destructive distillation, which is the case with all the liquids known as vinegars. Secondly, it consists almost wholly of Water, Oxalic Acid, and Acid Oxalates. Thirdly, if genuine, it does not contain Acetic Acid, at least, to any appreciable extent. I say, genuine, because on account of its high price and scarcity, it is generally adulterated with the common Vinegar, and this adulteration, if slight, cannot be detected, except by testing for Acetic Acid.

The specimens I have examined for Acetic Acid, were of undoubted genuineness, from Baigun Pully and Bangalore, and the usual tests for that acid were applied after the Oxalic Acid was completely removed by Lime, and the liquid filtered.

The article under examination is a secretion or exudation of the Bengal-gram plant (Cicer arietinum), and is collected from it during the season of dew, when it becomes mixed with the latter, is easily taken up or absorbed by cloth, and wrung out in a vessel. The following are the two ways adopted for this purpose :-

- 1. In great many parts of India, where Cicer arietinum is cultivated, a piece of thin and clean cloth is tied to one of the ends of a stick, and the plants are touched with it early in the morning so as to absorb the dew on them, which is squeezed out in a vessel.
- 2. In a few places, particularly in Southern India, the plants are covered with a thin and clean cloth during the whole or last part of the night, which becomes quite wet in the morning, and is wrung out or rinsed out in a vessel.

The latter is not only the more expensive and troublesome plan, but also the liquid produced by it is much weaker; therefore, it is not extensively employed.

It will be seen from the above explanation, that our present article is simply an acidulated water or dow, whose acidity almost wholly depends upon the presence of Oxalic Acid and Acid Oxalates. It is the best, cheapest, and readiest natural source of Oxalic Acid, and as it is, is quite fit to be administered internally

all cases where the use of that acid is indicated. This liquid varies in color from pale brown to reddish brown; and has an intense and sharp acid taste, the characterestic of Oxalic Acid, and a slight and peculiar odour which is different from that of vinegar. Its specific gravity is generally between 1,008 and 1,020.

CINCHONA CALISAYA, Wedd.

CINCHONA CONDAMINEA, D. C.

Bark of.

CINCHONA SUCCIRUBA, Pavon, and other Sp. of Quinine-yielding CINCHONA.

Bárak بارک . (Duk.) Shurap-paṭṭai جارک . (Tam.) Jvarap-patta జ్వరాప్పట్ట. (Tel.).

Quinine is known amongst the native druggists, practitioners, and other educated persons in India, as follows:-

Kinákin كناكى. (Hind. and Duk.) Shurap-paṭṭai-shattu கரப்பட்டைசத்து. (Tam.) Jvarap-patta-sattu జ్వరప్పట్లనట్లు. (Tel.).

- 183. CINNAMOMUM AROMATICUM, Nees. Syn.
- C. CASSIA, Blume. (Bark of——Cassia?) See the names under Cassia Lignea.

184. CINNAMOMUM EUCALYPTOI-DES, Nees. Syn. C. nitidum, Hooker. 185. CINNAMOMUM TAMALA, Nees. Leaves of.

زتاليسيتر Tálispatar زتاليسيتر, (Arab.) Tálispatar Talispatri تا ليسپترى; Barahmi برهى, (Hind.) Taj-pát تمجيات ; Barmi برمى ، (Duk.) Tálisha-pattiri جرها ; تمجيات திரி. (Tam.) Tálisha-patri சூல்குக்கு. (Tel.).

Taj-pút means Cassia-leaves, and it is applied to the above leaves, for they were once considered to be the leaves of the plant which produced the Cassia-bark. The name is, however, incorrecty used in some books synonymously with Taj, which is the name of Cassia-bark, and not of any leaves.

186. CINNAMOMUM INERS, Rein. (Bark of ?-Wild Cinnamon).

Jangli-dár-chini جنگلي دارچيني . (Hind.) Janglidál-chíní جنگلى دال چينى . (Duk.) Káṭṭu-karuváp-paṭṭai காட்டுகருவாப்பட்டை. (Tam.) Adavi-lavanga-paṭṭa ಅக்றிவக்க ട്ടു. (Tel.) Káṭṭu-karuvátoli കാട്ടകരുവാതൊലി. (Malyal.) Adavi-lavanga-patte లడావు, లవంగా వొట్టి. (Can.) Ránáchadála-chinni. (Mah.) Sikiyabo or Tikyobo. (Bur.).

The bark known by the above names, which is generally supposed to be the produce of C. iners, is frequently substituted in the bazaars for Cassia Lignea. The distinction, however, between them is very great, though it has almost the same color. It is a much larger and thicker bank; generally curved, but seldom completely quilled; and above all its smell and taste are slightly aromatic, but quite different from those of Cassia or Cinnamon. So any one acquainted with Cassia-bark, will not easily confound the one with the other.

187. CINNAMOMUM PARTHENOXYLON, Meissner. Kayo-gadis. (Malays).

188. CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM, Nees. (Bark of—Cinnamon).

Qirfahe-sailániyah قرفهٔ سیلا نیه Dár-sini المینه (Arab.) Salikhahe-sailániyah سلیخهٔ سیلانیه Dár-chíni المینائیه به Dár-chíni المینائیه به المینائیه المینائیه به المینائیه المینائیه به المینائیه المینائیه به المینائیه المینا

Sikiyabo or Tikyabo is the Burmese name generally found in books for Cinnamon. It is not, however, the name of true Cinnamon, but of that produced by Cinnamomum iners. To distinguish the former (Cinnamomum Zeylanicum) the prefix Simbo or Timbo should always be added to that name.

- 189. CISSAMPELAS HERNANDIFOLIA, Wall. Nimuka. (Beng.).
- 190. CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS, Schrad. (Fruit of-Colocynth.)

Hanzal علقه ; Aulqam علقه . (Arab.) Hindavánahetalkh خربز ، تلخ ; Kharbuzahe-talkh ; هندوانهٔ تلخ ; Kabiste-

talķh كبست تلخ ; Ķhar-buzahe-rúbáh اندراوي ; Ķhar-buzahe-rúbáh اندراوي ; ÇPers.) Indáráyan اندراوي (Hind.) Indarávan اندراوي . (Duk.) Péy-komaṭṭi பேய்கொட்டி; Tumaṭṭi கைட்டி; Péyt-tumaṭṭi பேய்க்கைட்டி; Varit-tumaṭṭi கிக்கி மட்டி. (Tam.) Éṭi-puḍh-ḍha வக்குத் ; Verri-puḍh-ḍha கித்தி கிக்கு; Chiṭṭi-pápara வித்தைக்க (Tel.) Háva-mekke-káyi கைக் சேலை. (Can.) Indrávan ; Mákhál. (Beng.) Indravaruṇi. (Sans.) Indravaṇa. (Mah.) Yakkamadu. (Cing.) Kiyá-ṣi, Khiá-ṣi or Khiá-ti. (Bur.).

In Madras and a few other places, Colocynth is generally named in Tamil Komatti while the same name in many other parts of South India is applied to the fruit of Bryonia callosa.

191. CITRUS AURANTIUM, Linn. (Fruit of—Orange.)

Náranj ப்ப். (Arab.) Nárang ப்ப். (Pers.) Nárangí ப்ப். (Hind. and Duk.) Kich-chilip-pazham செச்சிலிப் பழம்; Kozhunjip-pazham சொழுஞ்சிப்பழம். (Tam.) Kich-chili-pandu நில்லை Nárija-pandu நில்லல்; Kittali-pandu நில்லல்; Náranga-pandu நில்லல். (Tel.) Madhura-náranná உழுறைறைகள்; Kólánji-nárakamகை ஹைறிரைகள் (Malyal.) Kittale-hannu சிறு இதை. (Can.) Komolánébu; Nárungi. (Beng.) Nágaranga-phalam. (Sans.) Náringa. (Māh.) Nárangi. (Guz.) Dodang; Nárang-ká. (Cing.) Sh-on-si. (Bur.).

192. CITRUS BERGAMIA. Risso. (Fruit of—Lime.)

Limue-ḥámiz ليمو ئه حامض; Limu المرو ليمو لله المروك الناس المروك الناس المروك الناس المروك الناس المروك الناس المروك الناس المروك الناس المروك الناس المروك الناس المروك الناس المروك

Nimma-pandu გது கூக். (Tel) Cheru-náranná வெர നാരങ്ങാ; Jonakam-náranná கொளைகளைகளை (Malyal.) Nimbe-hannu கெல்னன. (Can.) Nébu. (Beng.) Jambiraphalam. (Sans.) Limbu. (Mah.) Limbu; Nimbu. (Guz.) Dehi. (Cing.) Sámyá-si or Támbiyá-si. (Bur.),

There are numerous varieties of the fruit known as Ninbú (Lime) in India, and except the Mitha-ninbú (Sweet-lime) all others, which are more or less sour in taste, are a perfect substitute for each other. The best and more juicy Lime, which is generally sought for by the Hakeems, when Citron is not to be obtained, has the following names:—

Rághazí-nínbú كغذي نينبو Patti-nínbú كغذي نينبو. (Hind. and Duk.) Kágji-nébu; Pati-nébu. (Beng.).

The meaning of the above names is Paper-lime and Leaf-lime, because its rind is very thin like a paper or leaf.

193. CITRUS LIMONUM, Risso. (Fruit of——Lemon).

Ralambak تلبنك (Arab.) Kalambak كلبك. (Pers.)

Baṛā-nínhń برانينبو (Hind. and Duk.) Periya-elumichcham-pazham பெரியஎலுக்கம்பழம். (Tam.) . Peddanimma-pandu கூரு கூரு கூடை (Tel.) Valiya-cheru-náranuá
படிபடைவணைவை. (Malyal.) Doddá-nimbe-haṇṇu
கூறுவையை. (Can.) Baṛa-nébu; Karná-nébú. (Beng.)
Mahá-jambíra-phalam. (Sans.) Thóra-límbu. (Mah.)
Móṭu-limbu; Móṭu-nimbu. (Guz.) Lokka-dehi. (Cing.)
Kigı-ṣāmya-ṣí. (Bur.).

The natives of India do not recognise Lemon as a distinct fruit, but consider it a mere variety of Lime. It is therefore generally known by the same names or with an addition of the word large, as Bará-ninbú, &c. In Hyderabad and few other places, however, Qalambak or Kalanbak seems to be a more familiar name for it than any other.

14

There is a species of Citrus in the gardens of Madras, which I consider as a variety of C. Limonum; it has the following characters:—

A large shrub or small tree; much branched; leaves oval or oblong-oval, alternate in young branches and opposite in young shoots, margin slightly toothed, petiole very short and broadly margined; spines axillary, solitary and short; flowers terminal and single, white and middle-sized, stamens 20—30 or more and formed into 4 or 5 bundles, anthers oblong and yellow, petals generally 5 and purely white, calyx cup-shaped with 4 or 5 indistinct clefts; fruit about the size of a small Citron, ovate with a more or less knob at the end, pale yellow when quite ripe, rind thin with numerous vesicles of oil, and pulp acid.

This plant and fruit correspond so much with the Fig. in Royle and Headland's Materia Medica, page 325, that the latter looks as if it were originally taken from them. On comparing the above description with that of C. Limonum in Wight and Arnott's Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis, page 98, I find the plant under examination is deficient only in red tinge of flowers, which I believe is not sufficient to consider it a distinct species instead of a variety.

Besides the above variety of Lemon, the fruits generally known as Lemons in other parts of India, are also some times, though very rarely, met with in the market of Madras. I have obtained them twice from the market, but was not able to trace out their source. On one occasion (20th September 1867), I shewed them to Dr. II. King, and he immediately recognised them to be the fruits known as Lemons in Europe.

These fruits were about the size of a small orange; obovate; of a greenish yellow colour; dotted with numerous vesicles of oil; terminated in an obtuse elevation or indistinct knob; and marked with 9 or 10 longitudinal depressions, which corresponded with the division of the cells inside.

194. CITRUS MEDICA, Linn. (Fruit of-Citron).

Utraj آتر نج (Arab.) Turanj ترنج. (Pers. Hind. and Duk) Narttam-pazham ترانج شريف (Tam.) Nara-

dabba சுத்து; Dabba க்று; Mádhípala-pandu கூடிக்கைக்கு Bija-púra ப்கூறுக்; Pulla-dabba ஆக்று; Lungamu லைக்கை. (Tel.) தேற்வுகர்-பவ்ரவும் என்பெறியைக்கை. (Malyal.) Máda-lada-haṇṇu கூக்கே கு. (Can.) Turanj; Hóńsánébu. (Beng.) Phalapúrá. (Sans.) Turanj; Bijóra; Bálank. (Guz.) Sh-onṣakhayá or Sh-on-takhayá. (Bur.).

195. CLAY. (A variety of-Pipe-clay.)

Kadi کوئی. (Pers.) Khaṛi کهڙي . (Hind. and Duk.)
Námam நாமம். (Tam.) Námam ಸಾಮಂ. (Tel.) Námam
നാമം. (Malyal.) Náma ನಾಮ. (Can.).

The above Hindustani and Dukhni name Khari should not be confounded with Khari-mitti, which is the name of Chalk in the same languages.

The prepared Pipe-clay, fit to be used medicinally, is sold under the names of Kadiye-shustah کدئي شسته (Pers.) and Dhói-huri-khari کوئی کهڙی (Hind. and Duk.).

The following are the names of a few other varieties of Clay, used frequently in medicine by the native practitioners, and these are in addition to Armenian Bole and its Indian variety, which are already giren under different heads.

- a. Salájít للجيب . (Hind.) Ṣhilájittu சிலாசிக்கு. (Tam.) Salájittu புறைத்து. (Tel.).
- b. Gile-multuns كلملتاني . (Pers. and Hind.) Goni கோபி. (Tam.) Gópi ಸ್ಪ್. (Tel.).
 - c. Pakán-béd يكان بيد Hind.J.

Salájít is the Alum Earth of Nepal; Gile-multání, a clay supposed to be exported from Mooltan at one time, and it is of different color and consistence, generally yellow or pale-yellow; and Pakán-bód occurs in heavy lumps of brown or brownish blue color, and forruginous in nature.

In some Indian bazaars, the last name, Pukán-béd is also applied, with a slight alteration (Pakhán-béd), to a root (Gentian).

196. CLERODENDRON INERME, Gærtn.

Sang-kuppi سنگ کوپی ; Sang-kupi سنگ کپی ; Sang-kupi (Hind.) Isamdhári اسمدهاری , (Duk.) Şhengan-kuppi செங்கங்குப்பி; Píná-shengam-kuppi பீரைசங்கம்குப்பி. (Tam.) Píshinika தேதை ; Úti-cheṭṭu கூனதைய ; Písangi தேரை; Tak-kólapu-cheṭṭu என்டு சென்னு. (Tel.) Şhangam-kuppi கூரை. கிறி. (Malyal) Bon-joí. (Beng.) Kundalí. (Sans.).

Nir-noch-chi is the Tamil and Malyalim name of Vitex trifolia, but it is erroneously applied to C. inerme in the Hortus-Malabaricus (Vol. V, Tab. 49).

197. CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM, Linn. Ghantú; Bhánt. (Beng.).

198. CLERODENDRON SERRATUM, Blume. (Root of.)

Ganţ-bahárangi گنتبهارنگى. (Hind.) Ganḍ-bahá-yangi گنتبهارنگى. (Duk.) Shiruték கருதேத். (Tam.) Ganḍu-bhárangi ჯიფათა ; Bhárangi ಫಾರಂಸ. (Tel.) Cherutékka வெடினைக், Nápálu നാപാലു ; Kanṭa-bhárangi கண்கமைக். (Malyal.) Barbará. (Sans.) Bhárangamula. (Mah.).

199. CLITOREA TERNATEA, Linn.

Mázariyúne-hindí مازريو ن هندى. (Arab.) Nabáte-bikhc-hayát نبات بيخ حيات ; Darakhte-bikhe-hayát نبات بيخ حيات ; Kavá-thénthí ; ابراجنا ; Kavá-thénthí ، درخت بيخ حيات . (Pers.) Aprájitá أبراجنا ; Kavá-thénthí ، كواتهينة ي كي جزّ كا جها تر المناها، كواتهينة ي كي جزّ كا جها تر المناها، كالمناها،
koți കാക്കണംകൊടി; Káka-valli കാകവളളി. (Malyal.) Aprájitá. (Beng.) Kattarodu. (Cing.).

The two varieties of this plant are distinguished by the color of their flowers, white and blue, in most of the languages in the Catalogue. In some, such as Malyalim, each variety has a distinct name. According to this, the name of the blue variety in the last named language is Káka-valli, which means the Crowcreeper in allusion to the resemblance of the color of its flowers to that of a crow. But this name is applied to Mucuna gigantea in the Hortus Malabaricus and some other works.

The meaning of the Arabic name Mázaríyúne-hindí is Indian Mezereon, and this name is in use at Madras for C. ternatea from the supposed resemblance of the action of its root with that of Mezereon root.

The Dukhni names Káli-zirki کلی زرکی or Káli-zirki-ké-bínj مفید زرکی کے بینے or Suféd-zirki مفید زرکی کے بینے or Suféd-zirki-ké-bínj مفید زرکی کے بینے are occasionally applied to the seeds of C. ternatea not only in some books, but also in some bazaars; but these are undoubtedly the correct names of the seeds of Pharbitis nil and its red variety, to which they should be confined.

The Tamil names Kákkanán anšassi or Kákkatán anšasmi are as frequently used for C. ternatea as for Pharbitis nil, but they are more properly the names of the former, and should be restricted to it. The seeds of Pharbitis nil are easily distinguished by other names given under that head.

200. CLITOREA TERNATEA, Linn. (Seeds of.)

Bazrul-mázaríyúne-hindí برالمازریون هندی (Arab.) مرالمازریون هندی (Pers.) Aprájite-ké-bínj تضم بیخ حیات (Pers.) Aprájite-ké-bínj کوائهینتهی کے بینے (Kaváthénthí-ké-bínj اپراجتے کے بینے (Hind.) Phíkí-kí-jaṛ-ké-bínj پیدکی کی جڑکے بینے (Phuṭṭí-kí-jaṛ-ké-bínj پیدکی کی جڑکے بینے (Duk.) Kákkaṇaṇkoḍi-virai انجام المحتی کی جڑکے بینے المحتی المحتی کی جڑکے بینے (Bhuṭṭí-bínjaṣ-ké-bínj کہتی کی جڑکے بینے المحتی المحت

വിത്ത; Káka-vitta കാകവിത്ത (Malyal.) Aprájitár-bíj. (Beng.) Kattarodu-bíja. (Cing.).

See the remarks in the preceding No. with regard to the correct application of some Dukhni and Tamil synonymes to the above seeds and to the seeds of Pharbitis nil.

201. CNIDIUM DIFFUSUM, D. C. (Seeds of.)

Kirminji-ajván کرمنجي اجوان. (Puk) Kiruminji-vómam கிருமிஞ்சிகோமம். (Tam.) Kurinji-vómamu கூடுக்கணை. (Tel.) Ban-ajvain. (Beng.).

See the remarks on Hyoscyamus nigrum.

202. OOCCINIA INDICA, W. et A.

In the bazaars of Southern India, the root of the above plant is sold as Bikhc-kubar بيخ كبر which is correctly the name of the root of Capparis spinosa.

203. COCCULUS VILLOSUS, D. C.

is properly the name of Pedalium murex, which was so named in remembrance of the fact that Shaik Fareed Shakar-gunj' had lived for a long period solely upon the water rendered thick and mucilaginous by shaking its leaves in it. But the name is applied in some books to Cocculus villosus, probably from it possessing also the same property when its leaves are bruised in water.

204. COCCUS CACTI, Linn. (Cochineal).

Qirmiz قرمز فرنگى با Dúduṣṣabbágḥín قرمزدانه. (Arab.) و باكنان الصباغيى (Arab.) و باكنان الصباغيى (Qirmiz-dánah قرمزدانه Qirmiz-dánah قرمزدانه (Pers.) Qirmiz-dánah قرمزدانه (Pers.) لا Qirmiz-dánah قرمزدانه (Hind.) Kirumiṇchi-puzhuvu கருமஞ்சிபுமுவு (Chappátti-puzhuvu கருமஞ்சிபுமுவு (Chappátti-puzhuvu عنانات المنانات
205. COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM, D. C. (Yellow-flowered Cotton-tree.)

206. COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM. D. C. (Gum of—Indian Tragacanth).

Kaséráé-hindí ; كثير ائه هند ب Samagḥul-qatáde-hindí ; Samagḥul-qatáde-hindí كتيرائههندي . كتيرائههندي . (Arab.) Katéráé-hindí صمغ القتادهندي . (Pers.) Hindí-katérá-gónd هندى كتيرا گوند (Hind. and Duk.).

Although the above gum is generally known in the Indian bazaars by the same names which are applied to the true Tragacanth; yet to render them applicable correctly to the former,

the prefix Indian or Country should be added to them, as is the case in the text.

By some mistake, the Tragacanth gum is considered in some bazaars of Southern India to be the produce of the Almond Tree, and named accordingly in Tamil and Telugu, Bádam-pişhin un sill Asi, and Bádam-pisunu un so sais. These names are, however, not in much use, being generally superseded by the Hindustani name Katérá.

207. COCOS NUCIFERA, Linn. (Cocoanut Tree).

Shajratun-nárjíl شجرة النارجيل ; Shajratul-jouze-hindí شجرة الجوزهندي . (Arab.) Darakhte-nárgíl المجازة . (Pers.) Nariyal-ka-pér . (Pers.) Nariyal-ka-pér . (Pers.) . (Pers.) . (Duk.) . (Duk.) . (Duk.) . ناريل كاجهاز . (Buk.) . ناريل كاجهاز . (Tam.) . إلى المجازة . (Tam.) Tenkáya-chettu توسيح تعليد . (Tel.) Ténna-maram هم معلى . (Tel.) . المجازة . (Can.) Nári-kél-gáchk ; Náriyal-gáchk . (Beng.) Nári-kéla-vrikshaha . (Sans.) Náralícha-jkáda . (Mah.) Náryal-jháda . (Guz.) Pol-gahá . (Cing.) Onsi-pių, On-ti-pių or On-di-pii. (Bur.).

208. COCOS NUCIFERA, Linn. (Fruit of——Co-coanut.)

Nárjíl نارجيل ; Jouze-hindí جرزهندن . (Arab.) Nárgíl ناركيل ; Bádinį بادنج . (Pers.) Náriyal ناريل . (Hind.) . (Duk.) Téngáy عقدة . (Tam.) Ţenkáya كن عند . (Tei.) Ténna வைவ. (Malyal.) Tenginá-káyi ಕೆಂಗಿನಾಕಾಯಿ. (Can.) Nárikél ; Náriyal. (Beng.) Nárikela-phalam. (Sans.) Náral. (Mah.) Náryal. (Guz.) Pol. (Cing.) Où-ṣn, Où-ti or Où-di. (Bur.).

The names of Cocoanut Oil, Dry Kernel of Cocoanut, and Cocoanut Toddy are as follows:—

Cocoanut Oil.

Dhonun-nárjíl دهن النار جيل ; Dhonul-jouze-hindí بروغن نارگيل Rógḥane-nárgíl روغن الجوز هندي . (Pers.) Khóparé-ká-tél Rógḥane-bádinj بريكا تيل . (Pers.) Khóparé-ká-tél ناريلكاتيل . (Hind. and Duk.) لابريكاتيل . (Hind. and Duk.) الريكاتيل . (Tam.) Ṭenkáya-núne عند المنابعة

Dry Kernel of Cocoanut.

Khóprá کبوپرا . (Hind.) Khóprá کبوپرا ; Khópré-ki-baṭṭi کبوپرا . (Duk.) Kobbarait-téŋgáy கொப் பரைத்தேக்காய். (Tam.) Kobbera ச ஆக; Kobbera-ṭenkáya ச ஆக்கோல். (Tel.) Kóppara கைல் புரை. (Malyal.) Kobari கூல்; Kobbari கூல் (Can.) Khópru. (Guz.).

Cocoanut Toddy.

Táriye-nárgil تارئينارگيل (Pers.) Náréli ناريلی (Hind.) Nárél-kí-séndi ناريل کی سيندي (Duk.) Téngá-kallu தேங்காகள்ளு ; Tennan-kallu தென்னங்கள்ளு (Tam.) Ţenkáya-kallu பேசுணைத்து (Tel.).

The names of the Arrack and Jaggery of the above Toddy will be found under Liquor Spirituous and Saccharum.

209. COFFEA ARABICA, Linn. (Seeds of——Coffee).

Bun بن , Qahvá (Arab. and Pers.) Bun بن , Bún بن , Bún بون , Bún بون (Bún بون) , بون Bún . بون (Bún) . بون 15

காபிகொட்டை. (Tam.) Kápi-vittulu. சுஃவக்றல. (Tel.) Kápi-kuru கிறுக்கி. (Malyal.) Bonda-bíjá வீல்கில்கு; Kápi-bíjá சுஃவ்லுகு. (Can.) Kápi. (Beng.) Cáphi. (Guz.) Kópi-aṭṭa. (Cing.) Káphi-si. (Bur.).

210. COLEUS AROMATICUS, Benth. Pátér-chúr. (Beng.).

211. COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM, Schott. (Root of.)

Qulqás اروى (Arab.) Arví اروى; Kackú كتبو (Hind.) Arví اروى; Chamkúré-ká-gaddah اروى; Chamkúré-ká-gaddah جمكوركا گذه (Duk.) Şhámak-kizhangu சாமக்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Cháma-gadda எல்லக்கு. (Tel.) Chémpa-kizhanna வைமைகிறனை. (Malyal.) Şháme-gadde சாவிக்கு ; Keşhavaná-gadde சிற்னை. கி. (Can.) Guri-kochu. (Beng.).

212. COPTIS TEETA, Wall. (Coptis, or Mishmi Tita.)

Pita-karosana, (Cing.).

213. CORCHORUS OLITORIUS, Linn.

Perațți-kirai பெரட்டிகிரை. (Tam.) Parința கிலம் ; Pérința-kúra கிலம்லுல். (Tel.) Páț. (Beng.).

214. CORDIA LATIFOLIA, Roxb. (Fruit of——Small Sebestens.)

Mokhátah مخيطه Mokhítah مخيطه (Arab.) Sapistán مخاطه (Arab.) Sapistán في الله و الله به Sabistán بسيستان (Sagpistán بسيستان ; Sagpistán بسيستان (Pers.) Chhótá-lasórá إلى به و الله و ا

ചെട്ടും ഉപ്പെട്ടും; Chinna-boṭuku ചെട്ടുമ്പോട്ടോ; Kichavirigi-cheṭṭu. ഉപ്പെടുപ്പും. (Tel.) Cheṛu-vanich-chi ചെറുവനിച്ചി; Cheṛu-viri ചെറുവിതി; Koṭṭá കൊട്ടാ. (Malyal.) Chhoto-bohuṣári. (Beng.) Nánu-gúndi. (Guz.) Tana, Tana-ṣi or Ṣana-ṣi. (Bur.).

215. CORDIA MYXA, Linn. (Fruit of—Large Sebestens.)

Mokhátahe-kabír مخاطه بالمان . (Arab.) Sapistáne-kalúñ المنالي . (Pers.) Bará-lasórá برا السورا . (Hind.) Barí-góndní برى گوندنى . (Duk.) Periya-naruvili பெரியந்றுவினி. (Tam.) Pedda-nakkera-cheṭṭu கூத்த ஆக்கு ஆக்கு பூல் ; Iriki அல்ல ; Vúra-nakkéru கூத்த க்கு Pedda-boṭuku கூதுவைல் ; Nakkéru கூக்கு நடக்கு நடக்கு வடுக்கு ; Nakkera-cheṭṭu தக்கு கூல் . (Tel.) Valiya-vanich-chi வடியைவர் ; Periya-viri வெறியைவர். (Malyal.) 'Bara-bohuṣári. (Beng.) Muṭṭi-gúndi. (Guz.) Ṣana-gi or Ṭana-gi ; Maiyá or Ṭana-maiyá. (Bur.).

216. CORIANDRUM SATIVUM, Linn. (Fruits of—Coriander Fruits or Seeds.)

Kuzbarah كذبرة (Arab.) Kashniz كشيز (Pers.) Dhanya. كذبرة (Hind.) Dhanyan Daniyalu கணை. (Duk.) Kottamalli கொத்தமல்லி. (Tam.) Daniyalu கணைய; Kotimiri சூலை. (Tel.) Kottam-palari கொணைப்படிலி; Kotta-malli கொணைவடி. (Malyal.) Kottamari-bija கிது வில்கு. (Can.) Dhanya-a. (Beng.) Kustumbaru; Dhanyakam. (Sans.) Dhana. (Mah.) Dhana. (Guz) Dhanalu; Kottamalli-aṭṭa. (Cing.) Nana-zi. (Bur.).

Kottamalli or Kothimir are the names of the plant in some of the above languages, and Dhanyá or Daniyálu the names of its fruits (seeds), but they are all used often indiscriminately for either or both.

217. CORNU CERVI. (Hart's Horn).

Qarnul-él قرن (Arab.) Shákhe-gavazn باراسنگی کی سینگ (Pers.) Bárá-singé-kí-síng باراسنگی کی سینگ (Hind.) ابراسنگی (Hind.) ابراسنگی (Duk.) Kalaimán-kombu கமேமான் கொம்பு. (Tam.) Duppi-kommu கூற உண்டு. (Tel.) Kaleyan-konpa கையமாக்கையை (Malyal.) Duppi-kombu கூற கையை (Can.) Gou-sor-shing. (Beng.) Chá-gio or Ságiyo. (Bur.).

218. CORVINUS COITOR, Blyth. (Indian Whiting.)
Na-pou-tin—smaller variety, Nabiye. (Bur.).
For the names of the Sounds of this fish, see Icthyocolla.

219. CORYDALIS GOVANIANA, Wall.

Bhát-kush بهو ت کش (Hind.) Bhút-kas. (Beng.).

220. CORYPHA UMBRACULIFERA, Linn. (Talipot palm.)

Bajar-baṭṭú-ká-ŋháṛ بجربتوكاجها (Duk.) Koṭṭaip-panai கொட்டைப்பண; Tálip-panai காளிப்பண. (Tam.) Shritálam சேல்ல. (Tel.) Koṭap-pana கொട்டும். (Malyal.) Shritále-mará இது ஸ்ல. (Can.) Táli; Bajar-baṭṭulér-gáchh. (Beng.) Bajar-baṭṭu-nu-jháḍa. (Guz.) Tálipaṭ. (Cing.) Pé-biṇ. (Bur.).

221. COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM, Cobbr. (Wood of.)

Jhaṛ-ki-haldi جهاڙ کي هلد ي. (Duk.) Mara-maṇjaḷ மரமஞ்சள். (Tam.) Manu-pasupu మానుచనుచను. (Tel.) Mara-maṇṇal வாவான். (Malyal.) Marada-ariṣhina வாக

৩৪৯৯৯ (Can.) Dárú-haridrakam. (Sans.) Jhádí-halcdé. (Mah.) Venivel. (Cing.).

See the remarks under the species of Berberis, with respect to the name Dár-hald, which is occasionally misapplied to the wood of C. fenestratum.

222. COTYLEDON LACINIATA, Linn.

Zaķhm-ḥayat-ká-pattá زخم حبات). (Duk.) Ela-maruṇṇa എലമരുന്നു; Murikúṭi റ്റിക്ടി. (Malyal.) Tonná-haḍakana-giḍā ಪನ್ನಾಹದ まるれる. (Can.) Kóp-pátá. (Beng.) Yoe-kiyá-piṇ-ba. (Bur.).

223. CRATÆVA RELIGIOSA, Forst. (Leaf of.)

Bél-patri بيل پترى ; Bél-ká-pát بيل پترى . (Hind.) Vilvap-pattiri வில்வப்பத்திர் ; Bilva-ilai பில்வஇடை (Tam.) Vilva-patri வலுக்கு ; Bilva-áku வலுகை (Tel.) Vilva-patram வின்வவரை (Malyal.) Bila-patri வலக்கே (Can.) Bilva-patram. (Sans.).

The meaning of all the above names is the leaf of Bael or the fruit of Ægle marmelos, accordingly the medicine I have obtained under these names from several places was the dry leaves of the latter plant or its cultivated variety.

224. CRETA. (Chalk.)

Tine-abyaz طين ا بيض (Arab.) Gile-supéd كل سپيد (Pers.) Khari-miţţi كهري متى (Hind.) Viláyati-chunná (Liz ولايتي چنا (Duk.) Şhimai-şhuṇṇámbu கண்ணம்பு. (Tam.) Şhima-sunnam غضي من (Tel.) Şhima-núra (Pers.) (Malyal.) Şhima-suṇṇá المناتجة (Can.) Khari-mátí. (Beng.) Dvípa-suchá. (Sans.) Viláyatí-chuná. (Mah.) Chák; Viláti-chunó. (Guz.) Raṭa-hunu. (Cing.) Mie-phiú or Me-biyu; Thombiyu. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Clay.

225. CRINUM ASIATICUM, var. TOXICARIUM, Herbert.

Sukhdarsan براكنوار (Duk.) Visha-múngil விஷ் (Hind.) Nágin-ká-pattá ناگر كا بنا . (Duk.) Visha-múngil விஷ் மூக்கில். (Tam.) Visha-mungali கண்ணை ; Lakshmi-náráyaṇa-cheṭṭu விஷ் ; Késara-cheṭṭu விஷ் ; Késara-cheṭṭu கிறையை ; Késara-cheṭṭu கிறையை ; (Tel.) Kántéṇṇa கிறையை ; Visha-múla விண்டும் ; Polattáli வெற்றனைற்றி. (Malyal.) Baṇa-kaṅvár ; Gáer-hónár-pátá. (Beng.) Tolabo or Hín-tolabo. (Cing.) Kó-yánji. (Bur.).

The Malyalim name Polattáli is from the Hortus Malabaricus, which is not generally recognisable.

Kánbalu is given in some books as a Burmese name of C. Asiaticum, but it is the name of another plant, which is odoriferous and generally found in Siam.

226. CROCUS. (Saffron.)

Zaafaráň ... (عفرا ... (Arab. and Pers.) Kumkum كم كم كر (Hind.) Késar-ké-phúl ... (Duk.) كيسر كي بهول ... (Duk.) Kungum-pú خاصة ... (Tam.) Kumkuma-puvvu دوهاي (Tam.) Kumkuma-puvvu دوهاي (Tam.) Kumkuma-puvvu دوهاي (Tel.) Kum-kuma-késaramu دوهاي (Malyal.) Kumkuma-késari د دوهاي (Malyal.) المنافعة ال

is the Arabic name of Turmeric (Curcuma longa,) but applied in many Persian and other works to Saffron; apparently from confounding it with Kumkum کوک . Likewise the Arabic name Aabir عبير is misapplied to the same (Saffron), but it is the name of a compound odoriferous powder. Késar is correctly the name of Saffron but it is misapplied to Rottlera tinctoria in some books.

227. CROTALARIA JUNCEA, Linn. (Seeds of—Sun-hemp Seeds.)

San-ké-binj سن كے بينج . (Hind.) Janab-ké-binj . (Duk.) Jenappa-virai கெனப்பல்லா. (Tam.) Jenapa-vittulu ஐக்கித்தல். (Tel.) Janapa-vera ജനപവെരു Pulivanji-vitta புறிவன்றிற்ற ; Vakka-vitta பிரை பிரை ; Chaṇa-vitta வணவிறை . (Malyal.) Shaṇa-biná-bijá சால்லை; ஐ ; Punḍi-bijá துவில்கு. (Can.) Shon-bichi or Son-bichi. (Beng.) San-nu-bij. (Guz.) Paisán-si. (Bur.).

The Malyalim name assigned to this plant in the Hortus Malabaricus, (Vol. IX, Tab. 26,) viz., Takkali-kodi is incorrect. The names that are generally in use are those that I have given above in the text.

228. CROTALARIA JUNCEA, Linn. (Fibre of—Sun-hemp.)

Pán or 'Pan' is the Burmese name found in some books for the above fibre, but properly it is the name of another fibre common in Thavoy, and not of the Sun-hemp.

229. CROTON POLYANDRUM, Roxb. Syn. C. Roxburghii, Wall.

Habbussalátíne-sahráí حب السلاطين صحرائى برك. (Arab.) بالسلاطين صحرائى Habbussalátíne-barrí جب السلاطين بري (Pers.) Janglí-

jamálgótá البالكوران . (Hind.) Janglí-jamál-gḥuṭṭah கீட்டிரும் . (Duk.) Káṭṭámaṇakku கோட்டாமணக்கு; Ṣhimai-ámaṇakku சிமைஆமணக்கு. (Tam.) Konḍa-ámudam கூலக்கைல் ; Eṛṭa-dunḍiga-cheṭṭu அகூலகோயும் ; Aḍavi-ámudam ಅதலக்கைல் (Tel.) Ṣhima-ámaṇakku விறக்கைக்கை ; Kaṭa-lávaṇakku கிறைவனைக்க (Malyal.) Káḍa-haraļu சாக்கை கு. (Can.) Hákúi ; Danti. (Beng.) Janglí-jamálgoṭa. (Guz.) To-kanakho-si or To-khanakho-si. (Bur.).

The native names of Croton polyandrum and Jatropha curcas are very often confounded with each other. The reason of this is, that in some places as well as in some languages the first plant is considered and named as the wild variety of the Croton-oil plant, and the second the wild variety of the Castor-oil plant; while it is just the reverse in some other places and languages. The names inserted under the head of each of the above plants in this Catalogue, are those that are in use in most parts of India.

230. CROTON TIGLIUM, Linn. (Croton-oil plant—Seeds of.)

Habbussalátín حب السلاطين; Dand نن; Dátún (Arab.) Béd-anjíre-khatáí بيدانجيرخطائي; Habbe-khatáí بيدانجيرخطائي; Habbe-khatáí بيدانجيرخطائي; Jépál-gótá بحيالگوتا Jépál-gótá بحيالگتة المشام الم

231. CUBEBA OFFICINALIS, Miquel. (Fruit of—Cubebs.)

Kabábah بالله . (Arab.) Kabáb-chini كالله . (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) Válmilaku வாக டீனகு. (Tam.)
Tóka-miriyálu சில்லையை; Chalava-miriyálu கில்லையை; Chalava-miriyálu கில்லையை; Chalava-miriyálu கில்லையை. (Tel.) Vál-mulaka വാൽ இத்து (Malyal.) Bálameņasu வைவின்ல. (Can.) Kabáb-chini. (Beng.) Kabába-chini; Himsi-mire. (Mah.) Kabáb-chini; Taḍa-miri (Guz.)
Válmolagu or Vál-molavú. (Cing.).

is the name in use for Cubebs, and Kabib-chini Silvers of Eugenia Pimenta (Allspice); but it is the reverse in Calcutta and many other places, where the former (Sital-chini) is applied to Allspice, and the latter (Kabáb-chini) to Cubebs. I have adopted the latter, because it is by this name that Cubebs are generally recognised in most of the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries in India.

There is also another confusion about the name of Kabáb-chíni in some bazaars, particularly those at Madras, where it is often applied to the buds of Mesua ferrea. This is incorrect, for the proper name of the latter is Nágésar.

232. CUCUMIS HARDWICKII, Roy. (Fruit of.)

Paháṛi-indaráyan بهاري اندر ابن (Hind.) Malait-tumaṭṭi மல்த்துமட்டி. (Tam.) Konḍa-puṭh-ṭha కాండప్పు. (Tel.) Varik-kumaṭṭi വരിക്കുമട്ടി. (Malyal.).

233. CUCUMIS TRIGONUS, Roxb. Syn. C. PSEUDO-COLOCYNTHIS, Roy. (Fruit of.)

Bislombi بسلمبهي; Bislambhi بسلمبهي Jangli-indaráyan بسلمبهي (Hind.) Káṭṭut-tumaṭṭi ﷺ عنگلي اندراين (Tam.) Aḍavi-puṣh-ṣha అడం ﴿ آيَ رَبِي Tel .

234. CUCUMIS UTILISSIMUS, Roxb. (Seeds of.)

Bazrul-qiṣṣáa ' نخر (Arab.) Tuḥhme-ḥhiyáre-daráz ; بزرالقنا ' نخم خیا ر درا ز Tuḥhme-ḥhiyárzah ; تخم خیا ر ز الله ; Tuḥhme-ḥhiyár نخم خیا (Pers.) Kakṛī-ké-bíj لله . (Pers.) Kakṛī-ké-bíj . (Duh.) Kak-hind.) Kankṛi-ké-binj كنكڙي كے بينج (Duh.) Kak-harik-káy-virai க்கரிக்காய்விரை ; Mul-vellirik-káy-virai மன்வெள்ளிரிக்காய்விரை ; Mul-vellirik-káy-virai மன்வெள்ளிரிக்காய்விரை (Tam.) Mullu-dósakáya-vittulu கூறுக்க கைவையை (Tel.) Kakkarikka-vitta கைகைவிகை விரை. (Malyal.) Mullu-savate-bíjá ಮುಥು ಸವಶಿಸ್ತೀಸಾ. (Can.) Khírár-bíj. (Beng.) Ṭakhvá-ṣi. (Bur.).

235. CUCURBITA MAXIMA, Duch. (Fruit of.)

Mithá-kaddú ميثها كدو . (Duk.) Púshinik-káy பூசினிக் காய். (Tam.) Gummaḍi-káya குன்கோண். (Tel.) Mattanga 2ത്തങ്ങ. (Malyal.) Kumbaļa-káyi கல்ல சால் ; Kumbaļahaņņu கல்லல் இன். (Can). Saphúri-komra. (Beng.).

See the remarks under the next plant.

236. CUCURBITA PEPO, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Majdabah با مجده (Arab. and Pers.) Kudimah (Hind.) Péthah ; Péthá إلى ; Kóndhá كندها (Hind.) Péthah (Duk.) Kaliyána-púshinik-káy கலியாணபூகினிக்காய். (Tam.) Búdide-gummadi வாக்கலத்தே ; Pendli-gummadi-káya கலில் தூலை (Tel.) Kumpalanná குறுத்தை ; Kumpalam குறுத்தை (Malyal.) Búde-kumbala-káyi வகை கூலை (Can.) Kumrá ; Chál-kumrá. (Beng.) Kúsh-pándaha. (Sans.). Kohala. (Mah.) Kólu ; Kátá-bhúro-kólu. (Guz.).

In some books the above fruit is confounded with Mithis laddi ميتها كدو, which is the name o the fruit of ('. maxima.

237. CUMINUM CYMINUM, Linn. (Fruit of—Cumin Fruits or Seeds.)

238. CUPRUM. (Copper.)

Noḥás ωω . (Arab.) Mis ω. (Pers.) Tánbah . (Hind. and Duk.) Ṣhembu Θεώμ. (Tam.) Rági τλ; Támramu τωω. (Tel.) Ṣhenba ω. (Malyal.) Támbra του. (Can.) Támra; Tánba. (Beng.) Támram. (Sans.) Tambra. (Mah.) Trámbu. (Guz.) Kaiye-ni. (Bur.).

239. CUPRI SUBACETAS. (Subacetate of Copper, or Verdigris.)

Zanjár زنگار (Pers.) Zangár زنگار (Pers.) Zangár زنگار (Pitrái زنگار (Hind.) Zangál زنگار (Duk.) بترائی برائی (Puk.) بنرائی (Puk.) بنرائی برائی (Khangál-pach-ch-ai சங்கால்பச்சை (Tam.) Jengálu-pach-cha المحاسفي (Tel.) Chengala-pach-cha வையையை ; Pach-cha-nílam வறுளிய (Malyal.) Jengála-pach-che மாயத் (Can.) Támár-jhangár (Beng.) Jengála-pacha. (Sans.) Jangár (Guz.) Kihin or Kihin (Bur.).

240. CUPRI SULPHAS. (Sulphate of Copper, or Blue stone.)

Zájul-akhṣar زاج اخضر Záje-akhṣar زاج الاخضر Qalqand ; والجاخضر Záke-sabz والجاهد (Arub.) . تلقند

thúthá نيلا تو تا ; Nílá-tútá نيلا تو تا . (Hind.) Mór-tuttá مورتتا . (Duk.) Mayil-tuttam மயில் . (Duk.) Mayil-tuttam மயில் தத்தம் ; Tuttam-turichi தத்தம் தரிசி. (Tam.) Mayilu-tuttam கலைல் தல். (Tel.) Mayil-tutta 2லின்றுரை; Turiṣha இலில். (Malyal.) Mail-tutyá கூற்கு . (Can.) Tútiyá. (Beng.) Tuth-thánjanam. (Sans.) Mórtúta. (Guz.) Palmánikam. (Cing.) Douthá or Douthá. (Bur.).

241. CURCULIGO ORCHIDIOIDES, Gaertn. (Root of.)

Káli-músli كالمي وسلى; Siyáh-músli كالمي وسلى (Hind.) Káli-músli كالمي وصلى (Duk.) Nilap-panaik-kizhangu சிலப்பணைக்கிறங்கு. (Tam.) Néla-táṭi-gaḍḍalu சிலச்சுல் (Tel.) Nelappana-kizhanna നെലപ്പനകിഴങ്ങം (Malyal.) Nela-táṭi-gaḍḍe சிலச்போன் இ. (Can.) Tállurá; Sáda-muṣhli; Shaphéd-muṣhli. (Beng.) Tálamúliká. (Sans.) Káli-musli. (Guz.).

See the remarks under Asparagus ascendens.

242. CURCUMA AMADA, Roxb. (Root of-Mango Ginger.)

Am-haldi آم هلد ي . (Hind.) Am-kí-bó-kí-adrak . (Am-kí-bó-kí-adrak . (Duk.) Arukamlaka-chóram ఆరుకంళక . آم کي بو کي ادرک . (Duk.) Arukamlaka-chóram ఆరుకంళక చారం; Mámidi-allam మామితిఅల్లం. (Tel.) Phóliyá. (Beng.).

Although the Malyalim name Kura 201 is correctly applicable only to Curcuma angustifolia and C. leucorrhiza, it is often used in Malabar for C. Amada, because the tuberous root of this plant also yields a kind of Arrowroot.

راروت کے گذے ; Árárúṭ-ké-gaḍḍé کو کے نشاستے کے گذے (Duk.) Kúvámávu-kizhangu கூவாமாவுகிழங்கு; Ararút-kizhangu அரளுட்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Ararúṭ-gaḍḍalu అరరాట్ గడ్డలు. (Tel.) Kúva குவ; Kúva-kizhanna குவகிசனாை (Malyal.) Ároruṭér-múl. (Beng.).

See the remarks under Curcuma Amada.

244. CURCUMA AROMATICA, Salisb. Syn. Curcuma zedoaria, Roxb. (Root of—Round Zedoary.)

Anbé-halad آنبے هلد ت ; Anbé-haldí آنبے هلد ; Janglí-haldí أنبي هلدي (Hind.) Ánbé-haldí جنگلي هلدي ; Ambé-haldí بنيه هلدي (Duk.) Kastúri-maṇjal கஸ்தாரிமஞ்சள். (Tam.) Kastúri-pasupu కమారికున్నాలు. (Tel.) Káṭṭu-maṇṇal ఉన్నాయిడికారాలు ; Ánakúva ఉన్నాయిడిలు. (Malyal.) Kastúri-ariṣhiná కాన్యు రిలరిశినా. (Can.) Jangli-haldi ; Ban-holodi ; Ámbé-holodi. (Beng.) Ámbí-haleda. (Mah.) Ámba-halad ; Haradal. (Guz.) Kiyáṣanoin. (Bur.).

In a great many works, (Richardson, Shakespear, Forbes' and other Dictionaries, Materia Indica, &c.,) the Arabic name Jadvár عدراً معالم and its Persian and Hindustani synonymes Mah-parvín عدراً عن are applied to Round Zedoary, which is incorrect as I have already explained under the head of 'Aconitum,' page 31. Round Zedoary is undoubtedly the Ánbé-haldí of the bazaar, which is very different from Jadvár. The cause of this error is attributable to the slight similarity that exists between the sounds of the words Jadvár or Zadvár and the English name Zedoary.

There is a root in the Indian bazaars, which bears a resemblance to the Round Zedoary, except the yellow color and aromatic smell of the latter. It occurs in segments (quarters and halves,) which show that it is originally a round tuberous root. It is of dirty-white or pale-grey color, possesses no smell,

and has a bitter taste. It is recognised at Madras under the Sanscrit, Tamil, and Telugu names 'Nir-visha' and 'Niri-visham'; and for the reason already explained, the Hindustani name Nirbasi is also misapplied to it. According to some Telugu practitioners it is the white variety of Round Zedoary, and this view is also countenanced by some works (Flora Andhrica,) in which Tella-kastúri-pasupu Be sand with is given as its Telugu name. How far this is correct I cannot say, because I have not as yet traced out the plant which produces the root, nor do I know any white variety of C. aromatica to exist.

The root under question is a strong and active medicine, and is supposed to be poisonous in large doses.

The Hindustani name Anbe-haldi is used synonymously with Dar-hald in some Persian works, but the latter is more correctly the name of the wood of several species of Berberis.

See the remarks under 'Aconitum. Sp. of. (Root of-Jadvar.)' and under Berberis.

- 245. CURCUMA LEUCORRHIZA, Roxb. (Root of.)
 See the remarks under Curcuma Amada.
- 246. CURCUMA LONGA, Linn. (Root of—Turmeric or Curcuma.)

Kurkum كركم; Auruquṣṣufr عروق الصفاغين ; Auruquṣṣabbágḥín عروق الصباغين . (Arab.) Zard-chóbah
زردچوبه ; Zard-chób ; Dár-zard زردچوبه ; Dár-zard ; الماله ; Haldi غلاء . (Hind. and Duk.) Maujal
ماله خضة . (Tam.) Pasupu خضى . (Tel.) Maujual عموه ; Marinnala عماله يه . (Malyal.) Ariṣhiná عماله . (Can.)
Holodi. (Beng.) Haridrakam. (Sans.) Halede. (Mah.)
Halad. (Guz.) Kahá. (Cing.) Şanóe or Ţanúń. (Bur.).

In many books Kurkum is incorrectly applied to Saffron, with reference to which see the remarks on Crocus.

The Sanscrit word Haridra, which is also used for Turmeric, is erroneously applied to the Yellow Orpiment in some books; the name of the latter is Haritálakam.

247. CURCUMA RUBESCENS, Roxb.

248. CURCUMA ZEDOARIA, Roscoe. Syn. C. Zerum-Bet, Roxb. (Root of—Long Zedoary).

Zuranbád زرنباد; Aurúqul-káfúr كروراكا فر (Pers.) Kachúr) (Pers.) Kachúr) (Pers.) (Pers.) Kachúr) (Pers.) (Pe

In some Arabic, Persian and other medical works, Aarqul-káfúr عرق الكافو is the Arabic name assigned to the above root, which means the Spirit or Liquor of Camphor. It should be Aurúqul-káfúr عروق الكافور (the root of Camphor), and the Long Z loary is so named in allusion to its aromatic smell.

249. CYBIUM COMMERSONII, Cuv. et Val. (Sier Fish—Oil of).

Sec the ames under Oleum Piscie.

250. CYCAS CIRCINALIS, Linn.

Jangli-madan-mast-ká-jháṛ المجازي مدن مست كا جها و ; Paháṛi-madan-mast-ká-jháṛ المجازي مدن مستكا جها و (Duk.) لاعان و بهاي و (Duk.) لاعنا مستى بها و بهاي و (Tam.) Varaguṇa على المناه و المنا

251. CYCAS CIRCINALIS, Linn. (Cone of the male variety of).

Jangli-madan-mast-ká-phúl بها رق مدن مستكا بهول (Duk.) Pahári-madan-mast-ká-phúl بها رق مدن مستكا بهول (Duk.) Madana-kámeṣhurap-pú மதனைகாமேசுரப்பூ; Madana-kámam-pú மதனைகாமம்பூ; Kamappú காமப்பூ. (Tam.) Madana-mastu ಮகுக்கு ் Madana-kámákshi خدی (Tel.) Rinbadam രിസ്ഥരം. (Mulyal.).

The scales of the above cone is one of the most useful narcotic medicines in India, and are commonly sold in the bazaars of Southern India. I showed this cone to Dr. Bidic some time ago, and he kindly examined and identified it to be the produce of the male variety of *C. circinalis*. We have subsequently found it produced by a male plant of that species in the Agri-horticultural Society's garden at Madras.

I believe that the male variety of another species (C. revoluta?) of the genus Cycas also produces a similar cone, which possesses the same medicinal properties.

252. CYPERUS ROTUNDUS, Linn. (Root of).

Móthá (الموتا ; Bará-nágar-móthá (الموتا) ; (Hind.) Kóré-ki-jar) දින්න (Duk.) Kórai சோனா. 'Tam.) கிக்கோக்காய்யாக-muste ஏத்லைக்கு ; கிக்கிரையாக கூறு ; கிக்கிரையாக கூறு ; Mustakamu கூறு திக்கிரி ; திக்கிரிவ-tunga-muste கூறைக்கு ; Mustakamu கூறு திக்கிரிவ் ; திக்கிரிவ நாக்கிரிய சிக்கிரிய சிக்

253. CYPERUS PERTENUIS, Roxb. (Root of).

 gaddala-véru తుంగగడ్డలకోరు; Kólatunga-muste కోలతుంగము పై. (Tel.) Kóra-kizhanna கேல் கிறை (Malyal.) Konnárigadde ಹೆನ್ನಾರಿಸ್ಟ್. (Can.) Nágor-móthá. (Beng.) Mustá. (Sans.) Nágar-mótá. (Mah.) Jatamakutu. (Cing.) Vomou-niu or Vo-mou-ng-ie. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Nardastachys Jatamansi.

D.

DÆMIA EXTENSA, R. Br.

Utran اقرن کی بیل ; Utran-ki-bél اترن . (Hind.) Utran انرن ; Juṭuk جتّب ; Juṭup جتّب . (Duk.) Vélip-parutti வேவிப்பருத்தை; Uttámaņi உத்தாமணி. (Tam.) Jiṭṭupáku జిట్లుపాకు; Dushtupu-chettu దుమ్రావుచెట్లు; Guruți-chettu నురుణి ് ജ്യം. (Tel.) Vélip-paritti വെലിപ്പരിത്തി. (Malyal.) Hála-kóratige ಹಾಲಕೊರ ಕ್ರೀಗೆ. (Can.) Chhágul-báti. (Beng.).

DALBERGIA SISSOO. (Wood of.)

Sásam ساسم or Sásim ساسم (Arab.) Shisham شيشم Sisam سيسو ; Sisu سيسو . (Hind.) Shisham-ki-lakṛi நூக்குகட்டை. (Tam.) Sissú-karra நுகுறு தம். (Tel.) Shiṣhukát. (Beng.) Sisam. (Guz.).

In Dukhni, the word Shisham is used for any wood which is black or reddish black and heavy, whatever tree may produce it. Shishu-kat is the Bengali name for the above wood, not Shishu or 'Sissoo' by itself, which means a young boy.

256. DATURA ALBA, Linn. (White flowered Dhatura:)

See the remarks in the following No.

257. DATURA FASTUOSA, Willd. (Purple flower-ed Dhatura.)

The imperfect flowers or buds of both the above species of Datura (D. alba and D. fastaosa,) are sold in the bazaars of Madras under the following names:—

Ghar-bhúli گهر بهو لي. (Duk.) Umattai-pú ஊமத்தையு. (Tam.) Umetta-puyvu குது துல்லு (Tel.).

Forgetfulness of house is the meaning of Gharbhúli, which is one of the results of the intoxication of the drug, and this name is occasionally applied to the plants themselves.

The buds of Datura appear to be sold in some bazaars of South India, under the name of Maráti-moggu, with reference to which see the remarks under Eriodendron anfractuosum.

The Burmese names 'pa-daing-phoo', 'pa-daing-khate' and 'pa-daing-ame' are used synonymously and applied to either of the above species in some books, but according to their meaning, the first should be confined to D. alba, and the two last to D. jastuosa.

258. DAUCUS CAROTA, Linn. (Root of-Carrot.)

Jazar , ச். (Arab.) Gazar , ஜ் ; Zardak ட்டு சாக். (Pers.) Gájar , ஜ் . (Hind. and Duk.) Maṇjal-mullángi மஞ்சள்முள்காங்கி ; Kárṭṭu-kizhaṇgu கார்ட்டுகிழங்கு. (Tam.) Pach-cha-mullangi க்கு మంల్లం ? Píta-kanda க்கல்க; Shikha-múlamu ஷேண்ஸ்ஸ். (Tel.) Gajjari கூ ஜூ. (Can.) Gájar. (Beng.) Garjaram ; Shikhá-múlam. (Sans.) Gázara. (Mah.) Gájar. (Guz.)

The Sanscrit name Garjaram is confounded in some books with 'Grijjanam.'

259. DAUCUS CAROTA, Linn. (Seeds of.)

 గజ్జరగడ్డలపిత్తులు. (Tel.) Kempu-mullangi-bíjá **శేంపు ముల్లంగి** బ్యాజు. (Can.) Gájar-bíchi. (Beng) Garjara-bíjam; Shikhámúla-bíjam. (Sans.) Gázarácha-bí. (Mah.). Gajar-nu-bíj. (Guz.).

260. DIOSPYROS EMBRYOPTERIS, Pers. Syn. E. GLUTINIFERA, Roxb.

Abnúse-hindí بنو س هند ي آ. (Arab. and Pers.)
Téndú تيند و (Hind.) Téndú گا ب الله (Duk.)
Tumbilik-káy தம்பிலிக்காய். (Tam.) Tumiki கூடி ; Tinduki கூடி; Tubiki கூடி (Tel.) Panich-chi வரிதி; Vananchik-ká-maram വനത്തിക്കാമരം. (Malyal.) Gáb. (Beng.) Tindukaha. (Sans.) Timbiri. (Cing.).

 $\acute{Abn\acute{u}s}$ is the name of D. Ebinaster (Ebony), but often applied in books to D. embryopteris. $\acute{Abn\acute{u}se}$ -hindí would be a proper name for the latter.

261. DIPTEROCARPUS LÆVIS, Ham. (Exudation of-Wood Oil og Gurjun Balsam.)

Garjan-ká-tél گرجن کا تبل. (Hind.) Gorjon-tail. (Beng.) Hora-tel. (Cing.) Kaṇiṇ-ṣi or Kaṅyeṇ-ṣi. (Bur.).

262. DRACOCEPHALUM ROYLEANUM, Wall. (Seeds of.)

Bálanko با لنكو or Bazrul-bálanko با لنكو or Bazrul-bálanko با لنكو Bálango با لنگو or Tuḥhme-bálango با لنگو (Pers.)
Bálango با لنگو (Hind.) Balanká با لنگو (Duk.).

E.

263. ECHIUM. Sp. of.

Lasanussour السان الثور (Arab.) Gáv-zabán گاو زبان (Pers. Hind. and Duk.).

As I have remarked under Cacalia kleinia, the 'Gow-zaban' of bazaar is neither the produce of that plant, nor of any other species of Compositæ. On examining the dry leaves sold under that name in many Indian bazaars, together with the seeds or nuts often found in them, I considered them to be the produce of one of the species of Boraginacæ, and to make myself certain on this point, I raised a few plants from the seeds, and sent one of them to Dr. Waring at London. It had been submitted by him to Drs. Wight and Hooker, and pronounced by them to belong to one of the genera of the same Natural Order, viz., Echium. The species was not determined by them from want of flowers.

Some of the plants I raised were more than 'years old, but did not flower, nor did they appear to thrive well in this country.

The medicine sold in many Indian bazaars under the Persian name of Gule-gáv-zabán على المرابع are dry flowers of a pink color, and the meaning of the name is flowers of Gáv-zabán or Echium. I cannot say, however, whether they are the flowers of Gáv-zabán or not, because I have never found them with it when it is newly brought in large quantities to Madras, though I have found every other part of the plant.*

264. ECLIPTA PROSTATA, Linn.

Bharangráj بهرنگراح ; Bhangrá ا بهرنگرا . (Hind.)
Bhangrá ا بهرنگرا . (Duk.) Kariṣha-láṇgaṇṇi கரிசலாங்கண்ணி;

Since making the above remarks I have found 'Gaw-zaban' mentioned under the name of 'Onosma bracteatum' in Royles' 'Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains, page 301.

- 265. EHRETIA BUXIFOLIA, Roxb. (Root of.)
- 266. ELEODENDRON ROXBURGIIII, W. et A.

Cheluppa i-maram செலுப்பைமரம். (Tam.) Nirija நிஜ; Bira தெ ; Nerasi நகுக். (Tel.).

267. ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM, Maton. (Cap-sules of—Officinal or Malabar Cardamoms.)

See the names and remarks under Cardamomum, and also the remarks under Amomum.

268. EMBELIA RIBES, Burn. (Berries of.)

Biranje-kábalí برنج كابلى. (Arab. and Pers.) Bábarang بائى برنگ (Duk.) لغنى برنگ (Hind.) Bái-barang بائى برنگ (Duk.) Váyu-vilangam வாயுவினங்கம். (Tam.) Váyu-vilangam-cheṭṭu குண்லல்லல் எல்ல. (Tel.) Váyi-valannam வணி விதலை. (Malyal.) Váyi-valanga கூண்டுல் (Can.) Bábrang. (Beng.) Bávaḍanga. (Mah.) Váyi-valang. (Guz.).

These berries are supposed to be used in some places for adulteration with Black Pepper. If so, they can be easily distinguished from the following characters:—

The berries of *E. ribes* are much smaller than *Black-pepper*; very smooth; almost always have a thin peduncle or stalk attached to them with a persistent calyx; and possess a very

slight pungent taste, which is different from that of Black-pepper. With regard to their color, there are 2 varieties of them sold in the bazaar; one is grey or reddish-grey, and the other dull-brown.

269. ERIODENDRON ANFRACTUOSUM, D. C.

Suféd-sémal سفيد سيمل; Suféd-sénbal سفيد سينبل; Khatyán بختيان ; Khatyán بختيان ; Khatyán-kájhár تولايية . (Duk.) Ilava-maram هماها . (Tam.) Búraga-cheṭṭu జూరగాలు. (Tel.) Paṇṇi-maram வணைவென் ; Mullillá-púla శిశిత్రి ప్రాంశ్రీ. (Malyal.) Búramará ಬೂರವರು. (Can.) Túlá-gáchh; Shémal-gáchh.
(Beng.) Shalmaní-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Imbul. (Cing.)
Timbo-le-bin. (Bur.).

There is much confusion about the Tamil and Telugu name Maráti-moggu மராடிமொக்கு, in the bazaars of Southern India. What is sold in Madras under that name, are very young fruits of Eriodendron anfractuosum. They are about 1 or 11 inches in length, and about 2 lines in thickness; attached to a portion of the peduncle with the brim of the calyx; and of brown color. If the young fruits of this plant, when about 11 or 2 inches long, are dried in the sun, and a portion of the calyx removed, they assume the appearance I have just described. When not old, they are demulcent and astringent, and are used as such in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. In some other places, however, the buds of Datura alba and D. fastuosa appear to be sold under the same name; and in a few others, again, the buds of Artabotrys odoratissima, which is a narcotic medicine used occasionally by the natives in the manner described in the Materia Indica, Vol. 11, page 185, under the article 'Maratia Mooghoo'. The fact is, that the drug to which that name was originally applied, or ought to be applied now, is not known, and therefore it is unsafe to buy any medicine under that name. Any medicine which is really intended by that name, can be obtained by other and more sure names. The confusion about the name is still great, when we know that other names used synonymously with Marati-moggu in the above work (Jangli-long جنگلي لونگ , &c.), are the names of drugs which are totally different from one another. If the dry buds of Datura are sold under the above name, they can be distinguished by the following characters:—

They are conical, of greenish brown color, and consists of two envelopes and one bundle. The first or outer envelope is the calyx; when this is torn, the second or inner one (corolla) will be exposed, which is oblong in form and encloses the bundle of 5 stamens and 1 style. See the remarks under Gossypium.

270. ERYTHRINA INDICA, Linn.

Pángrá بانگرا . (Hind. and Duk.) Kaliyáṇa-murukku கலியாணமுருக்கு. (Tam.) Bádidapu-cheṭṭu வுக்கூற்கைல்; Bádchipa-cheṭṭu வுக்குக்குல். (Tel.) Karu-murukkin-maram கண்டின்கூறின் 2000; Murukka இன்கூற்; Kalyáṇa-murukkumaram கடுமுறைகளை 2000. (Malyal.) Páraválada-mará வாக்கையில் (Can.) Pányaá-mandár; Pálitá-mandár. (Beng.) Erabadu-gahá. (Cing.) Kaṣi. (Bur.).

Mahámeda occurs as one of the Telugu names of this plant in some Dictionaries and other works, but it is properly the name of another plant.

271. EUGENIA ACRIS, Wight. (Berries of——Indian Allspice.)

Sital-chini سيتل چيني . (Hind. and Duk.).

Allspice is known in Southern India and some other places as Kabáb-chíní كناب چيني, with reference to which and some other points connected with that name, see the remarks under Cubeba officinalis.

272. EUPATORIUM AYAPANA, Vent.

Ayappanai அயப்பண. (Tam.).

273. EUPHORBIA ANTIQUORUM, Linn.

Zaqqume-hindi . ز قوم هند ي (Arab.) Zaquniyae hindi . ز قوم هند ي Tidharai . تد هار Tidharai . ز قو نيا ئے هند ي Tidharai .

séhnd تدهار المهند ; Tidhárá-séhnr تدهار المهند . (Hind.)
Tidhárí-sénd ; Tín-dhárí-sénd ; Tín-dhárí-sénd ; Tirikkalli திர்கள்ளி . (Duk.) Shadurak-kalli தோக்கள்ளி ; Tirikkalli திர்கள்ளி . (Tam.) Bonta-jemudu வுலக்கை ; Bomma-jemudu வுக்கு ; Múdu-múla-jemudu வுக்கை ; Múdu-múla-jemudu வூக்கை (Tel.)
Kaṭak-kalli கத்தைத்தி ; Chatirak-kalli வனிற்கதைதி . (Mal-yal.) Tékaṭá-ṣhij ; Iáriyá-dáoná. (Beng.) Vajra-kanṭaká. (Sans.) Tandhári-sénd. (Guz.) Dalúk. (Cing.) Shāzávngi or Shazánv-ji. (Bur.).

274. EUPHORBIA CATTIMANDO. W. Elliot. Katti-mandu క ప్రమందు. (Tel.).

275. EUPHORBIA NIVULIA, Ham. Shij. (Beng.).

276. EUPHORBIA NERIFOLIA, Linn. Syn. E. LIGULARIA, Roxb.

Síj بتون كي سينڌ Pattón-kí-sénd سيج ; Thóhar ; كتے كي جيب كي سينڌ (Hind.) Kutté-kí-jíbh-kí-sénd ; كتے كي جيب كا بتا لله (Duk.) Ilaik-kí-jíbh-ká-pattá كي جيب كا بتا لله (Duk.) Ilaik-kalli இலக்கள்ளி. (Tam.) Áku-jemudu ఆకు జెముడు. (Tel.) Elakkalli வூലகைதி. (Malyal.) Yalekalli యాల్ ఫి. (Can.) Pátá-shíj; Munsa-shíj; Hij-dáoná. (Beng.) Shazávn-mina. (Bur.).

277. EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI, Linn. Milk-hedge plant.)

Zaqqume-hindí ي ز تو م بند ي Arab.) الله Zaquníyáe-hindí ي سيهنز به Séhnٔ (Pers.) Séhnٔ الله بند ي Séhnٔ به بند ي Séhnٔ به بند ي بند ي Kónpal-séhnٔ الله بهند الله الله بهند Kárí-kí-sénd كَارِّ كَا اللهُ

278. EURYCOMA LONGIFOLIA, Jack. Penvar-pét. (Malay).

279. EXACUM BICOLOR, Roxb. (Country Kariyat.)
Bará-charáyatah بڙا چرايته; Ḥabshí-charáyatah
نام جرايته (Hind).

280. EXACUM PEDUNCULATUM, Linn.

281. EXACUM TETRAGONUM, Roxb. (Purple Chiretta.)

Üdah-charayatah اوده جرايته ا. (Hind. and Duk.) Kúchori. (Beng.).

F.

282. FAGRÆA FRAGRANS, Roxb.

283. FEL BOVINUM. (Ox Gall or Ox Bile.)

Ṣafrául-baqar مفرا ' البقر (Irab) Zahrahe-gáv و (Pers.) Bail-ká-eafrá ا بيل كاصفر (Hind.) Bail-ká-eafrá) . زهركا و لاغ-pit بيل كا يات المال كا يات كا يات المال كا يات المال كا يات المال كا يات المال كا يات المال كا يات كا يات المال كا يات كا يا

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM, Corr. (Fruit of-Wood-apple.)

. كت بيل Kabit (Arab. and Pers.) . كتب بيل Kabit . (Hind.) Kavit كويت . (Duk.) Vilam-pazham விளாம்பமும். (Tam.) Velaga-pandu వెలగాకుండు; Kapidh-dhamu కెపిద్దము. (Tel.) Vilán-pazham വിളാമ്പഴം. (Malyal.) Byáladahanna யூலக்கு (Can.) Koth-bél; Kát-bél. (Beng.) Kapidtha-phalam. (Sans.) Kavița. (Mah.) Kaviț; Koțhu. (Guz.) Divul. (Cing.) Si-si or Ti-di. (Bur.).

Máhn or 'Hman' is the name of a fruit only found in Burmah, which bears some resemblance to Wood-apple, but it is incorrectly applied to the latter itself in some works, including Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah.

From its great abundance and cheapness, the Wood-apple is occasionally substituted for the Buel-fruit (Ægle marmelos), when the latter is sold in large quantities, but they can be easily distinguished from each other by the following characters:-

Bael-fruit.

- 1. Generally round and slightly obovate, and often or spherical. oblong.
- size of an orange, and often as big as a pomegranate or larger.
- 3. Greenish-yellow in color, smooth, and slightly shining.
- 4. Rind very hard and woody.
- 5. In the centre of the pulp, there are from 5 to 18 cells, each of which contains from 1 to 12 or more seeds* and mucus.

Wood-apple.

- Almost always round 1.
- 2. Generally about the 2. Generally about the size of an orange, and some times as large as a pomegranate.
 - 3. Dull white or greenish white in color, and not smooth.
 - 4. Rind hard and woody, but more easily broken.
 - 5. No cells at all, and the seeds are embedded in the pulp.

In small Bacl-fruits, the seeds are often absent in the cells.

Bael-jruit.

- 6. The seeds are oblong, flat or compressed, woolly, and about the size of a lime-seed.
- 7. The mucus is thick, very tenacious, transparent, and terbinthinate in smell and taste.
- 8. When the fruit is quite ripe, the pulp is of brownish red color, with a strong balsamic odour and taste.
- 9. When very ripe or dry, the pulp is very adherent to the rind.

Wood-apple.

- 6. The seeds are small, round, and smooth.
 - 7. Contains no mucus.
- 8. In the same condition, the pulp is of reddish grey color, with a very sweet and agreeable taste and smell.
- 9. In the same condition, the pulp and seeds are more or less loose from the rind.

See the remarks under the next plant and also under Gummi Acaciae.

285. FERONIA ELEPHANTUM, Corr. (The small variety of.)

Bhuin-kaṭ-bél بهنين كت بيل. (Hind.) Bhúin-kaviṭ . (Duk.) Kuṭṭi-viḷám குட்டிவினாம்; Nila-viḷám நிலவிளாம். (Tam.) Néla-velaga கிலகல். (Tel.) Bhú-kapidtha-phalam. (Sans).

From the very small size of this plant, which is often not more than a foot, it is some times considered to be a different species from F. Elephantum (Wood-apple tree). The difference in size, however, is only enough to constitute a variety, and as the plant does not differ in any other respect, it may be considered to be the same species.

286. FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM. (Magnetic Oxide of Iron, Magnet, or Load-stone.)

Miqnátis بمقناطيس; Migḥnátis بمقناطيس; Ḥajrul-migḥnátis حجرا لمغناطيس. (Arab.) Sange-áhanrubá المعناطيس; Sangé-chamak حجرا لمغناطيس; Sangé-chamak سنگت آهن رباله (Pers.) حمک التبر Chamak-ká-patthar جمک کابتبر (Hind.) دمک بتبر Chamak-patthar جمک بتبر السلام.

287. FERRI PEROXIDUM. (Rust or Impure Red Oxide of Iron.)

لاهمةيا-ḥadid بنجار الحديد ; Zaafaránul-ḥadid زنجار الحديد ; Zanjárul-ḥadid بنجار الحديد (Arab.) زنجار الحديد ; Ríme-áhan بنجار الحديد ; Ríme-áhan بنجار الحديد (Pers.) Lóhéká-zang ريم آهن ; Mandór بنجار نگئ ; Mandór بنجار نگئ ; Mandór بنجار نگئ ; Mandór بنجار نگئ ; Irumbu-chiṭṭam இரும்புகிட்டம். (Tam.) Inapa-chiṭṭam කූ بنجان ; Irumbu-chiṭṭam இரும்புகிட்டம். (Tam.) Irumbuk-kiṭam இரும்புகிட்டம். (Tam.) Irumbuk-kiṭam இரும்புகிட்டம். (Malyal.) Khabbaṇada-kiṭṭá வயு வகியும். (Can.) Ichár-gú ; Ichár-jhangár. (Beng.) Mandúram. (Sans.) Ichán-dhácha-kaṭai. (Mah.) Ichánu-zang. (Guz.) Yakkaḍa-kiṭṭam ; Mallokoḍá. (Cing.) Ṣánpiyá or Ṭámbiyá ; Ṣánkhí or Ṭánkhí. (Bur.).

288. FERRI SULPHAS. (Sulphate of Iron or Green Vitriol.)

Záje-aṣfar زاك زرد (Arab.) Záke-zard واك زرد (Pers.) Kasís كسيس ; Hírá-kasís كسيس ; Hírá-kasís هيراكسيس . (Hind.) Kashísh هيراكشيش (Duk.) Anna-bédi هيراكشيش (Tam.) Anna-bhédi هيراكشيش (Tel.) Anna-bhédi هيراكشيش (Malyal.) Anná-bhédi هي تحقيق (Can.) Hírá-kosís (Beng.) Híra-kasis. (Guz.).

289. FERRUM. (Iron.)

290. FICUS BENGALENSIS, Linn. Syn. F. Indica, Roxb. (Banyan-tree-Milk of.)

Baṛ-ká-dúdh ஆலம்பால் (Tam.) Marri-pálu கூலம்பால் (Tam.) Marri-pálu கூலம்பால் (Tel.) Férá-lin-pála பேரைபின்பைய. (Malyal.) Álada-hálu வைக்கைய. (Can.) Baṭer-khir. (Beng.) Vaṭa-kshiram. (Sans.) Vaḍecha-dúda. (Mah.) Nuga-kiri. (Cing.) Náṇ-ki-ḍáv or Niyáv-ki-ḍáv. (Bur.).

Nugu or Nugu-gaha is the Cingalese name of F. Indica, but in some books Kiri-palla is given. It means milk-plant, and may therefore be applied to several plants which abound in milk, without any particular distinction.

291. FICUS CARICA, Linn. (Fruit of-Fig.)

Tin انجير (Arab.) Anjír انجير (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) Şhímai-atti சேமை அக்கி; Tén-atti தேன் அக்கி. (Tam.) Şhíma-atti க்கூற ; Téne-atti தி ஒரு ; Anjúru மலும். (Tel.) Şhíma-atti விறையை. (Malyal.) Şhíme-atti திறை. (Can.) Dumur. (Beng.) Anjír. (Guz.) Raṭa-atti-ká. (Cing.) Ṣa-phán-ṣí; Ţimbo-thán-di or Ṣimbo-Ṣaphán-ṣí. (Bur.).

292. FICUS ELASTICA, Roxb. (Indian Caout-chouc-tree.)

Viláyatí-bar-ká-jhár ్రిశ్స్ . (Duk.) Shímai-álai-maram శిందుత్తియిందిను. (Tam.) Shíma-marri-chettu శమమరిచెట్టు. (Tel.) Shíme-álada-mará శ్రీమిలు అదమరాం (Can) Viláyatí-vadécha-jháda. (Mah.).

293. FICUS GLOMERATA, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Jammais جميز; Tinul-aḥmaq تين الاحمق (Arab.). تين الاحمق Anjire-aḥmaq بنمريشه Ṣamare-pash-shah انجيرا حمق; Anjire-aḥmaq ثمريشه (Pers.) Gullar عمر (Hind.) Gullar گلير.

(Duk.) Atti-pazham அத்திபழம். (Tam.) Atti-pandu உத்கை; Médi-pandu கூடுக்கை; Bóda-mámidi கூடுக்கை; Bramha-médi வக்குக்கை; Bodda-pandu கூடுக்கை; Pardipandu உத்கை. (Tel.) Atti-yálum சூரையை வையும். (Malyal.) Atti-hannu உத்தை. (Can.) Jogiaá-dumur; Gullér. (Beng.) Udumbara-phalam. (Sans.) Umdécha-phal. (Mah.) Gullar. (Guz.) Atti-ká. (Cing.) Şáphán-si or Şaphán-ti. (Bur.).

294. FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Tine-barri تى الجيردشتى (Arab.) Anjire-dashti الجيردشتى (Pers.) Jangli-anjir جنگلى الجير ; Jangli-gullér جنگلى كلير (Duk.) Pé-attip-pazham பேஅக்கப்பழம். (Tam.) Verriatti-pandlu கடு உத்தல். (Tel.) Pé-yatti பேயைனி; Páraka-pazham வாகையூல். (Malyal) Adavi-atti வை தெ. (Can.) Káku-dumur. (Beng.) Ummattó-dumbara-phalam. (Sans.) Jangli-anjir. (Guz.) Véda-umdécha-jháda. (Mah.).

295. FICUS POLYCARPA, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Chhóṭá-janglí-anjír جهو تا جنگلی انجیر ; Ohhóṭá-janglí-gullér جهو تا جنگلی گلیر (Duk.) Chiriya-pé-atti அற்ற . (Duk.) க்கி. (Tam.) Chinna-verri-atti-panḍu عرفي الله والله 296. FLACOURTIA CATAPHRACTA, Roxb. (Leaves of.)

Zarnab زرنب (Arab.) Tálíspatar تا ليسپتر; Tálíspatrí برهي ; Barahmí برهي (Hind.) Taj-pát برهي ; Barahmí بنا ليسپتري : Barmí بنات ; Barmí برمي (Duk.) Tálisha-pattiri تجهات ; Tálísa-patri تجهات تا كانده (Tam.) Tálisa-patri

មិត្តសន្ន (Can.) Tálishpatri; Pániála. (Beng.) Tálisha. (Bans.) Talis-patari. (Mah.) Talis-patturu. (Cing.).

The vernacular names of the above plant, and of Cinnamonnum eucalyptoides and C. Tamala, are generally the same.

See the remarks under the latter plants.

297. FLUGGEA LEUCOPYRUS, Willd.

Suféd-madh-kú-péṛ يَسْفِيد مده كا پِيرِّ . (Hind.) Suféd-madh-kú-péṣ يَسْفِيد مده كا چها . (Duk.) Vellai-pilláŋji . (Duk.) Tella-puruguḍu عَبِي عَن كَلُهُ كَانُ كُونُ

The names of this plant in Tamil, Hindustani, and some other languages inserted in several books (Materia Indica, Shakespears' and other Dictionaries, &c.,) are incorrect.

The Syrup prepared from the fruits of this plant is considered to be equal to honey (vegetable honey), hence the name Sufed-madh white distinguishes the plant from Kálá-madh & I (black honey), a name given to Phyllanthus multiflorus, for a similar reason.

298. FŒNICULUM DULCE, D. C. (Fruit of——Sweet Fennel.)

Sweet fennel is not to be found in India, at least, I was not able to procure it from any bazaar. It has no native name, but the names generally applied to it in books (Materia Indica, &c.,) are those belong to Anisceds. See the remarks under Pimpinella anisum.

299. FŒNICULUM PANMORIUM, D. C. (Fruits of).

Panmohuri. (Beng.).

The names of Anisceds are often confounded with those of the above fruits. See the remarks under Pimpinella anisum.

G.

300. GALBANUM.

Qinnah بارژد Bárazd بارژد; Bárazhd بارژد Bérazd بارژد Bérazd بارژد Bérazd بارژد Bérazd بیرزد Barijá-gónd بیرزد بیجا کوند (Hind. and Duk.).

301. GALLA. (Galls or Oak Galls.)

Aafs مازو بهل . (Arab.) Mázú و . (Pers.) Mázú-phal و . (Pers.) Mázú-phal الماجوبهل , (Hind.) Májú-phal مانى بهل ; الماجوبهل . (Duk.) Máshik-káy மாகிக்காய். (Tam.) Máshi-káya கூரை கூரைய். (Tam.) Máshi-káya கூரை கூரைய். (Tam.) Máshi-káya கூரையை. (Tel.) Máshik-káya வெரியை. (Malyal.) Máchi-káyi ಮಾಡಿಕಾಮಿ. (Can.) Máju-phal. (Beng.) Máyuhu. (Sans.) Mái-phala; Máshi-ká. (Mah.) Máyi-phal. (Guz.) Mása-ká. (Cing.) Pinzakání-si or Pinz-gáni-di. (Bur.).

302. GARCINIA MANGOSTANA, Linn. (Fruit of.)
Mangústán منگوستا ن (Hind.) Mangustán. (Beng.)
Mango-sí or Mengo-ti. (Bur.).

303. GARCINIA MORELLA, Desv. var. G. PEDI-CELLATA. (Gum Resin of—Gamboge.)

See the names and remarks under Cambogia.

304. GARCINIA PICTORIA, Roxb.

Múkki-maram முக்கிமரம். (Tam.) Kochi-goraka. (Cing.) Ṣanoto-piṇ, Ṭanato-biṇ or Ṣanatho-biṇ. (Bur.). . 305. GARCINIA PICTORIA, Roxb. (Gum Resin of—Gamboge.)

See the names and remarks under Cambogia.

306. GARCINIA PURPUREA, Roxb. (Concrete Oil of—Kokum-butter.)

Kokam-ká-tél كو كم كا تيل (Hind.).

307. GARDENIA CAMPANULATA, Roxb.

308. GARDENIA LUCIDA, Roxb.

309. GARDENIA GUMMIFERA, Linn.

Dikmeli

Dikmali گُو کاملي . (Hind.) Dikamalí گُو کاملي . (Duk.)
Kumbai குற்பை; Dika-malli முகாமல்லி. (Tam.) Tellamanga செல்லா; Chinaka-ringuva చిన சு 80 ಸಂಪ. (Tel.)
Dikke-malli புத்வத். (Can.) Kola-lákada. (Cing.).

- 310. GENIOSPORUM PROSTRATUM, Benth.
- 311. GENTIANA KURROO, Roy. Syn. PNEUMA-NANTHE KURROO, Don.
 - 312. GENTIANÆ RADIX, (Gentian Root.)

Jintiyana کوشاد (Arab.) Kou-shad کوشاد (Pers.) Pakhan-bed بکہاں بید (Hind.) Juntiyanah بکہاں بید (Duk.).

See the remarks under Clay with regard to the above Hindustani name, Pakhánbéd, being applied to a mineral Clay, with a slight alteration, viz., Pakán-béd يكان بيد .

313. GISEKIA PHARNACIOIDES, Linn.

Bálú-ká-ság بالوكا ساك ; Bálú-kí-bhájí بالوكا ساك ; Bálú-kí-bhájí بالوكا بالو

314. GLORIOSA SUPERBA, Linn. (Root of.)

Nát-ká-bachhnág المعربة الكالمية الكال

The above root is considered by the native practitioners and druggists in Southern India to possess nearly the same medicinal properties as the root of Aconitum ferox; hence its names Nát-ká-bachhnág (Country Aconite), Adavi-nábhi (Wild Aconite), &c. For the same reason, it is some times wilfully substituted for, or adulterated with, the true Aconite-root, though there is a great difference between their physical characters.

The root of Gloriosa Superba is tuberous, cylindrical, bent at a right angle near one end, knotty at the angle, and occasionally much pointed at both ends; varies in length from 3 to 5 or more inches; generally about the size of a finger or thumb, and some times much larger when the plant grows in the sandy and wet soil. The knot bears a mark of the stem on the upper surface, and gives an attachment to many thin rootlets by the lower. The root is covered with a thin, loose, and wrinkled, epidermis, which is of brownish-grey or pale-brown color, and the surface underneath the latter is brown or dark-brown if it is a well dried root. The substance internally is of white color. Its taste is faintly bitter, not acrid, and it is farinaceous in structure. It is not poisonous in 12 grain doses, which I have taken myself and then given to others; but on the contrary, it is an alterative-tonic and antiperiodic. It might be poisonous in a much larger quantity, but as far as I was able to examine, it contains no Aconitia.*

^{*}The roots I have used internally were dug out by myself to avoid all doubts with regard to their genuineness. I first took I grain of the root, and then increased its dose gradually to 12 grains three times a day. Being thus assured of its possessing no deleterious effects, I have used it in some cases among my patients.

This root does not dry well for months in its entire state, and it should therefore be sliced before exposed to the sun.

315. GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. (Liquorice Root or Liquorice.)

Aşlussús اصل السوس ! . (Arab.) Bíkhe-mahak بالمنافرة إلى المنافرة إلى

See the remarks under Abrus precatorius with reference to the above names being misapplied to the root of this plant, &c.

316. GLYCYRRHIZA. (Extract of—Extract of Liquorice.)

Rubbussús رب السوس . (Arab.) Ausárahe-mahak رب السوس . (Pers.) Jaṭhímadh-ká-ras بحتى مدهكار س المنازه مهك . (Hind.) Miṭṭhí-lakṛí-ká-ras Mulaṭṭhi-ká-ras للنابي كار س . (Hind.) Miṭṭhí-lakṛí-ká-ras للنابي كار س . (Duk.) Ati-maduram-pál அதம்தரம் பால். (Tam.) Yashṭi-madhuram-pálu என்ற க்கைக்கைய் ; Ati-madhuram-pálu வைக்கைக்கைய் . (Tel.) Iraṭṭi-madhu மான-pál இருவெழுமையால். (Malyal.).

- 317. GMELINA ASIATICA, Linn.
- 318. GMELINA PARVIFOLIA, Roxb.

Nilak-kumizh நிலக்குமிழ். (Tam.) Çhalla-gummuḍu புலிய கூறு கூண்கு குறிய கூறு கூண்கு கூறு கூண்கு கூறு கூறி கூறி கூறையை கூறு கூண்கு கூறிய க

- 319. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM, 'Linn. 320. GOSSYPIUM ARBOREUM, Linn. Cotton-plant.

321. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE, Linn.

. شجر ة القطن Shajratul-qutn ; نبات انقطن Nabatul-qutn (Arab.) Darakhte-punbah در خنت ينبه . (Pers.) Kapaská-péṛ كياس كا بير ; Kapás كياس كا بير . (Hind.) Kapás-kájháṛ الجهار . (Duk.) Parutti-cheḍi பருக்கிசெடி. (Tam.) Patti-chețțu చక్రామెట్లు; Kárpásamu కార్పానముం (Tel.) Parittich-cheți പരിത്തിച്ചെടി. (Malyal.) Hattigida 🐱 ana. (Can.) Karpash-gachh; Shútér-gachh. (Beng.) Karpasa-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Kapusa-cha-jhada. (Mah.) Rú-nu-jhada; Kapas-nu-jhada. (Guz.) Kapugahá. (Cing.) Wá-bin. (Bur.).

The following are the names of Cotton-seeds, which are frequently used in medicine by the Hakeems:—

بنبه دانه Punbah-dánah . حب القطن Ḥabbul-quṭn . حب القطن (Pers.) Banólá بنو له or Banólah بنو لا . (Hind. and Duk.) Parutti-pirai பருத்திவினா. (Tam.) Patti-vittulu அறுவத்றல ; Kárpása-vittulu சுருஃவக்லை. (Tel.) Paritti-vitta പ്രിത്തി வின்ற. (Malyal.) Hatti-bijá 🕿 ஜ்ஆு கு. (Can.) Karpáṣh-bíj; Karpásh-bíchi. (Beng.) Kárpása-bíjam. (Sans.) Kápúsá-cha-bí. (Mah.) Rú-nu-bij; Kapás-nu-bij. (Guz.) Kapu-atta. (Cing.) Wá-si. (Bur.).

322. GOSSYPIUM. (Cotton.)

Qutin قطن or Qutiun قطن . (Arab.) Punbah پنبه (Pers.) Roli روئي . (Hind. and Duk.) Parutti பருத்தி. (Tam.) Patti பூ ; Pratti பூ இ. (Tel.) Parutti പതത്തി. (Malyal.) Hatti 5 g. (Can.) Ruí; Phútá; Karpásh or Kapás. (Beng.) Kárpásaha. (Sans.) Kápús. (Mah.) Rú. (Guz.) Kapu. (Cing.) Gún or Gon; Wá. (Bur.). In some Bengali and Sanscrict Dictionaries, Kapás or Kárpás and Tálá or Tála, are used synonymously, but the former is the name of the common Cotton and the latter of that produced by $Eriodendron\ anfractuosum$.

323. GRACILARIA LICHENOIDES, Greville.

Daryá-kí-páchí درياكي پا چي ; Mós موس , (Duk.) Kadal-pách-chi கடல்பாச்சி. (Tam.) Samudrapu-páchi சூண்கு கூறுக்கு e above Burmese name is also often applied to Permelia perlata and P. perforata.

325. GUMMI ACACIÆ. (Gum Arabic.)

Samaghe-aarabbí سبول کی گوند. (Arab. and Pers.)
Babúl-kí-gónd ببول کی گوند. (Hind.) Kíkar-ká-gond فرند (Duk.) Vélam-piṣhin வேலம்பிகின்; Karu-vélam-piṣhin கருவேலம்பிகின். (Tam.) Nalla-tumma-banka خوبخى مىنى وەخ ; Tumma-banka خوبخى مىنى (Tel.) Vélakam-paṣha பேடிக்கை; Karu-vélakam-paṣha கண்பேடக்கை கண்டுவை. (Malyal.) Gobbali-góndu கூற இக்கை; Karé-gobbali-góndu கூற இக்கை; Karé-gobbali-góndu கூற இக்கை. (Can.) Bábúlér-gun. (Beng.)
Kála-barbúra-niriyasam. (Sans.) Kála-bábli-cha-gónda. (Mah.) Kálo-bával-nu-gúndar. (Guz.).

Though in many works, the Arabic name Samaghe-garabhi as well as its English synonyms Gum Arabic or Indian Gum Arabic are applied to the gum of Fronia Elephantum, they are not correctly applicable to any other gum but that of Acacia Arabica and other species of Acacia. It is the latter which is most abundantly produced in India and found in every bazaar, and although there are several other gums, including that of F. Elephantum, which resemble the true Gum Arabic, they are

comparatively very scarce. Samaghe-garabhí is more properly the name of the true Gum Arabic (Acacia vera, &c.), but as the latter is quite identical with the gum of A. Arabica, the same name is applied to both gums in India.

The names in the text are those properly belong to the gum of A. Arabica, and those of the gum of F. Elephantum are as follows:—

Samaghe-kabit معنى كبيت . (Arab. and Pers.) Kaṭbél-ki-gónd كويت كاكوند . (Hind.) Kaviṭ-ká-gónd كويت كاكوند . (Puk.) - Viļám-piṣhin கொம்பிகின். (Tam.) Velaga-banka கூலை . (Tel.) Viļám-pasha விற்றவு. (Malyal.) Byálada-góndú வுற்க கூலை. (Can.) Koth-bél-gun; Káṭ-bél-gun (Beng.) Kapidtha-niryásam. (Sans.) Kaviṭa-gónda (Mah.) Kaviṭ-gón. (Guz.) Divul-melliyam. (Cing.) Ti-si. (Bur.).

It will be seen from the above names that the Tamil synonyme for the gum of Acacia A. aliea, Vélam-pishin, sounds very much like the synonyme in the same language for the gum of Feronia Elephantum, Vilam-pishin, and it is not improbable, therefore, that this was originally the cause of confounding those gums with each other.

326. GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE, R. Br.

Parpatrah برّ بدر ه . (Duk.) Shiru-kurunja சிறகுறஞ்சா (Tam.) Chhóṭa-dúdhí-lata. (Beng.) Binnúg. (Cing.).

327. GYNANDROPSIS PENTAPHYLLA, D. C.

328. GYNOCARDIA ODORATA, R. Br. Syn. Hydnocarppus odoratus, Lindly. (Seeds of).

or Chial-mogre-ke-binj جال موگرے کے بینے or Chial-mogre-ke-binj جال موگرے کے بینے mogre-ke-binj . جہال موگرے کے بینے

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See the remarks under Acacia speciosa.

330. HEMIDESMUS INDICUS, R. Br. (Hemidesmus or Country Sarsaparilla.

Zaiyán غيان Aushbatunnár عشبت النار Aushbahe-hindí عشبه هندى Aushbahe-hindí عشبه غند ; Yásamíne-barrí عشبه هندى (Pers.) Janglí-chanbélí عندي چنبيلي ; Hindí-sálsá الله عندي بالاهٔ Nannárí بالله عندي بالاهٔ Nannárí بالله با

ಸೂ ಂಥ ಮಾಲದಗಿದಾ. (Can.) Ananto-múl; Ananto. (Beng.) Sugandhi; Gópi-múlam. (Sans.) Irimusu. (Cing.).

From the close resemblance of the sound of the Bengali names Ananto-múl and Antomul, they are some times confounded with each other. The former is the name of the Country Sarsaparilla, and the latter of the Country Ipecacuanha (Tylophora asthmatica).

In some Persian works, there is a much confusion about the above names in the text, and they are misapplied to more than one plant; and in a few others, again, the Hindustani name Makó or Makóć مكر ني is given to H. Indica, while it is correctly a synonyme of Solanum nigrum of Blume and S. rubrum. See the remarks under Sarsæ Radix.

331. HERMODACTYLUS. (Hermodactyl.)

Logbate-barbari لعبت بر برى; Surinján في بالله

The Súrinján is of two kinds, named according to its taste as Súrinjáne-shírin سور نجان شيرين (sweet Súrinján), and Súrinjáne-talkh سورنجان تلج bitter Súrinján).

332. HERPESTIS MONNIERA, H. B. et K.

Suféd-chamni سفيد چمنې . (Hind.) Nír-brami தீரபோகி. (Tam.) Sámbráṇi-áku సంభాతిలకు; Sámbráṇi-cheṭṭu సంభాతిలకు. (Tel.) Dhóp-chamni; Adha-birni. (Beng.) Jala-primmi. (Sans.) Sunu-vila. (Cing.).

333. HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS, Linn. (Flowers of.)

 Guḍhél گذاهیل (Duk.) Shappattup-pte சப்பாத்தபு. (Tam.) Dásáni-puvvu கார்வில்ல ; Japá-puṣhpam జహఫుప్పం ; Java-pushpamu జహఫుప్పము. (Tel.) Chemparattip-púva வைறுமைறியுப் ; Ayim-paratti சூலிறும்றி. (Malyal.) Dásválada-huvu காத்காத்கல்ல். (Can.) Ór-phúl ; Jobá-phúl. (Beng.) Japá-pushpam. (Sans.) Dásindá-cha-phúla. (Mah.) Jásút-nu-phúl. (Guz.) Kh-ounyan. (Bur.).

334. HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA, Linn. (Roselle or Red Sorrel.)

Lál-anbári لل انبار الله (Hind.) Lál-anbárá الله انبار الله (Duk.) Shivappu-káshuruk-kírai செயப்புகாசருச்சீரை; திள்ளவ்-káshuruk kírai சிமைகாசருச்சீரை. (Tam.) Erra-gómgúra அதில் கண்கு திள்ளவருக்கியாக (Tam.) Erra-gómgúra அதில் கண்கு (Tel.) Lál-mistá. (Beng.) Ţénbo-khénboun. (Bur.).

335. HIPTAGE MADABLOTA, Gærtn.

Kurindai குரிந்தை; Shiru-kuriņjá சிருகுரிஞ்சா. (Tam.) Mádhaví-tíge మాధవీతేనే; Vadla-yárála எத்து சூரை ; Pótu-vadla எத்தை. (Tel.) Mádhúbi; Mádhúbi-latá; Bos-antí. (Beng.).

336. HIRUDO. (Leech.)

Aalaq غلق; Zaló زلو . (Arab.) Zaló زلوک . (Pers.) Jók . (Hind.) Jónk . (لوک . (Duk.) Aṭṭai هانهد. (Tam.) Jelagalu عود , Aṭṭalu عود , (Tel.) Aṭṭa علق . (Malyat.) Jigaṇi عمد على . (Can.) Jonk. (Beng.) Jalúkaha. (Sans.) Jala. (Guz.) Kudallu: Púnḍal. (Cing.) Miyon or Minyon. (Bur.).

337. HIRUDO GRANULOSA, Sav. (Indian Leeck.) See the names under Hirudo.

338. HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERI-R. Br.

Seeds
of.
339. HOLARRHENA PUBESCENS, Wall. CA, R. Br.

Lasanul-aasafirul-murr العصافير المر (Arab.) . لسان العصافير المر Indar-jave-talkh اند ر جو تلج ; Zabáne-kunjashke-talkh . تخم ا هرتلخ Tukhme-ahare-talkh ; زبا ن كنجشك تلخ (Pers.) Karva-indarjou کڙوااندر جو (Hind. and Duk.) Kaṣhappu-veṭpa-lariṣhi கசப்பு வெட்பாலரிசி; Kulap-palaivirai குளப்பாளேவிரை. (Tam.) Chédu-kodisha-vittulu கூக ొడిశవిత్తులు ; Amkudu-vittulu అందుడుపిత్తులు. (Tel., Kaipakoṭakap-pála-vitta കൈപകൊടകപ്പാലവിത്ത. (Malyal.) Titá-indarjou. (Beng.) Kadú-indra-jou. (Mah.) Kadvoindarjou. (Guz.).

See the remarks under Wrightia tinctoria with regard to the sweet and bitter varieties of Indarjou اند رجو , &c.

340. HOPEA ODERATA, Roxb.

341. HORDEI SEMINA. (Barley.)

Shaair شعير. (Arab.) Jou جو . (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) Bárali-arishi பாரலி அரிகி. (Tam.) Bárali-biyyam బారలీబియ్యం. (Tel.) Jóo. (Beng.) Jav. (Guz.) Múyo (Bur.).

342. HOYA VIRIDIFLORA, R. B Nak-chhikní نک چهکنی . (Hind.).

343. HYDNOCARPUS INEBRIANS, Vahl. (Nut of.)

Jangli-bádám باندام . (Hind. and Duk.)
Niradi-muttu ந்நமுத்து. (Tam.) Niradi-vittulu సీరడ్పిత్తులు.
(Tel.) Raṭa-kekuna. (Cing.).

344. HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM. (Impure Bisulphuret of Mercury, or Cinnabar.)

Shanjarf ننجبر ; Zanjafr زنجبن . (Arab.) Shangarf با المنكرف . (Pers. and Hind.) Shangraf با المنكرف . (Pers. and Hind.) Shangraf با المنكرف . (Duk.) Lingam லிக்கம்; Jádi-lingam சாதிலிக்கம். (Tam.) Ingili-gamu அருற்கம். (Tel.) Cháyilyam வற்றியும்; Cháliyam வற்றியில் ; Játi-lingam கூறியில். (Malyal.) Ingaliká ஜென் சே. (Can.) Hingól; Shangraf. (Beng.) Inghúlam (Sans.) Sangraf. (Guz.) Lingam; Játi-lingam. (Cing.).

and some other names are found applied to Cinnabar in some Persian and other works; but they are neither restricted to it, nor in use at present, and I have, therefore, omitted them from the text.

345. HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. Syn. Hydrargyri corrosivum sublimatum. (Corrosive Sublimate, or Perchloride of Mercury.)

Shaviram ஹ். (Duk.) Viram வீரம்: இhav-viram சவ்வீரம். (Tam.) Shaviramu சத்தல் ; Viramu கீதல். (Tel.) Shaviram. (Cing.).

The medicine sold in the bazaars of Southern India under the above names is Perchloride of Mercury (Corrosive Sublimate), and responds to all the chemical tests of that salt. It is less crystalline and more dull and opaque in appearance than the salt in use in Hospitals, and occasionally contains a small quantity of Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel). As far as I was able to examine this salt, I found it to contain no other impurity. It is quite fit for use both externally and internally as a substitute for the Corrosive Sublimate imported from Europe.

In some books, the Arabic name Sulaimání ... is considered to be applicable to Corrosive Sublimate; but this is incorrect, because the Sulaimani contains Arsenic in its combination.

346. HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM. (Impure Subchloride of Mercury, Calomel, or Calometas.)

Ras-kapúr رسکټور . (Hind. and Duk.) Raṣha-karuppúram ரச்தருப்பூரம்; Púram பூரம். (Tam.) Rasa-karpúramu ಶಸ್ತ್ರಶಹು; Púramu குலை. (Tel.) Rasa-karppúram രസകപരം. (Malyal.) Rasa-karpúram. (Cing.).

The medicine obtained by these names in the Indian bazaars, is, according to chemical tests, an impure Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel), though it differs much in some of the physical characters of that salt supplied to Hospitals. It does not occur in powder, but in heavy crystalline masses, and bears some resemblance to Camphor; hence the names Ras-kapúr, Rasa-karpúram, &c., which mean Mercurial-camphor. When powdered in a mortar, it is rendered yellowish-white, and this powder generally corresponds with the common Catomel. Its chief impurity is Perchloride of Mercury, which it occasionally contains in a minute quantity; and it is not, therefore, a safe medicine to be used internally. Used in the form of Ointment or Lotion, it is more sure and effectual medicine than Calomel, probably from its containing a small quantity of Perchloride of Mercury.

The native practitioners, particularly the Vaiddiyans, resort to this medicine both for external and internal use, more frequently than any other preparation of Mercury, and they consider it poisonous in more than a few grain doses.

In some medical and other works, Ras-kapúr is annlied to Corrosive Sublimate, while in a few others, Dég-bar-dég دیگئے بر دیگے ا

is considered to be its Persian synonyme. Both these assertions are incorrect, because the former is applicable only to the Medicine I have just described; and the latter is generally in use for a preparation of Arsenic. Dég-bar-dég is, moreover, a very uncertain name, and could be applied to all the medicines prepared by sublimation. It means a kettle on a kettle, in reference to the manner in which some solid volatile medicines are prepared by sublimation by keeping one vessel upon another.

347. HYDRARGYRUM. (Mercury.)

Zíbaq : (Arab.) Símáb : (Jívah) : Jívah (Pers.) Para (Hind. and Duk.) Iraṣham இテチio. (Tam.) Rasam さら; Páda-rasam かなおら。(Tel.) Rassam の穴の。(Malyal.) Páda-rasá かあるがら。(Can.) Párá. (Beng.) Páradaha; Rasam. (Sans.) Pára. (Mah.) Páro. (Guz.) Rasadiyá. (Cing.) Padá or Padá. (Bur.).

348. HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, Linn. (Indian Hydrocotyle or Penny-wort.)

Artáníyáe-hindí ارتانیائے هندی. (Arab.) Vallárí (اری کاپتا Vallárí-ká-pattá ولاری (Duk.) Vallárai ولاری (Duk.) Vallárai ولاری (Tam.) Mandúka-bramha-kúráku మండూ క్రహ్యా కూరాకు; Pinna-élaki-chettu పిన్నవిలకి எట్టు; Bokkudu-cheṭṭu బాక్కు కుండెటు. (Tel.) Kuṭakan கூടകൻ. (Malyal.) Von-delagá ಪ್ರೆಂಡೆಲಗಾ. (Can.) Thol-kuri. (Beng.) Hingoṭu-kola. (Cing.) Miṇkhuá-biṇ. (Bur.).

The Tamil names Vallarai and Vilari are some times confounded with each other on account of the resemblance of their pronunciation. The latter is the name of Hymenodictyon excelsum.

349. HYMENODICTYON EXCELSUM, Wall. Syn. Cinchona excelsa, Roxb.

Bandárú بند رو Bandarú بند ارو Bandárí (Hind.) Bandárí بند اري بند ارو Jangli-anár-ká-jhár ; بند اري , بند اري

Vilári விலாரி. (Tam.) Bandára-cheṭṭu బందారచెట్టు; Búrija හතරිස ; Búrja හතස ; Chéṭippa සිහිදු. (Tel.) Vallári വല്ലാതി. (Malyal.).

The Hindustani name Kálá-bachhnág Is sery erroneously applied to this plant in many books, with reference to which see the remarks under Aconitum ferox. See also the remarks on Hydrocotyle Asiatica. The meaning of Jangli-anár-ká-jhár is the wild Pomegranate plant, and this is applied to II. Excelsum in S. India on account of the resemblance of its leaves to those of the former.

350. HYOSCYAMUS INSANUS, Stocks.

Kóhí-bang کو نھي بنگڪ . (Hind.).

351. HYOSCYAMUS NIGRUM, Linn. (Seeds of—Henbane-seeds.)

Bazrul-banj بزرالبنج (Arab.) Ķhurásání-ajváyan . (Arab.) Ķhurásání-ajván بزرالبنج . (Hind.) Ķhurásání-ajván خرسانيا جوايي . (Duk.) Kúrásháni-yómam கூராசானியோமம். (Tam.) Кúrásáni-vámam குரு சிலைக்கை ; Kurinji-vámam குருக்கை ; Kurinji-vámam குருக்கை ; Кhurásáni-vádakki வரையையையை நிலிக்கை ; Кhurásáni-vádakki வரையில் கிலைக்கி (Can.) Кhórásáni-vóvá. (Mah.) Кhorásáni-ájmo ; Кhorásáni-ajván. (Guz.).

Kurásáni-vámam is a correct Telugu name of the above seeds, but it is improperly applied to the seeds of Cnidium diffusum and considered to be synonymous with Kuranji-vámam in Flora Andhrica.

352. HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, Linn. (Husk of the seeds of.)

Zúfaé-yábis زوفائے یا بس , (Arab, and Pers.).

I.

353. ICTHYOCOLLA. (Isinglass.)

Gḥirriyus-samak غري السمك ; Gḥarriyus-samak ; وغري السمك ; Gḥarriyus-samak ; والسمك ; Gḥarriyus-samak ; والسمك . (Pers.) كا سريشم ماهي . (Pers.) محببي كا سريش Mach-chhi-ká-sirish محببي كا سريش (Duk.) Min-vajjaram هخه الله المناه (Tam.) Chépa-vajramu على المناه (Tel.).

354. IGNATIA AMARA, Linn. (Seeds of-St. Ignatius' Bean.)

Papitah پپیته . (Hind. and Duk.) Kayappan-koṭṭai கயப்பக்கொட்டை. (Tam.).

355. ILLICIUM ANISATUM, Linn. (Fruit of-Star Anise.)

Bádiyáne-khatáí باديان خطائي ; Ráziyánaje-khatáí باديان خطائي ; Ráziyánaje-khatáí Ráziyánahe-khatáí رازيانه خطائي (Pers.) Anás-phal في باديان خطائي (Pers.) Anás-phal نس بهل (Bidiyáne-khatáí باديان خطائي (Duk.) اناس بهل (Duk.) اناس بهل (Duk.) Anas-phal مجمع معمود (Tam.) Anása-puvvu مجمع (Tel.) Nanat-poén. (Bur.).

From the resemblance of the above fruit to a flower, it is incorrectly named in some books as Anas phul instead of Anasphal. In addition to this, the word Anas is confounded in some Persian works with Andnás, and the Star-anise is accordingly and, erroneously named Gule-anánás with little which means the flower of Ananas satious.

356. INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA, Linn.

Nabatun-nilaj نيل كا بيت . (Arab.) Darakhte-nil . (Pers.) Nil-ká-pér نيل كا بيت . (Hind.) . (Hind.) . نيل كا بيت . (Duk.) Aviri هما جما را بيل كا بيل . (Duk.) Aviri هما بيل المناه بين بيل كا

See the remarks under Cassia lanceolata, C. Obovata, and Pharbitis Nil.

357. INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA. Linn (Expressed juice of—Indigo.)

Nilaj نيل (Arab.) Nilah نيل ; Auṣárahe-nil نيل أنيل (Pers.) Nil نيل (Hind. and Duk.) Nilam همن (Tam.) Nili-mandu من (Tel.) Nilam همن (Tam.) Nili-mandu من (Tel.) Nilam هما (Malyal.) Nili من (Can.) Nil. (Beng.) Nilam. (Sans.) Nil. (Mah.) Nil; Gali. (Guz.) Nila or Nila. (Cing.) Mé or Mai; Maine or Méné; Sham-me. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Cassia lanccolata, C. obovata, and Pharbitis Nil.

358. IPOMŒA CYMOSA, Röm. et Schuletes.

Seeds of.

359. IPOMŒA SEPARIA, Kön.

Lal-danah من اع ؟ (Hind.).

360. IPOMŒA TURPETHUM, R. Br. (Root of—Turbith root.)

Shivadai சிவதை; Shivadai-vér சிவதைவேர். (Tam.) Tegada கூக ; Tegada-véru கூகக்கை. (Tel.) Chivaka-véra உற்றுக் வெரு. (Malyal.) Turbut; Tribrit; Téurí. (Beng.) Triputa. (Sans.) Trista-válu-múl. (Cing.).

J.

361. JALAPA. (Jalap.)

Shátil شاطل. (Arab.) Róshanak روشنک; Bíkhejallabah بیخ جلا به Békhe-jullabah. (Pers.) Békhe-jullabah بیخ جلا به
Békhe-jallabah بیخ جلابه; Jálap-kí-jar; بیخ جلابه ; Jálap-kí-jar; بیخ جلابه ; Jálap
الب کی جز باله Bédik-kizhangu عنه (Duk) Bédik-kizhangu عنه (Tam.)
Bédi-gaḍḍa ঠaxخ (Tel.).

362. JASMINUM SAMBAC, Aiton. (Flowers of.)

The following are the names of the double-flowered variety of the above plant:—

Baṭ-mógrá \ بت موگر (Hind. and Duk.) Kuḍa-malli கு_மல்லி. (Tam.) Gundu-malle Жоడువుల్ల (Tel.) Baṭ-шодга. (Beng. and Guz.).

363. JATROPHA CURCAS, Linn. (Nut of— English Physic Nut.)

The Bengali name 'Bayk-bheranda' which occurs in some books, ought to be Ban-bheranda. See the remarks under Croton polyandrum and Ricinus communis.

364. JATROPHA GLANDULIFERA, Roxb.

Údaļai ஊ. # (Tam.) Néla-ámudamu సేలఆముదము. (Tel.).

In some books Aubab عبب is assigned as the Arabic name of the above plant, but it is the name of a species of Solanacae.

365. JATROPHA MULTIFIDA, Linn. (Nut of— French Physic Nut.)

366. JUGLANS. (Walnut.)

Jouz ; جو (Arab.) Girdagán گرد گان ; Chár-magḥz بارمغز ; Chahár-magḥz بارمغز . (Pers.) Aḥhróṭ بارمغز ; Akróṭ اخروت ، (Hind. and Duk.) Akróṭu اخروت ، (Tam.) Akróṭu عبه المهاهية (Tam.) Akróṭu عبه المهاهية (Can.) Akróṭu المهاهية (Can.) Akhróṭ. (Beng.) Akróṭa. (Mah.) Şis-khyá-si or Tikyá-zi. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Alcuritis triloba.

367. JUNIPERI FRUCTUS. (Juniper Berries.)

Abhal إا بهل; Ḥabbul-aaraar حب العرعر; Ṣamratul-aaraar عرعركا بهل (Arab.) Aaraar-ká-phal عرعركا بهل (Hind) Abhal بابلل العرعر (Duk.).

368. JUSTICIA GENDARUSSA, Linn. Syn. GENDA-RUSSA VULGARIS, Nees.

The meaning of the Telugu and Bengali synonymes Gandharasamu and Gandros is a smelling or fragrant juice, and they are therefore, applied in some books either to some fragrant drugs, as Myrrh, &c., or to some odoriferous plants. They are also applied in some books (Flora Andhrica, Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, &c.,) to Justicia Gendarussa; but this plant possesses no particular smell, unless it is mistaken for a variety of Vitex negundo or V. trifolia, which is often indicated or intended by the native names applied to the former.

K.

369. KÆMPFERIA GALANGA, Linn. (Root of.)

Chandra-múla; Humúla; Chandú-múlá. (Beng.)
Pánvu; Khamou or Gamou; Pán-vu-kamún. (Bur.).

The Malyalim and Mahratti names given to this plant in the Hortus Malabaricus, (Vol. x1., Tab. 41) are those properly belong to Curcuma zerumbet.

370. KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA, Linn.

Bhú-champá. (Beng.).

371. KINO (the drug).

Dammul-akhvain دم اللخوين; Dammus-saabán (كم التعبان ; Dammut-tanín دم التعبان ; Qáterud-dam ; Qáterud-dam ; Qáterud-dam ; Qáterud-dam . (Arab.) Ķhúne-siyávashán فاطرالدم . (Pers.) Dammul-akhvain دم اللخوين . (Hind. and Duk.) Şhímai-káṇḍá-miruga-mirattam சமைகாண்டாமிருக்கும். (Tam.) - Şhíma-gánḍá-mrugam-netturu கேல் காலக்கம். (Tam.) - Şhíma-gánḍá-mrugam-netturu கேல் காலக்கும். (Tel.) Şhíma-véṇṇap-paṣha விவைவியை. (Malyal.).

The shove are properly the names of the Kino which was known formerly as Dragon's Blood, and which was imported into India chiefly from Africa. It is not to be found now in the bazaar.

Of the two varieties of Kino commonly met with in the Indian markets at present, one is the produce of Pterocarpus marsupium, and the other of Butea frondosa and B. superba. The above names are also used for the Kino of P. marsupium, but they are correctly applicable to it only in the manner I have marked them under the head of that plant. The names of Butea Kino are quite different from those of other varieties of Kino, and are already given under its proper head.

L.

372. LAC. (Milk.)

Labn البن. (Arab., Shir بنير. (Pers.) Dúdh البن. (Hind. and Duk.) Pál الماهة. (Tam.) Pálu عندى. (Tel.) Pál ماءهة ; Kshiram هيماهه. (Malyal.) IIálu عندى. (Can) Dúdh. (Beng.) Kshiram. (Sans.) Dúda. (Mah.) Dúdh. (Guz.) Kiri. (Cing.) No. (Bur.).

The milk which is most frequently used for the sick as a diet in this country is that of Cow and Goat; and the milk of Ass is a valuable medicine in Phthisis. The names of these milks are as follows:—

- a. Cow's milk—Labnul bapar لبقر البقر البقر المجال . (Arab.) Shiregáv المبكر (Pers.) Gái-ká-dúdh المبكر النام . (Hind. and Duk.) Pashum-pál பசம்பால். (Tam.) Ávu-pálu ఆఫ్ పాలు.
 (Tel.) Pashucin-pál வனுவினிவைன். (Malyal.) Ákaļu-hálu
 லாச் கைய். (Can.) Gáicha-dúdu (Mah.) Gai-nu-dúdh.
 (Guz.) Mí-kirí. (Cing.).
- 16. Goat's milk—Lubnul-mage: بركن المعنى . (Arab.) Shire-buz . بكرى كادوده . (Pers.) Bakri-ká-dúdh . شير تيس ; Shire-tis بشير تيس ; Shire-tis بشير تيس ; Shire-tis بكرى كادوده . (Duk.) Veļļāṭṭup- . (Duk.) Veļļāṭṭup- pál வள்ளாட்டுப்பால். (Tam.) Kanchi-mika-pálu కంచి మేక పాలు. (Tel.) Veļļāṭṭup-pát வெத்து துறை (Malyal.) Bakri-cha-dúda. (Mah.) Bakri-nu-dúdh. (Guz.) Yelu-kiri. (Cing.).

373. LACTUCA SATIVA, Linn. (Seeds of.)

374. LAVANDULA. Sp. of.

Ustokhudus سطو خود و س العلام. (Arab. Pers. and Duk.).

375. LAWSONIA ALBA, Lam. (Henna plant.)

Hinná i برنا (Arab.) Hiná i برنا (Pers.) Mhíndí بهيندي (Hind.) Mhéndí بهيندي (Ménhdí. المهندي (Duk.) Marutónri மருசோன்றி (Aivaṇam ஐவணம். (Tam.) Góranṭa கூலை. (Tel.) Mayilánchi வெற்றி (Marutónni வரையை). (Malyal.) Góranṭe கூலை. (Can.) Méhédí. (Beng.) Kuravaka. (Sans.) Méndhí. (Mah.) Méndi. (Guz.) Maritondi. (Cing.) Dánbin. (Bur.).

The Persian names Isband with or Ispand are applied to the seeds of L. alba in Southern India, while the same are in use for the seeds of Paganum harmala in Hyderabad, Calcutta, Patna, Benares, and Northern India. The latter is correct.

376. LEDEBOURIA HYACINTHOIDES, Roth.

(Bulb of.)

Chhóṭí-janglí-píyáz چبوتی جنگلی بیاز . (Duk.) Shirunari-veṇgáyam சிறுந்கிவெங்காயம் ; Shiru-káṭṭu-veṇgáyam
சிறுகாட்டுவெங்காயம். (Tam.) Chiru-aḍavi-vulli-gaḍḍa එහ

See the remarks under Urginea Indica with reference to the bulbs of L. hyacinthoides being confounded with those of the former, &c.

377. LEPIDIUM SATIVUM, Linn. (Seeds of.)

378. LINUM USITATISSIMUM, Linn. (Seeds of—Linseed.)

Bazrul-kattán . بزرالکتا . (Arab.) Tukhme-zaghír . (Pers.) Alsí تخم زغیر ; Tukhme-katán . نحم کتا . (Pers.) Alsí تخم زغیر . (Hind.) Alsí-ké-bínj . نحم که . (Duk.) . (Duk.) . (Duk.) . السي کے بیدجے . (Tam.) Atasí عملی . (Madana-ginjalu من خموسی . (Tam.) Atasí عملی ; Madana-ginjalu من خموسی . (Tel.) Cheru-chánattinté-vitta مام عندسی مناصحت مناصحت . (Malyal.) Alashí مناص . (Can.) در النجاب تناسب کی برایا کی در النجاب النجاب . (النجاب النجاب
By some mistake, 'Atees' is applied in some books to Linseeds, which is correctly the name of the root of Aconitum heterophyllum. The above names Alsi, Alishi or Alashi, and Tisi Atasi or Tisi, are confounded occasionally with Avisi or Agashi, and Agatti or Agti. The latter are the names of Agati-grandiflora.

379. LINUM USITATISSIMUM, Linn. (Oil of—Linseed oil.)

Dhonul-kattán د هن الكتا د (Arab.) Rogḥane-zagḥir روعن زغير بوعن كتان , Rogḥane-katán روعن زغير (Pers.) Alsi-ki-tél روعن كتان ; Tísí-ká-tél السي كا تيل (Hind.) Alsi-ká-tél السي كا تيل الله (Duk.) Aliṣhi-virai-yeṇṇey அவிசிகினை யெண்ணெய். (Tam.) Madana-ginjala-núne காக்கிவைகள் ; கெப்பாள்கள் மக்கின் (Tel.) Cherucháṇa-vittinté-cṇṇá வெருவாளின்றிருக்கையுள் (Malyal.) Alaṣhi-yaṇṇe வேரிவைற்ற (Malyal.) Alaṣhi-yaṇṇe வேரில் விழிவி.) Tísi-tail. (Beng.).

380. LIQUIDAMBER ALTINGIA, Blume. (Resin of—Liquid Storax.)

See the remarks under Ophelia Elegans and O. multiflora.

381. LOBELIA NICOTIANÆFOLIA, Heyné. Déva-nal; Bók-nal; Davul. (Mah.).

382. LODOICEA SECHELLARUM. Labill. (Nut of.)

Nárjíle-baḥri نارجيل بحري . (Arab.) Nárgíle-baḥri . (Pers.) Darvá-ká-náríyal . نارگيل بحري . (Hind.) Daryá-ká-nárél . ເປັນ . ເປັນ . (Duk.) Kaḍaṭ-rengày ຮຸ້ວອີກຄັ້ອກພ້. (Tam.) Samudrapu-ṭenkáya ຂອນ ຜູ້ອີກຄັ້ອກພ້. (Tam.) Samudrapu-ṭenkáya ຂອນ ຜູ້ອີງ ໄດ້ຮຽນ (Tel.) Kaṭal-téṇṇā കടത്രത്തോ . (Malyal.) Daryá-nu-naríyal (Guz.) Múdú-pol. (Cing.) Penle-on-sí. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Xylocarpus granatum with regard to the above Burmese name.

383. LUFFA AMARA. Rorb (Fruit of.)

Karvi-turi کڑوی ترائی . (Hind.) Karvi-turii کڑوی ترائی . (Duk) Pé-pirkkam பேபிர்க்கம். (Tam.) Chédu-bira கில் கில்; Verri-bira கிறில். (Tel.) Tito-jhinga; Țito-torai; Tito-dhundul. (Beng.).

Karólá or 'Kerula' is the Hindustani name assigned to the above plant in some books, but it is correctly the name of Momordica charantia in that language as well as in Bengali.

384. LUFFA ECHINATA, Roxb.

M.

385. MALVA MAURITIANA,

(Hind.). ولا يتي كنگئي كا پيڙ Viláyatí-kangai-ká-pér . ولايتي كنگئي كا پيڙ (Hind.). ولا يتي كنگو ئي كا جها ڙ Viláyatí-kangói-ká-jhár . (Duk.).

See the remarks under Abutilon Indicum with reference to the names of that plant being incorrectly applied to M. Mauritiana.

386. MALLOTUS PHILLIPIENSIS, Müll. Syn. Rottlera tinctoria, Roxb. (Pubescence of the Capsules—Kamala.)

Qinbil تنبيل (Arab.) Kanbélá كنبيل (Pers.) Kamélá (Kamélá Kamélá) (Hind.) Kamélá-mávu கமேலா மாவு. (Tum.) Kápila-podi கூலேல் (Tel.) Kaméla. (Beng.) Kapila (Sans.) Kaméla. (Guz.) Hampirilla-gedivella-buvá. (Cing.).

vars فرس is the Arabic name of a medicine which resembles Saffron when not powdered, and Kamélá when powdered, and therefore often confounded with these drugs. It is neither the produce of Crocus Sativus nor of Mallotus Phillippiensis (Rottlera tinctoria); and is found only in Arabia.

The Arabic word Qinbil is applied to more than one drug in some Arabic and Persian works, but according to the present usage of the language in India, it is restricted to Kamélá.

Késar and Kunkuma-puvvu are the correct Hindustani and Telugu names of Suffron, but are confounded in some books with those of R. tinctoria, Nyctanthes arbor tristis, and Mesua ferrea, &c. See the remarks under Crocus.

387. MANGIFERA INDICA, Linn. (Mango-tree.)

388. MANIHOT UTILISSIMA, Phol. (Root of.)

Pindálú پنڈ او Pindalam پنڈ او (Duk.) Maravallik-kizhangu மாவள்ளிக்கியுள்கு; Al-vallik-kizhangu ஆன் வள்ளிக்கியுங்கு. (Tam.) Mánu-pendalam கூல கலக்லை; Karrapendalam கூல கலையை கூல கலையை கூலை நாக்கியின்று இருக்கியன்று ன்று இருக்கியன்று இருக்கியன்றியன்றியன்றியன்றியன்றியன்றியன்றியன

389. MANNA.

Mann منير خشت ، (Arab.) Shir-khisht شير خشت ، (Arab.) Shir-khisht شير خشت ، (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) Méná هير خشت ، (Tam.) Méná هير خشت ، (Tel.) Manná عمرية ، (Malyal.).

The above are the general names of Manna from whatever source it may be, but at present they are generally meant for the Ash-manna imported from Europe. The names of each of the varieties of Manna supposed to be found in India, are given under their respective heads, viz., Alhagi maurorum, Calotropis procera, and Tamorix gallica.

390. MASTICHE. (Mastich or Mastic.)

Mastaki به مصطکی ; Mastakié-rúmí به مصطکی ; Aalake-rúmí به مصطکی . (Arab.) Kundure-rúmí به المعالی . (Pers.) Rúmí-mastaki به مصطکی ; رومی مصطکی : (Pers.) Irúmi-malait-taki இருமிமலேத் தலி ; Púnaik-kaṇ-kuṇgilikam கூணக்கண்குங்கிளிகம். (Tam.) Rúmardhakamu குகைக்கை ; Pilli-kanḍla-guggilam పిన్ల కండ్రాన్స్ లం. (Tel.) Rúmí-mostokí. (Beng.) Rumí-mastakí. (Mah.) Rúmí-mastakí. (Guz.).

391. MEL. (Honey.)

Aasl عسل المخل (Arab.) Shahad عسل المخل (Arab.) Shahad عسل المخل (Pers.) Shahad شهد (Madh الكبين ; Madh الكبين ; Madh مده (Hind.) Shahad شهد (Duk.) Tén شهد (Tam.) Téne محمد (Tel.) Tén هم (Malyal.) Jénu عرض (Can.) مراكبة (Guz.) Pani. (Cing.) Piyá-ye. (Bur.)

A preparation of *Honey* and *Vinegar* is sold in many Indian markets, which corresponds to *Oxymel*. It has the following names:—

Sikanjabíń سكنجبين (Arab.) Sirkangabíń سكنجبين (Pers.) Sikanjabíń سكنجبين (Hind.) Shikajabíń شكنجبين (Duk.).

392. MELANORRHÆA USITATISSIMA, Wall. (Resinous juice of—Black Varnish.)

Tisi or Sissi. (Bur.).

393. MELIA AZEDARACH, Linn.

Bakayan بكاين; Maha-ninb بكاين. (Hind.)
Gouri-nim كولي نيم; Gouli-nim كوري نيم). (Duk.) Malai-

 ${f v}$ é ${f m}$ bu டீஃேவேம்பு ; ${f M}{f a}lai$ - ${f v}$ é ${f p}{f p}{f a}{f m}$ டைஃேவேப்பம். $({f T}{f a}{f m}.)$ Konda-vépa కొండవేళ; Turaka-vépa శురకవేళ. (Tel.) Beṭṭadá-bévina ಬೆಟ್ಟದಾಬೀವಿನ. (Can.) Mahá-nim. (Beng.) Parvata-nimba-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Dóngrá-cha-limbáchajháda. (Mah.) Mahá-nimba. (Cing.) Simbo-tamá-bin; Şimbo-thamákhá or Şimbo-thamágá; Şimbo-khamákha or Simbo-kamákhá. (Bur.).

Whether Melia azedarach and M. Sempervirens are distinct species or mere varieties of the same species, the native names of both are generally the same.

See the remarks under Moringa pterygosperma.

394. MENTHA SATIVA, Linn. (Indian Peppermint.)

ز نعناع هندي Naanaae-hindi ; نعناع هندي Naanaae-hindi بغود نبج هند ي Fódanaje-hindi حبق الهند Fódanaje-hindi . يودنه Púdinah . فوتذبج هندي Púdinah . فوتذبج هند ع (Pers.) Pudinah بودينه . (Hind. and Duk.) Pudina புத்ை; İ-ech-chak-kirai ஈஎச்சப்கீணோ. (Tam.) Pudiná చుదీనా; Íga-engili-kúra ఈ గఎంగిలికూర. (Tel.) Putiyina പ്തിയിന. (Malyal.) Cheṭṇi-maragu ഷ്ട്രീക്ക് സ്. (Can.) Podina. (Beng.) Pudina. (Mah.) Pudina. (Guz.) Bhúdina. (Bur.).

- MERIANDRA BENGALENSIS, Benth.
- MERIANDRA STROBILIFERA, Leaves of. Benth.

Káfúr-ká-pát کا بورکا یا ت . (Hind.) Káfúr-ká-pattá انوركايتا دركايتا دركايتا بيتا دركايتا بيتا دركايتا بيتا دركايتا بيتا دركايتا بيتا دركايتا بيتا دركايتا (Tel.).

The meaning of all the above names is the leaf of camphor plant, and they are applied to the leaves of M. Bengalensis and M. Strobilifera, simply because they smell of camphor.

397. MESUA FERREA, Linn.

Nágésar ناگ كيسر ; Nág-késar ناگ كيسر . (Hind.) Ṣhiru-nágap-pu செற்றாகப்பூ; Nágaṣhap-pú நாகசாப்பூ. (Tam.) Nága-késaram నాగా செல்; Geja-pushpam கூக்க்க்கை (Tel.) Velutta-chenpakam வெற்னவையை (Malyal.) Nága-késaram. (Sans.).

The meaning of the Malyalim name Velutta-chenpakam is the white Michelia champaca, and is applied to Mesua ferrea on account of the resemblance of its flowers to those of the former, particularly with regard to their smell.

See the remarks under Cubeba officinalis in reference to the buds of M ferrea being called Kabáb-chíní at Madras.

398. MESUA FERREA, Linn. (Oil of.)

Nagésar-ka-aitr و نا گیسر کا عطر Nag-késar-ka-aitr و الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر کا عطر کیسر کا عطر کیسر کا عطر کیسر کا عطر کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الک کیسر کا عطر الکیسر کیسر کا عطر الکیسر کا عطر الکیسر کا عطر الکیسر کا علیسر کا عطر الکیسر کا عطر الکیسر کا عطر الکیسر کا عطر الکیسر کا عطر الکیسر کا عطر الکیسر کا علیسر کا ع

399. MEZEREI RADIX. (Mezereon.)

Mázariyún ما زريون (Arab.)

400. MICHELIA CHAMPACA, Linn. (Flowers of.)

Champá பூக் ; Champé-ké-phúl جمیکے بھول . (Hind. and Duk.) Shampangi-pushpam சம்பங்கிபுஷ்பம். (Tam.) Sampangi-puvvu ಸಂಶಂಗಿ ಅತ್ಯ; Champakamu எಂಕುತ್ಯ; Kánchanamu எಂಕುತ್ಯ; Chámpéyamu எಂಕುತ್ಯ; Kánchanamu எಂಕುತ್ಯ; Chámpéyamu எಂಕುತ್ಯ; Gandha-phalí ಸಂಘರ್ ; Hémángamu ಕುಮಾಂಸಹು; Héma-pushpakamu ಕುಮಕುತ್ತುತ್ತು. (Tel.) Chempakap-pú வையக்கு. (Malyal.) Sampage-huvvu ಸಂವಹವು . (Can.) Chámpá. (Beng.) Champaka-pushpam. (Sans.) Chámpécha-phúla. (Mah.) Sappu. (Cing.)

Sapenga is considered as synonymous with Manóranjitam in some Telugu works, which is incorrect, the former with a slight alteration (Sampangi) being the name of Michelia champaca, and the latter of Artabotrys odoratissima.

Sagá-pán occurs in some books as the Burmese name of M. champaca, but it is the name of the flower of another plant, which is also fragrant and bears some resemblance to the flower of the former.

401. MIMUSOPS ELENGI, Linn.

Mólsarí بو سر ي . (Hind.) Ghólsarí گهو لسر ي . (Bhólsarí گهو لسري . (Duk.) Mogaḍam மொகடம். (Tam.)
Pogaḍa-mánu పాగడమాను. (Tel.) Elangi விലகி (Malyal.)
Bakal. (Beng.).

402. MIRABILIS JALAPA, Linn.

Gule-aabbás گل عباس . (Pers. and Hind.) Gulá-básh گل باش . (Duk.) Pattaráshu பக்களுக் (Tam.) Bhadrákshi ಫಡ್ ஃ ; Chandra-malli எல்கல் ; Chandra-kánta எல்க நாக் ; Chandra-malli எல்கல் ; Chandra-kánta எல்க மாக் . (Tel.) Anti-mantáram അറതിമന്താരം ; Anti-malari അറതിമലരി. (Malyal.) Chandra-mallige எல்கல் ; Gulamáji ಸಂಪಾಜ ; Sanja-mallige ಸಂಪಾಜ್ . (Can.) Krishno-kéli ; Gulá-bás. (Beng.) Sindrika-gahá. (Cing.) Mízu-bin. (Bur.).

403. MOMORDICA BALSAMINA, Linn.

404. MOMORDICA CHARANTIA, Linn.

Qiṣául-barri قنا البري. (Arab) Simá-hang . (Arab) دريلا المبري. (Hind.) Karélá كريلا المبرك. (Hind.) Karélá كريلا المبلك . (Duk.) Pávakká-chedi المباهنة ها المباهنة والمباهنة
Pávakká-cheti പാവക്കാചെടി; Pánti-pávél പാണ്ടിപാ വെൽ; Kappakka கூடுக்கை. (Malyal.) Hágala-káyi-gidá கூல சுலிரன. (Can.) Korolá. (Beng.) Kára-valli-latá. (Sans.) Kárlí. (Mah.) Karélo. (Guz.) Ke-hiṇ-gá-biṇ. (Bur.)!

The Malyalim name Púntipávél is from the Hortus Malabaricus, (Vol. viii, Tab. 9), and it is a rather doubtful one. See the remarks under Luffa amara.

405. MOLLUGO CERVIANA, Ser.

406. MORINGA PTERYGOSPERMA, Gærtn. (Horse-radish tree.)

Shajnah منيك or Shajna الميك ; Ségvá الميك . (Hind.)

Mungé-ká-jhár المنك كا جها . (Duk) Murungai முருக்கை.

(Tam.) Munaga منك المنك (Tel.) Murinna இரின். (Malyal.)

Nugge-gidá. المنابعة المن

The Arabic or Persian name Ban . It is generally considered to be applicable to the above plant, but it is the name of a quite different one, probably not to be found in India. In some books, (Shakespear, Forbes, and Richardson's Dictionaries, &c.,) it is confounded with no less than five or six plants, viz., Melia sempervirens, Hyperanthera moringa (Moringa pterygosperma), Tamarisk tree, Myrobalan tree, and Béd-mushk (Salix Babylonica or S. Ægyptica). There is almost the same confusion about the nut, Habbul-bán حب البان, which is often substituted by some other seeds, particularly those of Melia sempervirens, and

Moringa pterygosperma under the name of Ben-nut. The true Habbul-bán bears a great resemblance to Pistachio-nut and it is not Ben-nut. The cause of confounding Habbul-bán with Ben-nut is apparently the resemblance of the sound of bán and ben.

Munaga is the Telugu name of Moringa pterygosperma, but Adavi-munaga is found applied to it in some books (Flora Andhrica, &c.). The meaning of the latter is the wild munaga, and it is therefore applicable to the wild variety of that plant (M. pterygosperma) if it exists at all.

407. MORUS INDICA, Linn. (Indian Mulberry plant).

Tút ர் (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) Sháh-tút ரிர் (Duk.) Kambili-púch-chi-chedi கம்பினிபூச்சி செடி; Múshu kaṭṭai-chedi மூசுகட்டைசெடி. (Tam.) Kambali-cheṭṭu కంబళిపెట్టు; Kambali-búchi-cheṭṭu కంబళిపెట్టు. (Tel.) Hippal-nerali-gida ஃ து சிரிய (Can.) Tút. (Beng.) Shálmali-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Shátú-tácha-jháda. (Mah.).

408. MOSCHUS. (Musk).

Misk مشک ; Mushk مشک ; Mushk مشک ; Mushk مشک ; Mushk مشک ; Mushk مشک ; Mushk مشک ; Mushk مشک ; Mushk مشک ; Mushk مشک ; Mushk هض ; Mushk (Hind. and Duk.) Kastúri هض على الله . (Tam.) Kastúri هض قلى الله . (Tam.) Kastúri هض قلى الله . (Tel.) Kastúri هم الله الله يقال

409. MUCUNA PRURIENS, D. C. (Hairs covering the Legume of—Cowhage or Cow-itch).

Kivánchh کو اجه Kiváchh کو انجه (Hind.) Kách-kári کا نجکوری لا Kánch-kúri کا نجکوری (Duk.) Pánaik-káli ها خاکوری (Tam.) Pilli-adugu کی دیدی نامه و Dúla-gondi خاکه که Pedda-dúlagondi کو خاکه که (Tel.)

Náyik-korana ການໂຄສາດຕາ. (Malyal.) Nasaguni-gidá ສະເສກສາ; Turachi-gidá ສະເສກສາ. (Can.) Ákolshi; Kámách; Bichhoti. (Beng.) Kavacha. (Mah.) Kivánch. (Guz.) Ácháriyapalbe. (Cing. Khwele or Khu-e-le. (Bur.).

Utangan کزنه, Anjarah انجره, انتکل, Kaznah کزنه, &c., are often found misapplied to the above plant in several Persian and other works. They are the names of another plant, possessing nearly the same medicinal properties.

410. MURRAYA (BERGERA) KONIGII, Linn.

Karé-pák گرى باك ; Karyá-pák گرى باك ; Karyá-pát pát كرى باك . (Duk.) Karu-véppilai கருவேப்பில்.; Karu-vémbu கருவேப்பு. (Tam.) Kari-vépa-cheṭṭu కరిపేపచెట్టు. (Tel.) Karu-véppa கணைப்பு. (Malyal.) Kari-béviná-gidá ಕರಿಸ್ ವಿನಾಗಿದಾ. (Can.) Barsungá. (Beng.) Surabhí-nimba-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Karépákácha-jháda. (Mah.) Karri-pincha. (Cing.) Pido-sin or Pindo-sin (Bur.).

411. MUSA SAPIENTUM, Linn.

Shajratul-talḥ شجرة الحوز : Shajratul-mouz : شجرة الحوز (Arab.) Darakhte-mouz درخت موز (Pers.) Kélé-ká-péṛ ் ம் ் (Pers.) Kélé-ká-péṛ ் ம் ் (Hind.) Mouz-ká-jháṛ ் نير الحيا . (Duk.) Vázh-ai-ch-chedi வாழைச்செழ்; Kadali கத்தி. (Tam.) Arati-chetṭu ಆಶಟಿಪಟು ; Anaṭi-cheṭṭu ಅಶಟಿಪಟು ; Anṭi-cheṭṭu ಅಂಟಿಪಟು ; Kadali ಕರ್ನಿ. (Tel.) Vázha-maram വാഴമരം. (Malyal) Bale-giḍa ಬಾಳಿಗಿದಾ. (Can.) Kéla-gáchh (Beng.) Kadali-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Kéla-jháḍa ; Kélicha-jháḍa. (Mah.) Kéla-nu-jháḍa. (Guz.) Kehal-gahá. (Cing.) Napiyá-biṇ. (Bur.).

412. MUSA SAPIENTUM, Linn. (Fruit of-Plantain or Banana.)

or كيلا Mouz; Mouz موز Mouz طلح (Arab. and Pers.) Kélá كيلا or Kélah کیله . (Hind.) Mouz و د . (Duk.) Vázhaip-pazham வாழைப்பழம் ; Kadali கதலி. (Tam.) Arați-pandu உது చండు; Anați-pandu అనటిచండు; Amțipandu అంజిచండు; Kadaļi ട്ട് (Tel.) Vázhap-pazham വാഴപ്പഴം. (Malyal.) Bálehaṇṇu புறை கூறு. (Can.) Kélá. (Beng.) Kadaļi-phalam. (Sans.) Kéla or Pikli-kéla. (Mah.) Kéla. (Guz.) Kehal or Kessel. (Cing.) Napivá-si. (Bur.).

- 413. MYLABRIS CICHORII, Fabr.

- 414. MYLABRIS INDICA, Fussl.

 415. MYLABRIS PUSTULATA, ——. Fly.
- 416. MYLABRIS PUNCTUM, ----

Zaráríhul-hind ذراريح الهند; Zaráríhe-hindí د بان هند ي Dabáne-hindí . د بان هند ي مند ي مند ي . (Pers.) Télní تيلني مکهي; Télní-makkhi تيلني . (Hind.) Bad-bó-kí-zírangí بدبوكي زيرنگي; Zírangí بدبوكي زيرنگي ، (Duk.) Pinsttarin-i பின்ஸ்ட்டரிங்ஈ (Tam.) Blishtering-igelu இத ెటరింగ్ ఈ నెలు. (Tel.).

is not a correct زيرنگى Although the Dukhni name Zirangi one either for Mylabris cichorii or Cantharis vesicatoria, yet their preparations, such as the Blistering-ointment, &c., are commonly known by that name in Southern India.

MYRICA SAPIDA, Wall. (Bark of.)

. قندول Qandól ; عودالبرق Azuri ; إزوزي Azuri إزوزي (Arab.) Dárshishagán دارشسطا ن (Pers.) Káiphal كائى بهل. (Hind. and Duk.) Marudam-paṭṭai மருகம் பட்டை. (Tam.) Kaidaryamu ஆக்கு க்கை. (Tel.) Marutamtoli இருறையி. (Malyal.) Kái-phal. (Beng.) Káya-phala. (Mah.).

- 418. MYRISTICA MALABARICA, Lam. (Nut of-Malabar Nutmeg?)
- 419. MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, Linn. (Nut of—Nutmeg.)

Jouzbuvá جوزالطيب; Jouzuttíb جوزالطيب. (Arab.) Jauzbóyah جوزبويه (Pers.) Jáé-phal جائے بهل (Hind.) Jáphal جائے بهل (Duk.) Jádikkáy காக்காய். (Tam.) Jájikáya జాజికాయ ; Játí-phalamu జాత్యలము. (Tel.) Játikká జంగ్రామం. (Malyal.) Jájikáyi జాజికాయి. (Can.) Jáe-phal. (Beng.) Jáji-phalam. (Sans.) Jáiphala. (Mah.) Jáye-phal. (Guz.) Jádi-ká; Sádika. (Cing.) Zádiphu. (Bur).

The Telugu name Lavangam is generally considered to be synonymous with Lavangálu and Lavangapú, which are the names of Cloves; but it is misapplied in some books (Flora Andhrica, &c.,) to Nutmeg or its plant, Myristica officinalis. Játíphalamu or Jáji-kúya is the proper name of the latter.

420. MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, Linn. (Arillus of the Nut-Mace.)

Basbásah بسباس ; Basbás بسباس . (Arab.) Bazbáz ; بسبا ب . (Pers.) Jávatrí برباز ; Javattarí برباز ; Japatrí برباز . (Hind.) Joutrí جوترى . (Duk.) Jádipattiri காதிபத்திரி. (Tam.) Jápatri چانى. (Tel.) Játipattiri عى المناقات المن

421. MYRRHA. (Myrrh.)

Mur ந or Murr ந . (Arab.) Ból ந்த . (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) Vellaip-pólam வெள்ளேப்போனம். (Tam.) Bálimtra-pólam கூற்டியூக்கு . (Tel.) Bólá ஜே. (Can.) Ból. (Beng.) Gandha-rasaha; Rasa-gandhaha. (Sans.) Bálata-bóla. (Mah.) Ból. (Guz.) Gandarassa; Bólam. (Cing.).

Kalane-sói is occasionally confounded with Myrrh, but it is the Burmese name for a kind of Mummy, which is supposed to be the dried flesh and hones of a human body embalmed with Myrrh and Spice.' See the remarks under Justicia Gendarussa.

N.

422. NARDOSTACHYS JATAMANSI, D. C. (Indian Spikenard—Root of.)

Sunbuluttibe-hindí يسنبل الطيب هندي ; Sunbuluttibe-aaṣáfire-hindí يسنبل العصافير هندي (Arab.) Sunbuluttibe-hindí يسنبل الطيب هندي (Pers.) Jaṭámásí بحتّا ما سي المعافير فندي (Pers.) لله بنا الطيب هندي (Bál-chhar بالله بنا ما نسي (Hind.) المعافير بنا ما نسي (Hind.) المعافير بنا ما نسي المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسي (Duk.) لله بنا ما نسي المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسي المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسي المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسي المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسي المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسي المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسي المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسي المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسب المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسب المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسب المعافير (Tam.) لله بنا ما نسب المعافير

is another Dukhni name of N. jatomansi, but it is also often applied to Acalypha Indica. The cat is supposed to be very fond of these plants, hence the meaning of the name cat's struggle. The Cingalese name Jatamakutu is applied to N. Jatamansi in some books, but it is correctly the name of the root of Cyperus pertenuis.

423. NAUCLEA OVALIFOLIA, Roxb. Shál. (?).

424. NERIUM ODORUM, Aiton. (Sweet-scented Oleander)

Diflí د فلي . (Arab.) Khar-zahrah عرزهر ه . (Pers.) . (Pers.) نير Kanér کنير ; Kanér کنير ; Karbér کنير (Hind.) Ganér (Duk.) Alari همه (Tam.) Gannéru خری (Tel.) گنير Alari هماه (Malyal.) Kaṇagale خری (Cun.) Kanér ; Karabí. (Beng.).

There are several varieties of this plant, the whole of which are distinguished and named according to the color of their flowers, as red, white. &c.

See the remark under Tamarix Gallica.

425. NICOTIANA TABACUM, Linn. (Leaves of—Tobacco.)

Tanbák تنباكو . (Arab.) Tanbákú تنباكو . (Pers. and Hind.) Tamákú تماكو ; Tamáqú تماكو . (Duk.) Pugai-ilai புகை இவே (Tam.) Pogáku పానాకు ; Dhúmra-patramu தாகு ஆக்கை. (Tel.) Puka-yilá வுகையிட்ப ; Pokala வைக்கட் . (Malyal.) Hógesappu கூரில் து. (Can.) Támák ; Támáku. (Beng.) Dhúma-patram. (Sans.) Tambákúcha-pálá. (Mah.) Tamáku. (Guz.) Dungazha ; Dimkola ; Dungkola. (Cing.) Sé. (Bur.).

The names of the principal varieties of Tobacco sold in the bazaars of Southern India are—

- a.—Bandar-kú-tambúkú بندركاتمباكو . (Hind. and Duk.)
 Bandar-pugai-ilai பந்தர்புகை இலே. (Tam.) Bandaru-pogáku
 வல்லு கைல் (Tel.).
 - b.—Séndúr-ká-tambákú سينڌور کا تمباکو (Hind. and Duk.)
- c.—Kórvai-pugai-ilai கோர்வைபுகைஇடை (Tam.) Kórvapogáku தீதுள்குல் (Tel.).
- d.—Kámbu-pugai-ilai காட்புபுரைஇலே. (Tam.) Káda-pogáku சக்ஸ் ஈல். (Tel.).

426. NIGELLA SATIVA, 'Linn. Syn. N. INDICA, D. C. (Seeds of.)

The only difference between the Hindustani and Dukhni names Kálá-zirá אל מול and Kálí-zirí אל מול is, the one is in masculine and the other in feminine gender, yet according to the present usage the former is applied to the seeds of N. sativa, and the latter to those of Vernonia anthelmintica. The literal meaning of the Arabic and Persian names Habbatussoudá שול בול האל and Siyáh-dánah Persian names Habbatussoudá שול בול האל Siyáh-dánah (black seeds) which is the name in the latter language for the seeds of Pharbitis Nil. From this similarity in the meaning, the seeds of N. sativa and P. Nil are often confounded with each other. See the remarks on Alpinia galanga with reference to the names Kalónji and Kulanjan.

- 427. NIMA (BRUCEA) QUASSIOIDES, Ham. Bharangi بهرنگی (Hind.).
- 428. NOTONIA CORYMBOSA, Linn.
- 429. NYMPHÆA EDULIS, D. C.

ب كنول الا الانجان ال

(Duk.) Alli அல்லி; Alli-támarai அல்லிதாமரை; Ámbal ஆட்பல். (Tam.) Alli-támara உற்கு கூ. (Tel.) Allit-támara கூறின்ற 20; Ánpala இடிப்பட். (Malyal.) Nyadale-huvu திக்கீக்க். (Can.) Kanval. (Beng.) Kamala. (Sans.) Kamula. (Mah.) Kanval. (Guz.) Nalun or Nelun. (Cing.) Kiyá-nu. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Pharbitis Nil.

О.

430. OCIMUM ALBUM, Linn.

Bádrúje-abyaz بادروج ابيض . (Arab.) Raiḥáne-kóhi بادروج ابيض . (Pers.) Saféd-tulsi بغيد تلسى ; Janglí-tulsi بغيد تلسى ; Janglí-tulsi بغيد تلسى ; اجلي تلسى للإلاغ . (Hind.) Ujlí-tulsi بادي تلسى ; Kukká-tulsi ككانلسى للإلاغ . (Duk.) Kaṇjáṇ kórai கஞ்சாங்கோனா ; Náy-toļaṣhi நாய்கொளை (Tam.) Tella-tuļasi கூதல் है ; Kukka-tuļasi கூதல் கி. (Tel.) Veļļa-toļasi வைத்த ஹைவுஸி ; Nákkaṇṇi നാക്കത്തി. (Malyal.) Sádá-tulṣhí. (Beng.) Saphéd-tuļsi. (Guz.).

431. OCIMUM BASILICUM, Linn.

Sháhasfaram ريحان ; Raiḥán ريحان . (Arab.) . Sháhasparam نازبو ; Názbó بنا هسپرم ; Dabán-sháb . (Hind. and Duk.) . (Pers.) Sabzah بنان شاب . (Hind. and Duk.) . (Tiruniṭru-pach-ch-ai திருநீற்றுபச்சை ; Tiruniṭrup-pattiri திருநீற்றுப்பத்திரி. (Tam.) Vibúdi-patri வணுகைக்கு ; Rudra-jeḍa கிக்க்க் ; Vépuḍu-pach-cha கிக்க்க்க் . (Tel.) Tiruniṭru-pach-chá തിരുനിറുപച്ചാ; Pach-cha-pushpam வது

າງເຄດ. (Malyal.) Kám kastúri ຈາດຈັນລຸດ. (Can.) Sabja; Náshbó; Násbóň; Bábú-tulshí. (Beng.) Vishva-tulshí. (Sans.) Sabjá; Tukamirái. (Mah.) Sabza. (Guz.) Kalá-pinzain; Pinzain or Pinziň. (Bur.).

432. OCIMUM GRATISSIMUM, Linn.

Faranjmishk فرنجمشك . (Arab.) Palangmishk فرنجمشك . (Arab.) Palangmishk . (Arab.) بالنكو ي بلنگمشك seeds of, Balankoe-khurd بالنكو ي خرد . (Pers.) Rám-tulsí النكو ي خرد . (Hind. and Duk.) Elumich-cham-tolashi الما م تلسي . (Hind. and Duk.) Nimma-tulasi م تلسي النكو ي بالنكو ## 433. OCIMUM SANCTUM, Linn.

Barandá l بر ندا ; Varandá ا بر ندا ; Tulsí بر ندا . (Hind.)
Tulsí باسي . (Duk.) Tulashi தனக். (Tam.) Tulasi
ಹುಳಕ್ಕೆ ; Krushņa-tulasi ಕೃಷಕುಳಕ್ಕೆ ; Gaggera-cheṭṭu గ్రారం ప్రాట్లు.
(Tel.) Tulasi இதலி; Nalla-tirttá നല്ലതിത്താ ; Nalla-tuttuvá നല്ലത്തത്താ ; Nalla-tuttuvá നല്ലത്തത്താ ; Malla-tuttuvá നല്ലത്തത്താ . (Malyal.) Tulashi-gidá ಪ್ರತಿಗಿದಾ.
(Can.) Tulshi. (Beng.) Tulashi-vrikshaha. (Sans.)
Tulasicha-jháda. (Mah.) Tulsi. (Guz.) Maduru-talla.
(Cing.) Lún. (Bur.).

434. ODINA WODIER, Roxb.

435. ODINA WODIER, Roxb. (Gum of.)

Jingan-ki-gond جنگن کي گوند, Kinné-ki-gond کنے کي گوند, Hind.).

The Gum known as Kinné-ki-gónd in Upper India is different from Kinyú-gónd کنیا گو ند of Southern India, and also from Qinnah تنه (Galbanum).

436. OLDENLANDIA UMBELLATA, Linn. (Root or Wood of.)

Chirval چرول کي لکڙي or Chirval-ki-lakṛi چرول کي لکڙي. (Hind. and Duk.) Imburá-vér இம்பு நாவேர்; Shiru-vér செறுவேர்; Imbúral இம்பூறல். (Tam.) Chiru-véru வக்கை. (Tel.).

Chirval is misapplied to Rubia cordifolia in some books.

437. OLEUM NIGRUM. (Black Oil.)

Málkangní-ká-jantar مال كنگى كا جنتر (Duk.) Váluluvai-tailam ుగాఖుత్రాణులు అంకలు పం. (Tam.) Málkanginitailamu మాల్ కంగిని తెలము. (Tel.).

The above black, thick, and oily liquid, which is obtained by destructive distillation of the seeds of Celastrus paniculata, is quite different from the oil of the same seeds extracted in the usual way by expression. The latter is yellow, of rather thin consistence, and sold in many bazaars under its proper name, Múlkangni-ká-tél مال كنگني كا تيل. This name, however, is more in use for Black Oil than the other in some parts of Northern Circars.

438. OLEUM OLIVÆ. (Olive Vil.)

Zait زيتون. (Arab.) Rógḥane-zaitún روغن زيتون. (Pers.) Zaitún-ká-tél زيتون كا تيل. (Hind. and Duk.) ريتون كا تيل ية وي المنافعة والمنافعة # 439. OLEUM PISCIS. (Fish oil.)

Dhonus-samak دهن السمك . (Arao.) Roghane-máhí روغن ما هي . (Pers.) Mach-chhí-ká-tél روغن ما هي . (Hind. and Duk.) Min-yenney கிக்யெண்ணெய். (Tam.) Chépanine கிக்கு . (Tel.) Malsyam-nai அன்றுளை ; Mín-nai விற்கை . (Malyal.) Mininá-yanne வூக்கணத். (Can.) Machár-tail. (Beng.) Machhya-tailam. (Sans.) Mósólicha-téla. (Mah.) Min-tel; Mál-tel. (Cing.).

440. OLEUM RICINI. (Castor oil.)

The above are the general names for Castor Oil, whether obtained from the seeds of the Large-seeded variety, or from the Small-seeded. But there is a great difference between these two articles as found in the bazaars of Southern India; so much so, the one is used by natives only for Lamp, and the other for medicinal purposes. The latter is viscid, nearly colorless or of pale-yellow color, and has a peculiar bland oily taste with a slight nauseous smell. The former is much thicker, more or less of brown color, and has an acrid and very disagreeable nauseous taste and odour. Its action as a purgative is much stronger, and generally accompanied with much griping. It is often used in Hospital practice with Purgative Enemata, for which

purpose it is more suited, in my opinion, than the other article.*

These oils are distinguished in the bazaar by the following names:—

Castor Oil, or the oil obtained from the seeds of the Small-seeded Castor Oil plant.—

Lamp Oil, or the oil obtained from the seeds of the Large-seeded Castor Oil plant.—

Dhonul-khirvaaaul-kabir دبن المخروع الكبير. (Arab.) من المخروع الكبير كلان. (Pers.) مروغن بيد انجير كلان. (Pers.) Bari-arand-ká-tél برند كا تيل Bari-arand-ká-tél برند كا تيل (Hind.) Charágḥ-ká-tél براغ كا تيل إرند كا تيل (Charágḥ-ká-tél). بري ارند ي كا تيل

The above remarks are applicable only to the varieties of Castor Oil sold in the bazaar; but I believe that there is no difference between the Oils of small and large seeds, if they be prepared in a proper manner, or by cold-drawn process. Dr. Bidie has kindly furnished the following note on the subject, when the proof of this form was submitted to his examination:—

^{&#}x27;I have prepared oil from both varieties of the seeds by cold-drawn process, and there was not the least difference as regards quality or action between them. Several dozen bottles of each were prepared, so there could be no chance of error.'

Bari-yarandi-ka-tel بري ير نڌي کا تيل . (Duk.) Vilakkenney விளக்கெண்ணெய். (Tam.) Ámudam ಆಯು கo: Dipamu-samuru దీతుముచుమురు. (Tel.) Dipa-yaṇṇe ఉంక యణ్ణి. (Can.) Bará-bhérandá-tail. (Beng.) Thóra-erandéla. (Mah.) Mólu-yerandi-nu-tél. (Guz.) Lokka-endaru-tel. (Cing.) Agi-kegu-sí (Bur.).

By some mistake, Castor oil is called 'Tilácha-tel' in some Mahratti works. It is the name of the oil of Sesamam Indicum.

- 441. OPHELIA CHIRATA, D. C.
- 442. OPHELIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, D. Don.
- 443. OPHELIA DENSIFOLIA, Gris. Chirette

- 444. OPHELIA ELEGANS, Wight.
- 445. OPHELIA MULTIFLORA, Dalz.

Qaşabuzzarirah قصب الزريرة (Arab. and Pers.) Charayatah چرایته . (Hind. and Duk.) Shirat-kuch-chi சிரட்குச்சி; Nila-vémbu நிலவேம்பு. (Tam.) Néla-vému ര്മ്കം. (Tel.) Nila-véppa ന്ലവെപ്പ. (Malyal.) Nelabevu. శలబ్యావు. (Can.) Cherota. (Beng.) Bhú-nimbaha. (Sans.) Chiráyitá. (Mah.) Chiráyata. (Guz.) Bincohamba. (Cing.) Sekhági. (Bur.).

The names of all the varieties of Chiretta or Chiretta-yielding plants as well as Andrographis paniculata are nearly the same in India. In some places, however, a few of these plants have different names, which are confined to those localities. example, O. elegans and O. multiflora, are well known by the following names in Northern Circars:—

Siláras سلارس; Salájit سلاجت (Duk.) Saláras بعلار س Salájit; Shilajatu verzzo. (Tel.).

But these names, all over India, are applied to quite different substances, viz., Siláras to Storaz, and Salújit or Salújit to a mineral-clay (Alum Earth of Nepaul).

446. OPHIORHIZA MUNGHOS, Linn.

Kiri-purandán கெரிபு எண்டான். (Tam.) Sarpákshi-cheṭṭu சுரு கேஸ். (Tel.) Datkattiya. (Cing.).

447. OPHIOXYLON SERPENTINUM, Linn.

Paṭala-gandhi കാലെറ്റു. (Tel.) Chuvanna-avilpori ചുവന്നത്തവിൽപൊരി. (Malyal.) Chandra; Chhoṭo-chard. (Beng.).

448. OPIUM.

Afyún افيو ; Labnul-khash-khásh افيو ; Tiryák (Arab.) Mahánul ترياك ; Tiryák ترياك . (Pers.) Afyún (Pers.) Afyún . (Duk.) Gaṣha-gaṣhá-pál . (Duk.) Gaṣha-gaṣhá-pál மாக் ; Abini அபினி. (Tam.) Gasa-gasála-pálu கூக் குல்லை; Abhini அற்னி. (Tam.) Kaṣha-kaṣha-karappa கலைக்கைவு; Kaṣha-kaṣhap-paṣhá கலைக்குவும். (Malyal.) Aphimu ஷ் ஸ். (Can.) Aphim or Aphin. (Beng.) Aphim ; Aphinam. (Sans.) Aphin. (Mah.) Aphim. (Guz.) Abin. (Cing.) Bhain or Bhín. (Bur.).

The following are the most common varieties of Opium found in Southern India:—

- a. Malwa Opium Málví-afyún فيون افيون (Hind.) Málví-afim ما لوي افيم (Duk.) Málví-abini மால்கி அபினி. (Tam.) Málva-mandu கால் கலை (Tel.) Málví-aphim. (Bong. Mak. and Guz.).
- b. Dádhí Opium.—— Dúdhí-afím دودهي افيم . (Duk.) Pál-abini பால்அப்கரி. (Tam.) Pál-mandu పార్యండు (Tel.).

The first variety is the same what is described in many books under the title of Malwa Opium. The second variety is very soft, darker in color, and contains a large quantity of milky juice, whence the meaning of its names milky-opium.

1) grains of this Opium is equal to 1 of the former in strength.

449. OPUNTIA DILLENII, Haw. Syn. CACTUS Indicus, Roxb.

Nág-phaná المعنية . (Hind.) Chappal-sénd . (Duk.) Nága-dáli தாத்தாளி. (Tam.) Nága-dáli காத்தாளி. (Tam.) Nága-dáli காத்தாளி. (Tel.) Nága-mulla നാഗുളള. (Malyal.) Nág-phana. (Beng.) Kodu-gaha. (Cing.).

450. ORYZA SATIVA. Linn. (Seeds or Grains without husk-Rice.)

Urz برنج (Arab.) Biranj ارز (Pers.) (Chaval برنج (Hind.) Chanval چانول (Duk.) مجانول (Hind.) برنج (Biyyam مركزي (Tel., Ari على الله (Malyal.) Akki على (Can.) Chal; Chanvol. (Beng.) Tandulam. (Sans.) Tandula. (Mah.) Chokha. (Guz.) Hal. (Cing.) San; San or Chan. (Bur.).

The rice with and without husk, and straw have generally distinct names in many of the languages in this country, but much confusion is caused in some books by using them indiscriminately when the rice without husk is only intended. The above names in the text are those properly and only belong to the latter.

451. OSSA. (Bones.)

Aazm عظم . (Arab.) Ustakhan استخوا . (Pers.) Hadi . (Duk.) Hadi . (Duk.) . (Hind.) Hadi . (Duk.) . (Duk.) . (Elumbugal என்படுகள். (Tam.) Emikalu ఎమికలు. (Tel.) Asti சூரி; Ella அவ. (Malyal.) Eluvu அவர்; Múle கூரி. (Can.) Asti; Haddi. (Beng.) Asti. (Sans.) Hada. (Mah.) Ayu. (Bur.).

452. OVUM. (Egg.)

Baiz بيض ; Baizah بيضه . (Arab.) Tukhme-murgh ا ند ا ند ا (Pers.) Anda ا ند ا اند ا (Hind. and Duk.) Muțțai முட்டை. (Tam.) Guddu குது. (Tel.) Muțța 95. (Malyal.) Moțțe கி. (Can.) Andaha. (Sans.) Ándé. (Mah.) Andá; Indu. (Guz.) Biju. (Cing.) Aú or Ú. (Bur.).

453, OXALIS CORNICULATA, Linn.

Anboti انبوتى ; Seh-patti سه پتى . (Hind.) Anboti-ki-bhaji انبوتى كى بها جى . (Duk.) Puli-yarai புளியானா. (Tam.) Puli-chintaku கூறைக்க். (Tel.) Puliyarala வுறியையை. (Malyal.) Pullam-purachi-sappu தெற்ற கூறியான். (Can.) Omlotí; Amrul. (Beng.).

Ρ.

454. PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS, Linn.

455. PAPAVER RHŒAS, Linn. (Red Poppy.)

Nabatul-khash-khashul-ahmar نبات الخشخاش الاحمر.

(Arab.) Kókháre-surkh كوكنا رسرخ. (Pers.) Lál-póst

456. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Roxb. (White Poppy.)

Nabátul-khash-khásh மிக்கிக்கி பிக்கிக்கி பிக்கிக்கி கிக்கிக்கிக்கி மிக்கி 7. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Roxb. (Seeds of—Poppy Seeds.)

Bazrul-khash-khásh شارالخشخا ش (Arab.) Tukhme-kóknár بزرالخشخا ش Khash-khásh بتخم کوکنار; Khash-khásh بتخم کوکنار Khash-khásh بخشخا ش Khash-khásh بخشخا ش Khash-khásh بخشخا ش Khash-khásh بخشخا ش Khash-khásh بخشخا ش بخشخا ش بخشخا ش بخشخا ش بخشخا ش بخشخا بناد المناد با بناد المناد با بناد المناد با بناد المناد با بناد المناد با بناد المناد با بناد المناد با بناد المناد با بناد المناد با بناد با بناد المناد با با بناد با بناد با بناد با بناد با بناد با بناد با بناد با بناد با

(Duk.) Gaṣha-gaṣhá கசகர. (Tam.) Gasa-gasalu 🗡 குற்ற. (Tel.) Kaṣha-kaṣhak-kuru கணைகளை. (Malyal.) Khasa-khasi உத்தி. (Can.) Poṣhtér-bij; Khaskhas. (Beng.) Póstu-bijam. (Sans.) Khasakhasa. (Mah.) Khaskhas. (Guz.) Bhin-si or Bh-ain-zi. (Bur.).

458. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Roxb. Capsules of—Poppy-heads.)

Qishrul-khash-khásh فشرا لخشخا ش . (Arab.) Póste-kóknar بوست خشخاش في بوست كوكذار ; Póste-khash-khásh بوست خشخاش كي بو ند ك بو ند ك بو ند ك بو ند ك بوست خشخاش كي بو ند ك بو

- 459. PARMELIA PERLATA, Ach.
- 460. PARMELIA PERFORATA, Ach. Syn. LICHEN BOTUNDATUS, Rott.

With regard to the above Burmese name, see the remarks under Gracilaria lichenoides and G. confervoides.

461. PEDALIUM MUREX, Linn.

採hasake-kabir خسك كبير (Arab.) 採hasake-kalan (Pers.) Farid-búţi فريد بو تي ; Baṛḍ-gókhrú திஷ்டி وريد بو تي ; Baṛḍ-gókhrú ; Hatti-ghókrú براكبوكر و (Hind.) Baṛḍ-ghókrú براكبوكر و (Duk.) Peru-neruṇji பெருதெருஞ்சி; Ánai-neruṇji கிணதெருஞ்சி. (Tam.) Énuga-palléru-mullu கிக்கத்தில் இழு ; Pedda-palléru கிற்றில் ; Ána-neriṇṇil கிறையை நிறையில் ; Ána-neriṇṇil கிறையில் ; Kakka-mullu கிறையில் ; Ána-neriṇṇil கிறையை நிறையில் ; Kakka-mullu கிறையே (Can.) Baṛa-ghókru. (Beng.) Hatti-charáṭṭé. (Mah.) Moṭṭo-ghókru. (Guz.) Ati-neranchi. (Cing.) Şule-gi. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Cocculus villosus.

462. PEGANUM HARMALA, Linn. (Seeds of.)

In some native and other works, Ispandán is incorrectly used synonymously with the above Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and Dukhni names, but it is the Persian name of Mustard.

See the remarks under Lawsonia alba.

463. PETROLEUM. (Rock Oil.)

Nift نفط ; Qafral-yahúd ففط . (Arak) Kafral-yahúd ففط ; Qafral-yahúd متىكاتيل . (Pers.) Miṭṭí-ká-tél كفرا ليهو د (Hind.) . متىكاتيل Maṭṭı-ká-tailam ، متىكاتيل Maṭṭı-ká-tailam ; Maṭṭí-ká-tél ، متىكاتيل Maṇ-yeṇṇey மண்வெண்ணம் ; Maṇ-tayilam மண்கமிலம்.

(Tam.) Manți-tayilam கலைக்குமை; Manți-núne கலக்கு கூர். (Tel.) Man-tailam உணிகையை. (Malyal.) Mannu-yanne குறுக்கு. (Can.) Mațiya-tail. (Beng.) Pruthví-tailam. (Sans.) Mați-cha-téla. (Mah.) Mațti-nu-tél. (Guz.) Yé-ná or Yená. (Bur.).

464. PHARBITIS NIL, Choisy. (Seeds of-Kaladana.)

On account of the word nil, which means Indigo when used by itself and which is also a part of the name Nilú-far (Nymphæa), entering into the formation of the above Arabic and Persian names Habbunnil and Tukhme-nil, these are occasionally misapplied to the seeds of Indigofera tinctoria and Nymphæa edulis or N. rubra. See the remarks under Clitorea ternatea and Nigella Indica; the former with reference to the Dukhni name Zirki and Tamil name Kákkanán or Kákkatán, and the latter with regard to the Hindustani name Kálá-dánah.

465. PHŒNIX DACTYLIFERA, Linn. (Dried fruits of—Dates.)

Ķhurmáe-yábis خرما ئے یا بس . (Arab.) Ķhurmáekhushk خیمو . (Pers.) Khajúr کیمو . (Hind. and Duk.) Périch-chankáy பெரிச்சங்காய். (Tam.) Karjúrukáya خری دی. (Tel.) Téních-chan-káya வைபிலும் கலை. (Malyal.) Kharjúra வகு - க. (Can.) Khájúr; Khurmá (Beng.) Kharjúraha. (Sans) Kharjúr. (Mah.) Khajúr; Kárék. (Guz.) Indi. (Cing.) Somblóň-zi. (Bur.). 466. PHŒNIX SYLVESTRIS, Roxb. (Wild-date tree.)

Sandólé-ká-pér سند ولى كا بيتر . (Hind.) Sandólé-kájhár நிழ் கிறி . (Duk.) İşhan-chedi சுத்தெரி.
(Tam.) İta-chettu கூத எழு. (Tel.) Káttinta காதிரை;
İnte-cheti രരംഭന്തവെടി. (Malyal.) Janglér-khájúr-gáchh.
(Beng.) Ţo-somblón-zi. (Bur.).

The names of the vinegar, jaggery, toddy, and arrack of P. sylvestris will be found under Acetum, Saccharum, Toddy, and Liquor Spirituous, respectively.

467. PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA, Linn. Syn. Emblica officinalis, Gærtn. (Fruits of—Emblic Myrobalans.)

Amlaj டி . (Arab.) Ámelah வடி . (Pers.) Ánvulá ந்ர ; Ánvurah ந்ர . (Hind.) Ánvulah விர் . (Duk.) Nelli-káy தெல்லிகாய் ; Tóppi தோப்பி. (Tam.) Nellikáya நிதாண் ; Usirike-káya கிறு தாண்; Ámalakamu உணைக்கை (Tel.) Ámalakam இடைக்கை ; Nelli-káya ென கிறைம். (Malyal.) Nelli-káyi நிறுகை. (Can.) Ámlá ; Ánlá. (Beng.) Ámalakam. (Sans.) Avalá. (Mah.) Ámbala. (Guz.) Nelli or Nellika. (Cing.) Zíphiyu-sí. (Bur.).

The dry fruit of the above plant which is sold in the bazaar, in segments without its nut and seeds, is known under the Arabic and Dukhni names of Amelahe-moqash-shar آعلهُ عقشر , respectively.

Nelli is the Tamil word adopted in Telugu, and Nelli-cheffu is accordingly applied in the latter language to P. Emblica and used synonymously with Usirika in Madras and in many other places of Southern India; but it appears from Flora Andhrica that the same name (Nelli-cheffu) is given to Premna esculenta and P. latifolia in some parts of Northern Circars.

Zíphiyu is the Burmese name of P. Emblica, but incorrectly applied in Mason's Natural productions of Burmah, to P. niruri. Mi-zíphiyu is the name of the latter.

468. PHYLLANTHUS MULTIFLORUS, Willd.

Kálé-madh-ká-pér گ لے مدھ کا پیڑ . (Hind.) Kálé-madh-ká-jhár が えん とう という (Duk.) Karuppu-pilláṇji மில்லாஞ்சி. (Tam.) Nalla-puruguḍu よりながない。 (Tel.).

Kálá-madh & Leucopyrus. It is the Hindustani and Dukhni name of the fruit of P. multiflorus, which means the black honey, because the juice of its fruits or the syrup made from them is supposed to be equal to honey. See further remarks about the name under Fluggea Leucopyrus.

469. PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI, Linn.

Bhuin-ánvalah بهيدُن آ نولله . (Hind.) Bhúin-ánvalah بهيدُن آ نولله . (Duk.) Kízhkáy-nelli கீழ்காய்தெல்லி; Kízhá-nelli கீழாதெல்லி. (Tam.) Néla-usirika ಸೆಲವುಕಿರಿಕ・(Tel.) Kízhá-nelli கிழையையி; Kízhkkáyi-nelli கிழையி மையி . (Malyal.) Kíranelli-giḍá ಕಿರ ಸೆಲ್ಲಿಗಿದು. (Can.) Mi-zíphiyu. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Phyllanthus Emblica with respect to the Burmese name Ziphiyu.

470. PHYLLANTHUS URINARIA, Linn.

Lál-bhuin-ánvalah لل بهئين آنو له (Hind.) Lál-bhúin-ánvalah めんばい-ánvalah は (Duk.) Shivappu-nelli (Duk.) (Duk.) Shivappu-nelli செவப்பு செல்லி. (Tam.) Erra-usirika வத்கில் (Tel.) Chiru-kizhuká-nelli ചிருகிழகாகையில் கணையி; Chukanna-kizhá-nelli வகணகிசாகையி. (Malyal.) Kempu-kiranelli விருக்கில் கூறு. (Can.) Mi-ziphiyu-ani. (Bur.).

- 471. PHYSOSTIGMA VFNENOSUM, Balfour. (Calabar Bean plant.)
- 472. PIMPINELLA ANISUM, Linn. (Fruits of—Anise or Ani-seeds.)

Rázíyánaj زازیانی (Arab.) Rázíyanah . (Arab.) ; Bádíyán الله بادیان (Váláne-buzarg بادیان ; Bádíyán بادیان ; Váláne-buzarg بادیان ; Váláne-buzarg بادیان ; Sónf سونف (Hind. and Duk.) Peruṇ-ṣhíragam பெருஞ்சேகம்; Shómbu சோம்பு. (Tam.) Pedda-jilakara கூடில்ல; Sópu கூரை (Tel.) Perin-chírakam வெறிறைக்க. (Malyal.) Dodda-jírage கிகு உரக்; Sómpú கூறை கை. (Can.) Míthá-jírá. (Beng.) Sómp. (Mah.) Mahá-duru; Dévaduru; Lokka-duru. (Cing.) Samusaba. (Bur.).

known as seeds, are involved in a great confusion in some books. Their correct names are those given in the text, but many of them are often misapplied to several other fruits or seeds, such as the sweet and common Fennel fruits, Dill fruits, and the fruits of Faniculum panmorium, &c. From the great resemblance of the Arabic word Anisin انيسون with Anisum, Anise, or Anisced, they are considered in some books as synonymous. Whether this was the case originally or not, at present, according to all native works, Hakeems and druggists, Anisun is not the name of Anisced, but of another fruit or seed which is probably the produce of Pimpinella (Ptychotis) involucrata.

Kuppi-chettu is interpreted Pimpinella anisum in Flora Andhrica. It is, however, applied to Acalypha Indica in Madras, and considered as synonymous with Kuppenta-chettu; and in some other places to Anethum sowa; but never in any place to P. anisum.

The Burmese name in the text, is improperly applied in some books to the fruits or seeds of Hyoscyamus nigrum and Carum ajowan.

473. PINUS DEODARA, Roxb.

Shajratud-dévdár الديود ار Şanóbarul-hind ; درخت ديود ار Arab.) Darakhte-dévdár ; منوبرالهند

Sanóbare-hindí صنوبرهندي. (Pers.) Kilan-ká-pér كلى Kilan كان ; Dévdár المرابية المرابية

Dévdárú is improperly applied to 'Sethia Indica' in some Mahratti works.

474. PINUS DEODARA, Roxb. (Oil of.) Kilan-ká-tél کلیکا تیل . (Hind.).

475. PINUS LONGIFOLIA, Roxb.

Sanóbarul-hind صنوبرالهند. (Arab.) Sanóbare-hindi فندى (Pers.) Saral-ká-pér برهندى ; Chír-ká-pér برهندى ; Chír-ká-pér بركابير ; Saral بركابير ; (Hind.) Chír-ká-jhár بحيركابير ; كالجها ; Shimai-déva-dári بركابير (Duk.) Şhurul-dévadári برهندى إلى إلى إلى إلى إلى المنابع المنابع إلى إلى المنابع

476. PINUS LONGIFOLIA, (Resin of.)

Aalakuṣ-ṣanóbar علک الصنوبرṢamagḥuṣ-ṣanóbar علک الصنوبر(Arab.) Ṣamagḥe-sanóbar مصغ صنو بر الصمخ الصنوبر (Pers.) Saral-ki-gónd مصغ صنو بر كي گوند بركي چيركي گوند Ṣanóbar-ki-gónd بسرل كي گوند Gandah-barójah عنو بركي گوند (Hind.) و منو بركي گوند Birjí-gónd عنو بركي گوند (Hind.) و منوبركي گوند (Duk.).

See the remarks under Olibanum (Boswellia thurifera,) with respect to the word Gandah-férozah.

477. PIPER NIGRUM, Linn, (Berries of-Black Pepper.)

Filfile-siyah ; فلفل سیاه Filfile-siyah ; Filfile-gird ; فلفل اسود ; Filfile-siyah و gird) . (Pers.) Kálí-mirch ; كالي مر ج

பிக்க (Hind.) Kálí-mirchi کولیم (Duk.) Milagu பின்கு. (Tam.) Miriyálu விலையை. (Tel.) Kuru-mulaka கூரு இது. (Malyal.) Meṇasu வின். (Can.) Kálá-morich; Gól-morich. (Beng.) Maríchi. (Sans.) Miré. (Mah.) Kálo-mirich; Miri. (Guz.) Gam-miris; Kalu-miris. (Cing.) Náyukon. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Embelia ribes.

478. PISTACIA KHINJUK, Stocks. Galls of.
479. PISTACIA CABULICA, Stocks.

Gule-pistah گل یسته . (Pers. and Hind.).

The Resin of the above plants is named in Arabic and Persian Kundrún کند رون تاخ or Kundrúne-talkh کند رون mentioned in Nos. 112 and 113. The meaning of Gule-pistah is flower of Pistacia, and it is applied to the galls of the above plants from their supposed resemblance to a flower.

480. PIX LIQUIDA. (Tar.)

Qir قير (Arab.) Qil قيل (Pers.) Kil كيل (Hind. and Duk.) Kil கில்; Tár தார். (Tam.) Kilu seo; Táru சுல. (Tel.) Kilú சேல். (Can.) Kil. (Cing.) Tínyusi; Kattrá-así. (Bur.).

481. PLANTAGO ISPAGHULA, Roxb. (Seeds of—Spogel Seeds.)

Bazre-qatuná بزرقطونا (Arab.) Isbaghól أسبغول (Pers.) Isbaghól شكم دريده (Pers.) Isbaghól أسبغول (Pers.) Isbaghól أسبغول (Bind.) Isapghól أسبغول (Duk.) İshappu-kól-virai செப்புகோல்விரை ; Iskól-virai இன்கோல்விரை. (Tam.) Isapagála-vittulu அது கால்விது. (Tel.) Isabakólu கூல கூலை (Can.) Eshopghól. (Beng.) Isabagóla. (Mah.) Isapghól. (Guz.).

482. PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS, Thunb.

Údah-chitarmúl او د ه چتر مول; Údah-chitarmulam او د ه چتر ملم). (Duk.) Karuṇ-koḍi-vér கருக்கொடிகோடின்; Karuppu-chittira-múlam கருப்புசித்தொருலம். (Tam.) Nalla-chitra-múlam கருப்புசித்தொருலம். (Tam.) Nalla-chitra-múlam கலு இத்தைல். (Tel.) Karutta-koṭivéli கணைவைக்று வெடி. (Malyal.) Níla-chitramúlá கூலைக்கையை. (Can.) Krishṭṇa-chitraká; Níla-ṣhikha; Nílágni-ṣhikha. (Sans.) Údú-chitra-múla. (Mah.).

483. PLUMBAGO ROSEA, Linn.

Shitaraje-aḥmar شيطر احمر (Arab.) Shitarake-surkh شيطر نبيل (Pers.) Lál-chitrá الله بيترك سرخ إلى إلى بيترك (Pers.) Lál-chitrá الله بيترك (Hind.) Lál-chitar-múl الله بيترك (Hind.) Lál-chitar-múl الله بيتر ملى إلى إلى الله بيتر ملى إلى إلى الله بيتر ملى إلى الله بيتر ملى إلى الله بيتر ملى (Duk.) Shivappu-chittira-múlam الله بيتر ملى (Duk.) Shivappu-chittira-múlam الله بيتر ملى

484. PLUMBAGO ZEYLANICUM, Linn.

Shitaraj شيترك. (Arah.) Shitarak شيتر بيشان ; Shitarak شيتر ; Chita شيتر ; Chitarak بيتا نيسان ; Chitarak بيترك ; Chitarak بيترك ; Chitar-mula بيترك ; Chitar-mula بيترك ; Chitar-mulam و يترمل (Duk.) Ven-chittira-mulam هين . (Duk.) Ven-chittira-mulam هين ياسان ; Chitar-mulam هين ياسان ; Chitar-mulam هين ياسان ; Chitar-mulam هين ياسان ; Chittira-mulam هين ياسان ; Chittira-mulam هين ياسان ; Chittira-mulam هين ياسان ; Chittira-mulam هين ياسان ; Chittira-mulam هين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam هين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam هين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ياسان ; Chitara-mulam عين ; Chitara-mulam عين ; Chitara-mulam عين ; Chitara-mulam عين ; Chitara-mulam عين ; Chitara-mulam عين ; Chitara-mulam ; Chitara-mulam عين ; Chitara-mulam

சேல்கு கை (Tel.) Koţu-véli கை வைடி; Tumpa-koţu-véli இறுகை வெடி. (Malyal.) Chitra-múlá கே கூடை (Can.) Chita. (Beng.) Agni-shikha; Chitraka-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Chitra-múla. (Mah.) Sudu-nitul. (Cing.) Kin-khen-phiù. (Bur.).

485. PLUMBI CARBONAS. (White Lead.)

Isfédáj الفيداب (Arab.) Isfedáb الفيداب; Sufédáb الفيداب ; Sufédáb الفيداب ; Sufédáb الفيداب ; Sufédáb الفيداب ; Sufédáb الفيداب (Pers.) Safédah الفيد . (Hind. and Duk.) Velliyya-basvam வென்னிப்யபன்வம். (Tam.) Sisa-bhasmam கூர்க்கு . (Tam.) Sisa-bhasmam கூர்க்கு . (Can.) Sophédá. (Beng.) Nága-bhasmá. (Sans.) Sisa-bhasma. (Mah.) Saphéda. (Guz.) Khemá-phiú. (Bur.).

is often applied to the Slaked Lime in conversation, which is incorrect and should be avoided.

486. PLUMBI OXIDUM. (Impure Oxide of Lead, or Litharge.)

Murdá-sanj مرداسنگ. (Arab.) Murdá-sang (Pers.) Murdár-sing வட்டியின் (Hind. and Duk.) (Hind. and Duk.) Mudárshingu முதார்கிங்கு. (Tam.) Mudár-sing கூக்கில் (Tel.) Mudár-sinka இதுக்குலில் (Malyal.) Mudadár-shingi ಮಹಹಾರ ೨೧೧. (Can.) Murdár-sing. (Beng.) Murdár-sing. (Guz.).

487. PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM. (Red Oxide of Lead, or Red Lead.)

Nága-sambhavá; Sindúraha. (Sans.) Sindúr. (Guz.) Şun. (Bur.).

488. PLUMBUM. (Lead.)

Anuk سيسا (Arab.) Surb سرب. (Pers.) Sisá سيسا. (Hind.) Shísh شيش (Duk.) Íyam الله (Tam.) الله (Tam.) الله (Tam.) الله (Tel.) Íyam هني (Tel.) Íyam هني (Malyal.) Sisa. (Beng.) Sisakam; Vangam. (Sans.) Sisa. (Mah.) Kalu-síhu. (Guz.) Íyam. (Cing.).

489. POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI, Pell. (Dried Tops of.)

Pachóli بحبولي. (Hind.).

490. POLANISIA (CLEOME) ICOSANDRA, W. et A. (Seeds of.)

Jangli-hurhur جنگلی هرهر; Jangli-hulhul جنگلی هله ; Jangli-hulvul چهوری اجوان ; Jangli-hulvul چهوری اجوان ; Jangli-hulul چهوری (Duk.) Náy-vélai هال الله بالله علی هاله (Duk.) Náy-vélai هاله هاله و بالله هاله و بالله هاله و بالله و بالله هاله و بالله و بالله هاله و بالله و بالله و بالله هاله و بالله هاله و بالله هاله و بالله هاله و بالله هاله و بالله هاله و بالله هاله و بالله هاله و بالل

491. POLYNEMUS PLEBEUS. (Dried Air-bladder of—Isinglass.)

See the names under Icthyocolla. The name of the above fish in Bengali is Súl-machh.

492. POLYPODIUM.

Basfáyij بسفا یج ; Azrásul-kalb اضر اس الکلب الکلب ، (Arab.) د مراس الکلب or Khankáli کهنگلی ، (Hind.) Bisfáyaj یج د بسفا یج ، (Duk.).

493. POLYPORUS ANTHELMINTICUS, Berk. (Bamboo or Worm Mushroom.)

Va-mo; Than-mo. (Bur.).

494. PUNGAMIA GLABRA, Vent.

See the remarks under Cæsalpinia Bonducella.

495. POTASSÆ CARBONAS. (Impure Carbonate of Potash.)

496. POTASSÆ NITRAS. (Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre.)

Abqar بقرا. (Arab.) Shórah أورد (Pers.) Shóra ابقرا. (Pers.) Shóra المورة மாட்டியி. (Tam.) Petluppu ஆத்த ; Shúrá-káram குரு சி. (Tel.) Veți-uppa வெதித்து. (Malyal.) Petluppu ஆத்து. (Can.) Sórá. (Beng.) Shóra-mitha. (Mah.) Sóro-khár. (Guz.) Poț-lunu; Vedi-lunu. (Cing.) Yán-zin. (Bur.).

497. POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA. Syn. Potassæ BITARTRAS. (Acid Tartrate of Potash, or Cream of Tartar.)

Namake-angúr نمک انگر (Pers. Hind. and Duk.)
Diráksha-vuppu இராக்ஷவுப்பு. (Tam.) Dráksha-vuppu
கூத்து (Tel.) Drákshi-uppu கூத்லை (Can.)
Dráksha-lavaṇam. (Sans.) Drákshi-miṭha. (Mah.).

498. PRUNUM (Prunos)

Ijás اجاس (Arab.) Álú المرابط (Pers.) Álú-bokhárá (Pers.) Álú-bokhárá (Hind. and Duk.) Álpogádá-pazham ஆல் பாகாடாபமும். (Tam.) Álpogádá-pandlu ಆರ್ ಪಾಸಾಡ್ கில்ல. (Tel.) Álu-bókhárá. (Beng.) Álu-bokhára. (Guz.) Aálu-paká or Álu-pakárá. (Bur.)

499. PSIDIUM PYRIFERUM, Linn. (Fruit of-White Guava.)

Amrúde-abyuz اصرود ابیض (Arab.) Amrúde-supéd (Pers.) Suféd-safrí-am امرو د سیپد سفری آم (Pers.) Suféd-safrí-am امرو د سیپد (Ilind.) Suféd-jám سفید جام (Duk.) Vellai-goyyá-pazham هناه که کاه که انسان که (Tam.) Tella-jam-pandu

செலக் ; Tella-goyyá-pandu தொண்டுக்கை. (Tel.)
Veṇ-péra வெளிவெர ; Veṇ-pérakka வெளிவெருக் ;
Veḷḷa-malák-kappéra வெத்த மைக்கொர். (Malyal) Bilishibé-haṇu ஆர்க் கூற் (Can.) Dhóp-góṣáchhi-phal ;
Sádá-piyárá. (Beng.) Shvéta-amruta-phalam ; Shvéta-bahubija-phalam. (Sans.) Pándhara-jámba ; Pándhara-túp-kél.
(Mah.) Ujlo-piyára ; Ujlo-péru ; Saphéd-jamrúd. (Guz.)
Sudu-péra ; Sudu-pera-gadi. (Cing.) Málaká-phiú. (Bur.).

Amrúd امرود is a proper Arabic and Persian name for Pear, but in India it is often used for Guava.

Véranná is the Malyalim name given to P. pyriferum in the Hortus Malabaricus, (Vol. III, Tab. 34,) but it is the name of another plant.

Jám is applied to Guava in Dukhni, but in Bengali to the fruit of Syzigium jambolanum. The Dukhni name for the latter is Jámún.

500. PSIDIUM POMIFERUM, Linn. (Fruit of---Red Guava.)

See the remarks under the preceding plant.

501. PSORALIA CORYLIFOLIA, Linn. (Seeds of.)

Bávanchíyán باونجيان; Bávchíyán باونجيان; Bávanchí தில்கார் (Hind. and Duk.) Kárpó-karishi கார் போகரின்; Kárpuvá-arishi கார்புவா அரின். (Tam.) Bhávanchi-vittulu நாக்கையை; Kálugech-cha-vittulu நாக்கையை; Kálugech-cha-vittulu நாக்கையை; Káru-bógi-vittulu நாக்கையை; Kála-ginja நால்கை. (Tel.) Bávachí; Hakúch. (Beng.) Bávachýá. (Mah.).

See the remarks under Abelmoschus moschatus with reference to the name Mushk-dinah.

502. PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D. C. (Indian Kino tree.)

Bijesar אבייית; Bijesar-ká-per יאביית, (Hind.) איבייית אינייני (Bijesar-ká-phár ; יאבייית אינייני (Duk.) Véngai-maram (Duk.) Véngai-maram (Tam.) Végi ਤੀ איל ; Égisa איל ; Égisa איל ; Égisa איל ; Égisa איל ; (Tel.) Vénna வெண்க ; Venna-maram வெண்கலை. (Mal-yal.) Pit-shál or Pít-sál. (Beng.) Gam-málu. (Cing.).

In some works on Botany, the above plant is referred to the Tab. 25, Vol. vi, in the Hortus Malabaricus, but the plant figured there is neither P. marsupium, nor is the Malyalim name Karintakarai 'AONOOAOO' applicable to it. Although the leaves in the Fig. are emarginate and therefore they look like those of P. marsupium, yet the petals are of equal size and of the same form. Whereas the corolla in the plant under examination is papilionaceous.

503. PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D. C. (Gum of-Indian Kino.)

Dammul-akhvaine-hindi دم الاخوين هندى . (Arab.) . دم الاخوين هندى . (Arab.) . خون سيا و شان هندي . (Pers.) . خون سيا و شان هندي . (Khúne-siyávusháne-hindi . خون سيا و شان هندي ; Khólar-mandá ; كبو لرمند ا في المراد و كبي ; Khólar-mandá ; كبو لرمند ا في المراد و كبي ; Khólar-mandá . (Hind.) Náţ-ká-dammul-akhvain . (Duk.) . نات كا د م الاخوين . (Duk.) . Kándámiruga-mirattam

காண்டாமிரு சமிரத்தம். (Tam.) Gándámrugam-netturu காலைத்துல் (Tel.) Vénnap-paşha வென்பும். (Malyal.).

See the remarks under Kino.

504. PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS, Linn. (Wood of-Red Sandal-wood.)

505. PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn.

Shajratur-rummán شجرة الرمان. (Arab.) Darakhtenár أناركا ببتر . (Pers.) Anár-ká-pér بناركا . (Hind.) Anár-ká-jhár اناركا جها الله . (Duk.) Mádalai-ch-chedi மாகளேச்செடி. (Tam.) Dánimma-chettu கூறதுக்கு; Dádima-chettu கூறதுக்கு; Dádima-chettu கூறைவையை (Tel.) Mátalam-cheti விறைவையி. (Malyal.) Dálimbe-gidá கூறிவி. (Can.) Dálim-gáchh. (Beng.) Dádima-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Dálimba-jháda. (Mah.) Dádam-nu-jháda. (Guz.) Delun-gahá. (Cing.) Ṣale-bin or Talí-bin. (Bur.).

506. PUNICA GRANATUM Linn. (Fruit of-

Rummán () ; Ráná ப்) . (Arab.) Anár ப் ;
Nár ப் . (Pers.) Anár ப் ! ; Dáram ் . (Hind.)
Anár ப் ! . (Duk.) Mádaļaip-pazham மாதனேப்பழம்.
(Tam.) Dánimma-pandu கூறது க்கை ; Dádima-pandu கூறிக்கை ; Dádima-pandu கூறிக்கை ; Dádimba-pandu கூறிக்கை (Tel.) Mátaļam-pazham 20க்கை (Malyal.) Dálimbe-káyi கூறில் சிலை.
(Can.) Anár ; Dalim. (Beng.) Dádima-phalam. (Sans.)
Dálímba. (Mah.) Dáram : Dádam. (Guz.) Delun or
Dellun. (Cing.) Şalé-si or Talí-si. (Bur.)

The sweet and sour varieties of Pomegranate are distinguished by adding those words to each of the synonymes in the text.

507. PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn. (Male variety of.)

Darakhte-gulnár در خت گلنا ر (Pers.) Gulnár-ká-per الله و (Hind.) Gulnár-ká-jhár گلنا ر کا بیر بیر بیر و بیر و الله و ال

508. PYRETHRI RADIX. (Pellitory of Spain or Pellitory root.)

Aáqarqarḥá عودالقرح; Aúdul-qarḥ عودالقرح; Aaqarqarḥá عودالقرا ; Akalkará الككرا . (Pers.) Aqalqarḥá عقرقرها . (Hind.) Aqalqórá اقلقرا ; Akarkará الكركرا ; Akarkará اقلقرا للناما . (Duk.) Akkirá-káram அத்தொகாரம். (Tam.) Akkára-káram கேர்க்கர் (Tel.) Akkirá-káram கேர்க்கர் (Tel.) Akkiranká சூகைவிக்கை) ; Akkilá-káram சூகைவிடைக்காக (Malyal.) Akkalá-karé உத்தையே (Can.) Akar-kará. (Beng.)

Akkal-kará. (Mah.) Akar-karo. (Guz.) Kúkaij-a or Kúkayá. (Bur.).

509. PYRUS CYDONIA, Linn. Syn. CYDONIA VUL-GARIS, Pers. (Seeds of-Quince seeds).

Habbus-safarjal حب السفرجل. (Arab.) Bihí-dánah هذا عني . (Tukhme-abí بني المناع ; Beh-dánah بني ; Tukhme-abí بني ؛ (Pers.) Beh-dánah بناد انه (Hind. and Duk.) Shímai-mádalai-virai சேமைமாகளேவிரை. (Tam.) Shíma-dálima-vittulu க்கு கைவத்தல். (Tel.) Shíme-dálimba-bíja ಕೀಮೆ ಕಾರಿಂಬಿಕ್ಕು . (Can.).

Beh-dánah and Bé-dánah being nearly the same in their pronunciation, they are occasionally confounded with each other. The latter is the name of a variety of Raisins which are small and seedless, and is often applied to all kinds of Raisins without distinction.

510. PYRRHOSIA HORSFIELDII, Blume. (Nut of-Wild-nutmeg).

 \mathbf{Q} .

511. QUISQUALIS INDICA, Linn, (Rango creeper).

Rångún-kí-bél رنگون كى بيل. (Duk.) Irangún-malli இரங்களை மல்ல. (Tam.) Rangúnu-malle-cheṭṭu రంశూనుమల్లె ఇట్టు. (Tel.).

R.

- 512. RAIDÆ, Sp. of. (Oil. of—Fish oil.)
 See the names under Oleum Piscis.
- 513. RADIX CHINENSIS, (China Root).

ا صل الصيني Aslus-sini خشب الصيني Aslus-sini جو ب جيني (Arab.) Chób-chíní جو ب جيني (Pers., Hind., Duk., and Beng.) Chóp-chinní. (Mah.) Chób-chinní (Guz.).

514. RANDIA DUMETORUM, Lam. (Nut of— Emetic Nut).

Jouzul-qai جوزالكونل; Jouzul-Kousal جوزالكونل (Arab.) Mén-phal مين بهل (Hind.) Ménd-phal ميند بهل Méd-phal ميند بهل (Duk.) Marukkálan-káy மருக்கானங் காய். (Tum.) Manga-káyalu మంగ కాయలు; Mranga-káyalu మంగ కాయలు; Mranga-káyalu మంగ కాయలు; Mandá-káyalu మండా కాయలు. (Tel.) Karalik-káya കരളിക്കായ. (Mulyal.) Mén-phal. (Beng.) Kukuru-mán. (Cing.).

One of the above Arabic names, Jouzulqai جوزالقي, is applied to Strychnos Nux Vomica in Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, Materia Indica, &c., which is a dangerous error and should be carefully avoided.

515. RAPHANUS SATIVUS, Linn. (Root of-Radish).

Fuji فيجل. (Arab.) Turb ترب. (Pers.) Múlí فيجل. (Hind.) Mullí ملى. (Duk.) Mullángi முன்னாங்கி. (Tam.) Mullangi வல்ல லி. (Tel.) Mullangi வல்ல ரெ. (Can.) Múlá; Múlí. (Beng.) Móulá or Moulá. (Bur.).

516. RHAZYA STRICTA, Dec.

Sevar; Sihar; Ishvarg: (Mukráni).

517. RHEUM. (Rhubarb.)

Ravand ريوند (Arab.) Révand ريوند (Pers.) Révand-chini ريون چينى . (Hind.) Révan-chini ريون چينى. (Duk.) Iréval-chinni இரேவல் சிக்களி; Manijat-chinakkizhangu மஞ்சட்செனக்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Réval-chinni கி ల్ ఎస్ని; Pasupu-chína-gadda చాసు-కుచ్చన×డ్డ. (Tel.) Réváchinnni de van-chini. (Beng.) Révalchinni. (Mah.) Révan-chini. (Guz.).

518. RHEUM EMODI, Wall.

Gámni-révanchini. (Guz.).

- 519. RHEUM MOORCROFTIANUM, Roy.
- 520. RHEUM WEBBIANUM, Roy.

Rávande-hindí راوند بندي. (Arab.) Révande-hindí (Hind.) Nat-ki-révanchini نات كي ريون چيني . (Duk.) Nattu-iréval-chinni நாட்டு இரேவல் கிண்னி; Nattu-manjatchinak-kizhangu நாட்டுமஞ்சட்சேகைக்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Națțuréval-chinni నాట్లు రేవల్ చిన్ని; Náṭṭu-pasupu-chína-gaḍḍa నాట్లు కమకుట్న×డ్డ. (Tel.) Nat-révá-chinni నాట్ రే, వాడిన్ని. (Can.) Bangla-révan-chini. (Beng.) Mulka-cha-révalchinni. (Mah.)

RHINACANTHUS COMMUNIS, Nees.

Pálak-jóhí پالک جو هي Jói-pání پالک جو هي Pálak-jóhí بالک جو Kabutar-Ká-jhár المعارة . (Duk.) Nága-malli همده الله المعارة . (Duk.) லி. (Tam.) Nágamalle ಸాగమలై. (Tel.) Puzhuk-kolli விரி ക്കൊല്ലി; Pushpa-kédal പുത്രകമൽ; Nágamallich-cheț:

നാഗമല്ലിച്ചെടി. (*Halyal.*) Nága-mallige നാമ്ക്ക് ന്. (*Can.*) Anitta. (*Cing.*).

522. RHUS SUCCEDANEA, Linn. (Galls of.)

Kákṛásingí كاكڙ اسنگى (Hind.) Kákaṛsingí كاكڙ اسنگى (Hind.) Kákaṭa-ṣhingi منگى or Kákad-singí كاكد سنگى (Duk.) Kákkaṭa-ṣhingi ھائھكى (Tam.) Kákara-چۇھى ; Kaṛkáṭaka-ṣhingi ھۇھەسلىھى بىلىقى (Tam.) Kákara-ṣhingi جەھەمى (Tel.) Kákaḍa-ṣhingi. (Mah.).

523. RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn. (Castor Oil plant.)

In Bengali, Bhérandá is the name of R. communis and Eranda of Jatropha curcas; but the latter is the name of the former plant in Hindustani. This is a source of confusion in some books, where both names are used synonymously, or confounded with each other.

524. RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn. (Seeds of——Castor Oil Seeds.)

 Yarandi-ké-binj يرند كى كه بيذج (Duk.) Amaṇakku-muttu ஆமணக்குமுத்த ; Amaṇakkaṇ-koṭṭai ஆமணக்கங்கொட்டை. (Tam.) Amudapu-vittulu கூலக்கூற்றை. (Tel.) Avaṇakkin-kuru ஹவளைக்கின்கைன். (Malyal.) Haraḥu கூல். (Can.) Bhérand or Bhéranda. (Beng.) Yéranda-bijam. (Sans.) Erandicha-bija. (Mah.) Yerandi. (Guz.) Endaru or Endaru-aṭṭa. (Cing.) Kesu-zi. (Bur.).

525. RICHNUS COMMUNIS, Linn. (The small-seeded variety of Castor Oil plant).

Bhajratul-khirvaaauṣ-ṣagḥír عبرة النصر و الصغير (Arab.)

Darakhte-bédanjíre-khurd د رخت بيدانجير خرد د (Pers.)

Chhóṭí-aranḍ-ká-pér چهو ٿي ابر نڌ کا پيڙ ; Chhóṭí-aranḍí-ká-pér چهو ٿي ابر نڌ کا پيڙ ; Chhóṭí-aranḍí-ká-jháṛ بخهو ٿي ابر نڌ کا پيڙ ; Chhóṭí-yaranḍi-ká-jháṛ بخهوٿي يرنڌ ڪ کا پيڙ عالم بنڌ کا جهاڙ (Duk.) Chiṭṭámaṇakkaṇ-cheḍi المالية

526. RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn. (Seeds of the Small-seeded variety of Castor Oil plant).

Khirvaaaus-ṣagḥir خروع الصغير ; Bazrul-khirvaaaus-ṣagḥirنجير خرد Bedanjire-khurd) بزر المخروع الصغيرتحم بيد انجير خرد Tukhme-bedanjire-khurd) . تخم بيد انجير خرد (Pers.)Chhoṭi-arand ; چهو ٿي ارنڌ (Uhhoṭi-arand-ké-binj ; چهو ٿي ارنڌ کے بينج ; حمو ٿي ارنڌ کے بينج ; چهو ٿي ارنڌ کے بينج ;

For the names of Castor Oil from the two above varieties of Ricinus communis, see under Oleum Ricini.

527. ROCCELLA FUCIFORMIS, D. C.

528. ROCK SALT.

Milhul-ḥajar ملے طبر ز Milhe-ṭabarzad ملے طبر ز Milhe-ṭabarzad نمکن (Arab.) Namake-sang نمکن سنگ (Pers.) Séndhá-lón (Pers.) Séndhá-lón نمکن بیند الون ; Séndhá-namak بیند ها لون ; Séndhá-namak بیند انمک (Hind.) Sóndá-namak بیند انمک (Duk.) Induppu இத்துநாட்டுப்பு ; Shindu-désha-vuppu இத்துநாட்டுப்பு ; Shindu-désha-vuppu இத்துநாட்டுப்பு ; Shayindu-lavaṇam சமி ந்தைவைணம். (Tam.) Induppu அலக்கு ; Shayindu-lavaṇam சமி ந்தைவைணம். (Tam.) Induppu அலக்கு ; Shayindu-lavaṇam சமி ந்தைவைணம். (Tam.) Induppu அலக்கு ; Shayindu-lavaṇam சமி மற்றும் குரு நிள்ளிய-dèṣha-vuppu சின்கிக்கு குரு ; Chandru-duppu எலக்கைக்கு (Tel.) Intuppa இறைபூ. (Malyal.).

529. ROSA CENTIFOLIA, Linn. (Hundred-leaved or Cabbage Rose).

Vardul-aḥmar ; وردا حر Vardul-aḥmar ; وردا جر Vardul-aḥmar ; وردالاجر (Arab.) Gule-sur إلى المراد (Gule-guláb على كلاب يهول Guláb-ká-phúl ; كلاب يهول Guláb-phúl ; كلاب كا يهول Guláb-phúl ; كلاب كا يهول المعادة والمعادة

(Hind. and Duk.) Irójá-pushpam இருதாபுஷ்பம்; Guláp-pú தூர்கரப்பூ. (Tam.) Rójá-puvvu சீசு ஆர். (Rójá-puvvu கீசு ஆர். (Rójá-puvvu கீசு ஆர். (Rójá-puvvu கீசு ஆர். (Rójá-puvvu கீசு ஆர். (Tel.) Paninír-pushpam வறிறிக்கு . (Malyal.) Gulábi-huvvu கூசை ஆர். (Can.) Góláp-phúl. (Beng.) Gulábacha-phúla. (Mah.) Guláb-nu-phúl. (Guz.) Rosamal. (Cing.) Nesi-poen or Nepzi-poéñ. (Bur.).

The names of Rose-water, Confection and Attar or Utr of Roses, are as follows:—

Rose Water.

Mául-vard . ما 'الور د (Arab.) Guláb ; Aarqegule-surkh گلاب . (Pers.) Guláb . (Hind.
and Duk.) Panníru பன்னிரு. (Tam.) Panníru கிறக்.
(Tel.) Pani-nír പനിനിർ. (Malyal.) Panníru கிறக்க.
(Can.) Góláp ; Góláp-páni. (Beng.) Guláb ; Pannír.
(Mah.) Guláb ; Guláb-nu-páni. (Guz.).

Confection of Roses.

Julanjabíň جلنجبين. (Arab.) Gulangabín كلنكر. (Pers.) Gul-qand كلقند. (Pers.) Gul-qand كلقند. (Hind.) Gulqan كلقن. (Duk.) Gul-kandu خففة عند المنار. (Bul-kandu خففة عند) المنار. (Tam.) Gulkandu المنازجة المناربية ال

Attar or Utr of Roses.

Aitrul-vard عطرالوردالاجر; Aitrul-vardul-aḥmar عطرگل به Aitre-guláb عطرگل به Aitre-gulc-surkh عطرگل سرخ Aitre-gulc-surkh عطرگلاب (Pers.) Guláb-aitr کلاب عطر Guláb-ká-aitr کلاب کا عطر (Bind.) Guláb-ká-aatar کلاب کا عطر السانه کالب کا عطر السانه کالب کا عطر السانه کالب کا عطر السانه کالب کا عطر السانه کالب کا عطر السانه کالب کا عطر السانه کالب کا عطر السانه کالب کا عطر السانه کالمب کا عطر السانه کالب کا عطر السانه کالمب کا عطر السانه کالمب کالمب کا عطر السانه کالمب کا عطر السانه کالمب کالمب کا عطر السانه کالمب ک

குலாப்அத்தர். (Tam.) Gulábi-attaru கூசு 2 தை. (Tel.)
Panini-rattar പനിനിരത്തർ. (Malyal.) Gulábi-attar
கூசுல் செட்ட (Can.) Guláp-atar. (Beng.) Gulábá-cha-atar.
(Mah.) Guláb-nu-atar. (Guz.) Rója-mal-kandum. (Cing.).

530. ROYLEA ELEGANS, Wall. Patkaru. (Beng.).

531. RUBIA CORDIFOLIA, Linn. (Root of.)

Fóvvah فو ; Fóvvahuṣ-ṣabbá-gḥin فو ; Manjiṭh فو ; Manjiṭh غين ; Manjiṭh محيية ; Manjiṭh محيية ; Manjiṭḥ محيية . (Buk.) Manjiṭṭi لله بالله

See the remarks under Oldenlandia umbelluta.

532. RUMEX VESICARIUS, Linn.

533. RUTA ANGUSTIFOLIA, Pers.

Féjan فيجان. (Arab.) Sadáb الداف . (Pers. and Hind.) Sadáf الداف (Duk.) Arvadá அர்வதா. (Tam.) Sadápa సవాప ; Arudu ఆజందం. (Tel.) Nágadáli-sappu கூரி கூறி . (Can.) Sadápaha. (Sans) Sadáp ; Sitáp. (Guz.) Aruda. (Cing.).

S.

cane.) SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM, Linn. (Sugar-

535. SACCHARUM. (Sugar.)

Sukkar المسكر (Arab.) Shakar المسكر (Pers. and Hind.) Shakkar المسكر (Duk.) Sharukkarai المسكر (Duk.) Sharukkarai المسكرة (Tam.) Shakkara المسكرة (Tel.) Sharkkara (عنان المسكرة (Tam.) Shakkara المسكرة (Malyal.) Sakkare இதி (Can.) Bhúra; Chiní. (Beng.) Sharkara; Panjasáram. (Sans.) Sákhar. (Mah.) Sakkar; Chíní; Búra: Khánd. (Guz.) Síní; Sakkere. (Cing.) Saghiá or Tagiyá. (Bur.).

The following are the names of the varieties of Sugar, Jaggery, and Sugar-candy, which are commonly met with in the bazaars of India:—

Sugar.

- Náṭṭu-sharkkara നാട്ടശക്തെ; Náṭṭu-panjasára നാട്ടപത്ത്വസാര. (Malyal.) Náṭ-sakkare ភាមី សម្តី (Can.) Banglá-chíní. (Beng.) Désha-sharkará; Désha-panjasáram. (Sans.) Mulkácha-sákhar. (Mah.) Gámni-sakkar; Gámni-chíni; Gámni-búro; Gámni-khánḍ. (Guz.) Kala-ṣaghiá or Kala-ṭigiyá. (Bur.).
- b. White Sugar—Sakkarul-abyaz سكر الأبيض (Arab.) Shakare-supe.! سكر الإبين (Pers.) Suféd-shakar بفيد شكر (Puk.) Chíná-sharukkarai (Puk.) Chíná-sharukkarai செர்க்கரை; Veļļai-sharukkarai வெள்ள சருக்கரை. (Tum.) Chíná-shakkara தெர்க்குர்க்கு (Tum.) Chíná-shakkara தெர்க்குர்க்கு (Tel.) Ven-sharkkara வெளம்கையை (Ven-panjasára வெளம் வெளும் (Ven-sharkkara வெளம்கையை) இது இது (Can.) Dhóp-chíní. (Bong.) Shvéta-sharkará; Shvéta-panjasáram. (Sans.) Pándhara-sákhar. (Mah.) Saphéd-sakkar; Ujlo-chíni; Ujlo-búro; Ujlo-khánd. (Guz.) Saghiá-phiú or Ţagiyá-phiú. (Bur.).
- d. Raw-sugar—Ráb-shakkar راب شكر; Ráb-kí-shakkar براب كي شكر (Duk.) Ráp-sharukkarai நாப்சருக்களை. (Tam.) இர-shakkara கைக்களை சில் தில் கேர்-shakkara கை கில் தில் (Tel.).
- c. Loaf-sugar—Qand قند (Hind.) Qand-ki-shakkar (Duk.) Kan-sharukkarai கன்சருக்கரை. (Tam.) فند كي شكر (Tam.) Kan-shakkara కన్నక్రారం రాజు.)

Jaggery.

- a. Jaggery (of Sugar-cane)—Qand قند (Arab.) Kand (Pers.) Gur தீ (Hind.) Gur நீ (Duk.) Vellam இல்லம். (Tam.) Bellumu கலல்ல (Tel.) Vella பையூ; Shurkkura மேற்கை. (Malyal.) Bella பீ ஐ. (Can.) Akuru. (Cing.).
- ம். Palmyra Jaggery—T ṛ-ká-guṛ நீ மீ . (Hind.) Táṛ-ká-gúṛ ரி . (Duk.) Panai-vellam பணவெலலம். (Tam.) Táṭi-bellamu சூவேல் (Tel.) Pana-vella പനവെല്ല; Pana-sharkkara പനശക്രെ. (Malyal.) Túṭc-bella எஜும். (Can.) Tal-ukuru. (Cing.).

- c. Cocoanut Jaggery—Náríyal-ká-gur ் . (Hind.)
 Nárél-ká-gúr ் ் (Duk.) Tenna-vellam சென்ன
 வெலைம். (Tam.) Ţenkáya-bellamu கூரை இரை (Tel.)
 Téngá-vella கொக்கையை ; Téngá-sharkkara கொக்கைக்கை. (Malyal.) Kangina-káyi-bella சிரி சிலியீல் (Can.) Púl-akuru. (Cing.).
- - e. Jaggery of Caryota urens.—Marí-ká-gur المارى كاگر الكتر و Hind.) Múrí-ká-gúr الكورة الكراكى كاگورة (Duk.) Kúndar-panai-vellam கூந்தப்படையை வெல்லம். (Tam.).

Sugar-candy.

- a. Sugar candy (of Sugar-cane)—Nabút نبات . (Arab.)

 Qande-suféd قند سفید ; Kande-supéd کندسپید . (Pers.) Misri
 . (Pers.) Misri
 . (Hind. and Duk.) Karkandu கற்கண்டு. (Tam.) Kala-kanda కలకండు. (Tel.) Kalkandu கண்களை . (Malyal.) Kalkanda ಕಲ್ಯ . (Can.) Misri. (Beng.) Súkarí. (Cing.).

Saalab-miṣri أعلب مصرى; Khuṣyuṣ-ṣaalab أعلب مصرى; Khuṣyatuṣ-ṣaalab أعلب مصرى (Arab.) Saalab-miṣri الثعلب مصرى (Pers., Hind and Duk.) Shala-miṣhiri காலாடுகி. (Tam.) Sala-unsiri சுலைக்க. (Tel.) Sala-miṣhri സാലാമി இட்ட (Malyal.) Chhale-michhri. (Beng.) Salama-miṣri. (Mah.) Salammiṣri. (Guz.) Salama-miṣri. (Cing.) Sala-miṣri. (Bur.).

537. SALICORNIA BRACHIATA, Roxb. Koyalu పాయలు. (Tel.).

538 SALICORNIA INDICA, Willah.

Umari உமரி, (Tam.) Koyyapippili உண்டு உறி. (Tel.) Jódupalang. (Beng.).

539. SALIX CAPREA, Linn.

بيد مشك Bede-mushk خلاف (Arab.) ، Bede-mushk بيد مشك (Pers.).

540. SALIX CAPREA, Linn. (Water of.)

Mául-Ķhiláf ما الخلاف. (Arab.) Aarqe-béde-mushk ما الخلاف. (Pers.) Béde-mushk-ká-aaraq فيد مشك كاعرق. (Duk.).

541. SALIX TETRASPERMA, Roxo.

Páni-jamā باني جما (Hind.) Jamti-kí-bél أجمتي كي بيل Jamti-kú pattá باني جما (Duk.) Aṭrupálai هامساهاها، (Tam.) Éṭipála المعتادة (Tam.) Éṭipála المعتادة (Malyal.) Páni-jomá. (Beng.).

542. SALSOLA. (SUAEDA) INDICA. Ella-kúra ఎల్లకూర. (Tel.).

543. SALVADORA WIGHTIANA, Planch. Syn. S. Indica, Wight; S. Persica, Roxb.

Arak فرخت مسواک. (Arab.) Darakhte-misvak اراک. (Pers.) Pila بیلو کا جها تر (Hind.) Pila بیلو کا جها تر (Hind.) Pila بیلو کا جها تر (Duk.) Kalarva همانتست ; Karkol-maram همانتستان و (Tam.) Varagigu عدم کی (Tel.) Pila. (Beng.) Pila-nu-jhada. (Guz.).

544. SALVADORA INDICA, Roy.

Arák اراك . (Arab.) Darakhte-misvák درخت مسواك . (Pers.) Bará-pílú برّا بيلو . (Hind.) Peru-kalarvá பெரு . களர்வர் ; K'..்பி-maram கார்கொள்மரம். (Tam.) Pedda-vara-gógu கூதல்ல். (Tel.) Pílu. (Beng.).

545. SALVADORA PERSICA, Linn.

546. SANDORICUM INDICUM, Cav. (Wood of.)

Chandan بندن. (Duk.) Shéva-maram சேவமரம். (Tam.) Chéva-manu கேக்கை (Tel.) Sitto-bin or Titto-bin. (Bur.).

In Hindustani Chandan is one of the designations of Sandal-wood, but in Dukhni it is applied to the inner wood of any plant, which is red or reddish black; particularly to that of the above tree.

547. SANTALUM ALBUM, Linn. Syn. SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM, Linn. (Wood of-Sandal-wood.)

The following are the names of the essential Oil of Sandal-wood.

Aitre-sandal عطر Pers.) Sandal-ká-uitr عطرصندل Aitre-sandal عطر (Pers.) (Pers.) عطر (Ilind.) Sandal-ká-yatar عطر (Duk.).

548. SAPINDUS EMARGINATUS, Vahl. (Nut of-Soap-nut.)

Findage-hindi نندق هندي or Fandage-hindi ونندق هندي (Arqb.) Ratah المنا (Pers.) Ritha المنا (Pers.) Ritha والمنا (Hind. and Duk.) Ponnag-keṭṭai பொன்னுக்கொட்டை. (Tam.) Kunkuḍu-káyalu வெல்கு கலையை; Kúkuḍu-káyalu கூல்க் கணைய் (Tel.) Urvanjik-káya உற்புண்டுகையை; Punnan-koṭṭa പുന്ന கൊട്ടം (Malyal.) Kúkaṭe-káyi கூர் மீரைய். (Can.) Rithá. (Beng.) Arishṭa-phalam. (Sans.) Rithá. (Mah.) Aritha (Guz.) Miáymeṇ-sue-khé-si or Me-áy-me-sue-kha-ti. (Bur.).

The meaning of the above Burmese name is the fruit of Monkey's blood, and it is applied to Soap-nut from its supposed resemblance to the blood of a Monkey. See the remarks under Acacia concinna.

549. SAPO. (Soap.)

Ṣábún . ما بون. (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) Ṣhabbu خناها. (Tam.) Sabbu جنين. (Tel.) Sábún. (Beng.) Sábún. (Guz.) Şuppiya. (Bur.).

550. SARSÆ RADIX. (Sarsaparilla or Jamaica Sarsaparilla.)

Aushbah அம்க ; Aushbahe-maghrabí عشبه مغربى (Arab. and Pers.) Aushbah عشبه ; Sálsá اسا لسا Sálsá بعشبه . (Hind.) بسا لسا Shimai-nannári சேமைதன்னி; بالما திம்கர்க்கும். (Duk.) திர்மாவ்-nannári சிமைதன்னி; திர்வாவுக்கும். (Tam.) Síma-sugandhi-pála கீல

సుగంధిపాల; Sárasa-véru సాంశాన్నేమ. (Tel.) Narutinti നిని തിണ്ടി. (Malyal.) Chhálchhá or Sálsá. (Beng.) Ushbo; Ushbo-magrabi. (Guz.) Raţa-irimusu. (Cing.).

The Country and Jamaica Sarsaparilla are generally found in books under the same designations, but they have distinct names, which will be found in this Catalogue under their respective heads.

See the remarks under Solanum rubrum and Hemidesmus Indicus, with respect to the Hindustani name Mako ممكو في or Makoe.

551. SCAMMONIUM. (Scammony.)

Saqmuniya بتموند ; Maḥmudah بتموند . (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) Shakamuniya சகமூனியா ; Mamuda மாமுதா. (Tam.) Shakumuniya சல்லல்லை ; Mamuda காலைக்க. (Tel.).

552. SCILLA. (Squill.)

See the remarks under Urginea Indica.

553. SCINDAPSUS (POTHOS) OFFICINALIS, Schott. (Berries of.)

- 554. SECAMONE EMETICA, R. Br.
- 555. SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, Linn. (Nut of-Marking nut.)

Habbul-fahm بنا القلب ; Habbul-qalb بنا (Pers.) Bhélá Inqardīyá انقر و القروبا (Pers.) Bhélá القروبا (Pers.) Bhélá القروبا (Pers.) Bhélá القروبا (Pers.) Bhélá القروبا (Pers.) Bhélá القروبا (Pers.) Bhélá القروبا (Pers.) Bhélá القروبا (Pers.) Bhélá القروبا (Pers.) Bhélá (Bashen) إنقر و القروبا

see the remarks under Anacardium oscidentale.

556. SENNA. (Alexandrian Senna.)

Baná ப்ப; Saná-makkí منا مكى Arab. Pers. and Hind.) Sunná-makkí سنا مكى (Dak.) Shúrattu-nilá-tatai சுரத்திலானார்; Shimai-nilávarai சேமைதிலானார்.

(Tam.) Shurattu-tangédu ఈ కమ్మకం నేరు; Shima-tangédu శమకం నేరు. (Tel.) Néla-kvarke-gidí నేలలు వేశ్ గిడు. (Can.) Sóná-makki or Shóná-mu-khi. (Beng.) Sóná-mukhi. (Yah.) Súna-mukhi. (Guz.) Rata-sana-kola. (Cing.).

557. SESAMUM INDICUM, Linn. (Jinjili Oil plant—Seeds of.)

558. SESAMUM INDICUM, Linn. (Oil of-Jinjili-Oil.)

Shiraj شير ; Dhonul-hal د هن الحل ; Dhonus-sim عني ; Dhonus-sim د من السمسم . (Arab.) Róghane-kunjad بروغن كنجد (Pers.) Til-ká-tél بروغن شيرين ; تلكاتيل Róghane-shirin . (Pers.) Til-ká-tél ; Til-ká-tél ; Mithá-tél باريك تيل Bárik-tél باريك تيل (Hind.) Mitthá-tél باريك تيل (Duk) Nal-lenney هناها هناه (Tam.) Manchi-núne عن المحالية الم

559. SESBANIA ÆGYPTICA, Pers.

Jet جيس; Rasin الله . (Hind.) Ravasing جيس; Rava-sin رواسنگ. (Duk.) Chempai செம்பை. (Tam.) Sómanti க்கை. (Tel.) Chempa வெறு. (Malyal.) Jét. (Beng.) Rajam. (Sans.).

560. SEVUM. (Suet.)

Samín سمين ; Shaḥm شمع . (Arab.) Paiyah بيد . (Pers.) Charbí جربي . (Hind. and Duk.) Kozhuppu هه المانان . (Tam.) Kovvu جي ي . (Tel.) Kobbu علي . (Can.) Chorbhí ; Chikná. (Beng.).

561. SHOREA ROBUSTA, Roxb. (Resin of.)

In Shakespears' and other Hindustani Dictionaries, &c., Sál is applied to Shorea robusta, probably from the latter being called Saul-tree in English in some books. Sál, however, is a correct Persian name of Tectona grandis (Teak-tree). Rál

562. SIDA ACUTA, Burm.

Malai-tángi மீலதாங்கி; Pon-muṣhaṭṭai பொக் முசட்டை; Vaṭṭa-tirippi வட்டதிரிப்பி. (Tam.) Chiṭimuṭi வில்லை!; Muttavapulagam கூ துக்குல்ல. (Tel.) Malatáṇṇi മലതാങ്ങി; Cheṛuparuva வெடிவன்று. (Malyal.) Korétá. (Beng.) Sirivadi-babila. (Cing.).

563. SIDA RETUSA, Linn.

Hulbahe-barri ملبه برى (Arab.) Shanblide-barri (Arab.) ممليت د شتي Shamlite-dashti (Pers.) شمليت د شتي (Pers.) عنگلي ميتهي Jangli-méthi ميتهي ميتهي (Hind. and Duk.)

mánikkam மயிர்மாணிக்கம். (Tam.). Mayilu-mánikyam கையை கணிக்கும். (Tel.) Mayir-mánikkam அமைச் வணிக்கை ; Karun-toṭṭi கொணைநி. (Malyal.) Bon-méthí. (Beng.) Koṭi-kāṇ-babila; Mair-mánikam. (Cing.).

A few years ago, Dr. Bidie had an occasion to examine a small plant sent to him under the Tamil name Mayir-mánikkam, and it proved to be S. retusa. The same name is adopted, with a slight alteration in several languages, viz., Telugu, Malyalim, Cingalese, &c., and the plant is more readily recognised by that name than any other.

The Fig. in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. x, Tab. 18), corresponds exactly with S. retusa, but the Malyalim name assigned to it in that work, 'Karun-totti, is very doubtful one. So is also the case with the Cingalese name, Koti-kán-babila.

564. SINAPIS JUNCEA, Linn. Seeds of—
Indian

565. SINAPIS RAMOSA, Roxb. Mustard.

Khardal خردل. (Arab.) Sipandán بندان or Ispandán اسبندان (Pers.) Rái را یان or Ráyán را یان (Hind. and Duk.) Kadugu கமக. (Tam.) Áválu ఆఫాబ. (Tel.) Katuka கிக்க. (Malyal.) Sásave おおる. (Can.) Rái. (Beng.) Sarshaphaha. (Sans.) Moharé. (Mah.) Ráyi. (Guz.) Atbé. (Cing.) Munniyén-zi. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Peganum Harmala.

566. SINAPIS DICHOTOMA, Roxb.

567. SINAPIS GLAUCA, Roxb.

Sarsón-ká-tél سرسون کا تعمل . (Hind.) Ráyán-ká-tél سرسون کا تعمل . (Buk.) Sarsho-tel. (Beng.).

568. SMILAX GLABRA, Roxb.

Baṛí-chób-chíní بڑی چوب چینی . (Hind.) ' Húrínashúk-china.' (Beng.).

569. SMILAX LANCEÆFOLIA, Roxb.

Hindi-chób-chíni هند ي چوب چيني . (Hind.) 'Gutca-shúk-china.' (Beng.).

570. SMILAX OVALIFOLIA, Roxb

Jangli-aushbah جنى عشبه . (Hind.) Malait-támarai மலேத்தாமனா. (Tam.) Konda-támara சலக்சைக்ச; Kistapa-támara ಕி. ச்சுக்ச; Konda-guruva-tíge சி. க்கைச்ரை; Si-tapa-cheṭṭu சிச்சுக்க; Konda-dantena சி. க்கைச்ரை; Kummara-baḍḍu குக்கைக்கை. (Tel.) Kal-támara கண்ணமை ; Kari-vilánti குறிவில்லனி. (Malyal.) Kúku. (Bur.).

Komárika or 'Koomarika' and Kumárí are Cingalese and Bengali synonymes of a species of Alæ (A. Indica), but the former is found applied to S. ovalifolia in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and other works, which is not correct

571. SMILAX. Sp. of. 'Tsein-apho.' (Bur.).

572. SODÆ BIBORAS, (Biborate of Soda or Borax.

Bóraq بورو ; Milhuṣ-ṣāgḥah هلك المسكا . (Arab.)
Tinkār كنكا or Tankār كنكا . (Pers) Sohāgā كالله . (Duk.) VeṇKāram வெண்காரம். (Tam.) Elegāram ఎవిగారం. (Tel.)
Ponkāram வெண்காரம். (Veṇ-kāram வெத்தைம். (Malyal.) Biligāra இரும். (Can.) Sohāgā. (Beng.) Vengāram ; Puskara: (Ling.) Lakhiya or Let-khya. (Bur.).

573. SODÆ CARBONAS. (Impure Carbonate of Soda.)

Qili قلي Milhal-qili ملح القلي Arab.) Shikhar و Arab. Shikhar و Tine-gáçur ، علين كما ذر Tine-gáçur ; علي كا د

miţti سجى ، كها ر Sajji-khar المجى . (Hind.) Chouş-ki-maţti چو ژ كي متى ; Chouş-ki-namak چو ژ كي متى ; Chouş-ki-namak بحو ژ كا نمك . (Duk.) Şhach-chi-karam خه همات نه . (Tam.) Loţa-sach-chi ه جاي براي . (Tel.) Chhobji-maţi. (Beng.) Sarjika-kshara. (Sans.) Saijekhara. (Mah.).

574. SODÆ SULPHAS. (Crude Sulphate of Soda. Khárá-lón. (Hind.) Khárí-nún, (Beng.).

575. SODII CHLORIDUM. (Chloride of Sodium or Common Salt.)

576. SOLANUM INDICUM, Linn. (Fruit or Berry of.)

Muļļi முன்னி; Pappara-muļļi பப்பாமுன்னி. (Tam.) Káka-máchi சூல்கை; Tella-mulaka கூலைக். (Tel.) Cheru-chunţa வெருவுளை, (Malyal.) Bayá-kúr. (Beng.) Tibbatu. (Cing.).

The Dukhni and Mahratti names Kólsé-ká-jhár and 'Kólusiryácha-phala' are erroneously applied to this plant in some works.

577. SOLANUM JACQUINI, Willd. (Fruit or Berry of.)

Hadaqe-barri حدق برى . (Arab.) Bádanjáne-barri بادنگان بري Bádangáne-barri بادنها ن بري (Pera.)

Khayan is the Burmese name for S. melongena, but it is given in some books to S. jacquinii. To render it applicable to the latter, Kazo should be added to it.

578. SORGHUM VULGARE, Pers. (Grains or Seeds of.)

جاورس هندي (Arab) Jávrase-hindi فرت بجاورس هندي (Pers.) Javár جوار براري Javári جواري ; Járí براري ; Járí براري (Duk.) Chólam عندي (Tam.) Zonnalu يتماري بري (Tel.).

579. SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA, Juss. (Rohun Tree.)

Róhan روحان. (Róḥán روحان. (Hind.) Ṣhém-maram சேட்டிரம். (Tam.) Chéva-mánu கீககுக்; Sómida-mánu கூகைக்; Súmi கூகை. (Tel.) Róhan. (Beng.) Patránga. (Sans.).

580. SPHÆRANTHUS HIRTUS, Willd.

Kamazariyús كمازريو or Kamazariyús كمازريوس (Arab.) Kamadariyús كهادريوس (Pers.) Mundi (Pers.) Mundi (Pers.) Mundi (Puk.) Kóṭṭak-karandai (மாம்.) Múndi وند ي மாம். (Duk.) Kóṭṭak-karandai கோட்டக்கரந்தை. (Tam.) Bóḍa-tarapu வூக்கலக்கு. (Tel.) Minángaṇṇi മിനാകുണി; Aṭakka-maṇi ആടക്കാമണി. (Malyal.) Mundi. (Beng.).

581. SPONDIAS MANGIFERA, Pers.

Darakhte-maryam درخت مريم الله . (Pers.) Ámré-ká-pér المريكا بيراً . (Hind.) Maryam-ká-jhár المريكا بيراً . (Duk.) Mari-máŋ-chedi ம்கிமாஞ்செடி. (Tam.) Ivura-mámidi ಇத்8க்கையில் தெலக்கையில் தெலக்கையில் தெலக்கையில் இத்8க்கை Pita-vrukshamu க்கத்கையை. (Tel.) Anpázham சேலைய்லை. (Malyal.) Amatemará உடையேல். (Can.) Ámrá-gáchh. (Beng.) Ambácha-jháda. (Mah.) Gue-bin. (Bur.).

582. SQUALUS CARCHARIAS, Linn. (White Shark.)

Suféd-shórah-mach-chhí فيد شور ه محبى. (Duk.)
Pal-shora-mín பால்கொருமின். (Tam.) Tella-sorá-chepa
தேறு எவ். (Tel.).

583. SQUALUS CARCHARIAS, Linn. (White Shark—Oil of.)

See the names under Oleum Piscis.

584. STANNUM. (Tin.)

On account of the English word tin being commonly in use for the thin plates of Iron covered with Tin, the vernacular names of the former (plates) are generally misapplied to the latter (Tin). The names I have inserted above in the text are the correct names of the metal Tin or Stammum.

585. STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA, Linn.

Nagamusadi ക്കുത്തിൽ. (Tel.) Módira-kánniram മൊ തിരകാഞ്ഞിൽം. (Malyal.).

586. STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA, Linn. (Seeds of—Nux Vomica.)

Igáráqí افراراقي ; Khánequl-kalb خانق الكلب (Arab.) Fulúse-máhí فلوس عاهي ; Qátilul-kalb وغلوس عاهي ; كرفارالكلب (Hind.) Kuchlah فلوس فلا لكلب (Hind.) Kuchlah كجول فلوس فلا للالله (Hind.) للالله فلا إلى الكلب (Duk.) Eṭṭik-koṭṭai والمعانية والمعا

Khamón, they are confounded with each other in some books, and used synonymously in some others (Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, &c.) It is a serious confusion, because the latter is the name of S. potatorum, the seeds of which are used in large doses as an emetic, &c.; while the former is the name of S. Nux vomica, the nut of which, though a medicine in very minute doses, is highly poisonous in larger quantities.

An error very like the above is also found in the Materia Indica and Richardson's Dictionary, viz., the Arabic name of the nut of Randia dumetorum (Jouzal-qai جرزالتي), which means Emetic Nut, is applied to S. Nux romica.

Besides the above, the Telugu, Sanscrit and Tamil names Katakanu, Kataka and Kadilikam, &c., are used in some works for the nut of S. N. vomica, and in a few others for that of S. potatorum. This is a source of dangerous confusion, and I have therefore omitted the names from the text under both plants.

587. STRYCHNOS POTATORUM, Linn. (Seeds of-Ulearing-nut.)

Nirmali نرملي . (Hind.) Chil-binj چلبينې . (Duk.)
Teṭṛṇ-koṭṭại தேற்று ந்கொட்டை. (Tam.) Chilla-ginjalu
கூறு லக்கை. (Tel.) Teṭṛṇn-parala ഞെററാമ്പരല; Teṭṛṇnkoṭṭa ഞെററാൻകൊട്ട. (Malyal.) Chilli-bija மூறு கூரு
(Can.) Nirmali. (Beng.) Nirmali. (Mah.) Nir-mali.
(Guz.) Ingini-aṭṭa. (Cing.) Khamon; Kamou-yeki. (Bur.).
See the remarks under S. Nux vomica.

588. STYRAX. (Solid Storax.)

Iştarak ا ميعد يابسه Mezahe-yabisah : ا مطرك . (Arab.).

589. SUCCINUM. (Amber).

Qarnul-baḥar قرن البحر; Misbaḥurrum مصباح الروم به Misbaḥurrum; العطريون (Pers. and Inqiṭriyun). (Arab.) Kahruba به والله (Pers. and Hind.) Kapur كنور (Duk.) Karpura-maṇi عنها المستحدة (Tam.) Karpura-pusa خرسة (Tam.) Karpura-pusa خرسة (Tel.) Payin or Payen. (Bur.).

The above Dukhni name Kapir كيور is often confounded with Kipúr كا بور, which is the name of Camphor in the same language. See the remarks under Camphor.

590. SULPHUR.

Ribrit گرگر د (Arab.) Gogird گرگر د (Pers.) (Gandhak گندهک (Hind.) Ganda!: گندهک (Duk.) (Duk.) Gandakam هندهند. (Tam.) Gandhakam مربخ د (Tel.) Gantakam د مربخ د (Malyal.) Gandhaka مربخ ک (Can.) Gandrok. (Beng.) Gandhakaha. (Sans.) Gandhak (Mah.) Gandhak. (Guz.) Gandakam. (Cing.) Kan. (Bur.).

There are several varieties of Sulphur sold in the bazaars of Southern India. With the exception of two, they are not,

as far as I am aware of, known by any particular English name.

Their native names are as follows:—

- a. Stick or Roll Sulphur—Bárút-ki-gandak باروت كى گندك.
 (Duk.) Báṇa-gandakam பாணகந்தகம்; Kuļá-gandakam குளாகந்தகம். (Tam.) Báṇa-gandhakamu வாலைக்கைல்; Kuļá-gandha-kamu குருல் கல் இத்தைய். (Tel.).
- b.—Amilahsár-gandhak كند هك آ. (Hind.)
 Anvlahsár-gandak آذو اله سارگندك آ. (Duk.) Nellik-káy-gandakam தெல்லிக்காய்கந்தகம். (Tam.) Nellikáya-gandhakam இற
 கைல்லிக்காய்கந்தகம். (Tam.) Nellikáya-gandhakam இற
 கல்ல் (Tel.) Ámalaka-gantakam இறிப்புக்கும் (Malyal.) Nelli-gandhaká கூல் ரெ. (Can.) Amlasa-gandrok (Beng.) Ámalaka-gandhakaha. (Sans.) Aralá-gandhak. (Mah.)
 Ámbaļa-gandhak. (Guz.) Nelli-gandakam. (Cing.).
- c. Native Sulphur—Kach-chi-gandak کیچی گندک . (Duk.)
 Pach-ch-ai-gandakam பச்சைகந்தகம். (Tam.) Pach-chi-gandha-kam
 ப் හි メロストゥック (Tel.) Pach-cha-gantakam வது மணைக்க. (Malyal.)
- d.——Dál-gandak كندك (Duk.) Paruppu-gandakam பருப்புகந்தகம். (Tam.) Pappu-gandhakamu குல்லூல் கல் கல் (Tcl.) Paruppu-gantakam பருப்பு இவு (Malyal.)

The Stick or Roll Sulphur is the same what is described in some books under that name.

The second variety (b) occurs in crystalline pieces like those of Alum. It is of bright yellow color with a shade of green. It is the purest of all the varieties of Sulphur met with in the Indian bazaars, and the one generally used in medicine. Its color is some what like that of the ripe fruit of Phyllanthus Emblica (Emblic Myrobalans), hence the meaning of all its names.

The third (c) is the worst kind of Sulphur in the bazaar. It is very impure, hard, and generally whitish yellow in color. It corresponds with the 'Native Sulphur' mentioned in some books.

The fourth variety (d) is of the brightest yellow color. It is found in small pieces, some of which are thin and concave, some flat and irregular, and some round like a shot, &c. This Sulphur is named as Dút-gandak, &c., in allusion to the resem-

blance it bears in form and color to the half seeds (without husk) of Cajanus Indicus, sold in the bazaar under the name of Dál), &c.

In addition to the above, there is another substance called Red Sulphur in native languages, as follows:—

This substance is found in small and highly crystalline, flat or irregular pieces, of purple or brick-dust color. I think it is a sulphuret of some metal, but what the latter is have not yet found out. This Sulphur or Sulphuret burns with a faint blue flame, and emits a slight smell of Sulphur*.

591. SYZIGIUM JAMBOLAUM, D. C. (Fruit of.)

Jámun المناس (Hind.) Jámún المناس (Duk.) Nágap-pazham நாகப்பழம். (Tam.) Nérédu-pandu திக்கல க்கை. (Tel.) Ņa-vaļin-pazham என்பது என்பத்ல; Ņávaļ-pazham என்பெக்ல. (Malyal.) Neraļe-haṇṇu. கிறை கூடை (Can) Jám; Jám-gúlá; Kálá-jám. (Beng.) Jambú-phalam. (Sans.) Jámbaļáphal. (Mah.) Jáanbu. (Guz.) Navva-gedi. (Cing.) Ṣabi-e-si or Sabyezi. (Bur.).

See the remarks under Psidium pyriferum.

It is very frequently resorted to by native Alchymists, and is said to be the chief ingredient used by them in preparing the artificial gold and eilver?

T.

592. TACCA PINNATIFIDA, Forsk.

Bará-kandá براكند (Duk.) Periya-karuṇaik-kizhaṇgu பெரியக நணேக்கிழக்கு. (Tam.) Pedda-kanda-gaḍḍa கத்தலக்கு. (Tel.) Chane-kizhaṇa வளைகி அன் . (Malyal.) Pankhadé; Touta. (Bur.).

593. TAMARINDUS INDICA, Linn. (Pod or Fruit of—Tamarind.)

Tamare-hindi تمر هند به بالسه

Chinchá is the Dukhni name of Tamarind-stone which is also used in medicine by natives.

The red variety of Tamarind which is occasionally met with in Southern India, is recognised by the addition of the word red to its ordinary names.

594. TAMARIX GALLICA, Linn.

 மரம்; Kóṭa-ṣhavukku-maram கோட சவுக்குமரம்; Shiruṣhavukku-maram கிறுசவுச்குமரம். (Tam.) Éru-saru-mánu பெருங்குகை; Shiri-saru-mánu 28 குங்குகை. (Tel.) Jháv. (Beng.) Jháv-nu-jháda. (Guz.).

At-alari is the Tamil name commonly in use in Southern India for T. Gallica or T. Orientalis, but the meaning of it is the river Alari or Nerium odorum. As the name is apt to be confounded with some variety of the latter very poisonous plant, I have omitted it from the text.

595. TAMARIX GALLICA, Linn. (Galls of——Tamarix Galls.)

There is a common notion in the bazaars of Madras, that the galls known under the above vernacular names are the produce of Prosopis spicigera, and not of any species of Tamarix, hence their Tamil and Telugu synonymes Vannik-káy and soff is and and Jimmi-káya and som I have examined the plant (P. Spicigera) in all seasons during the last 2 years, and found it to produce no galls whatever.

596. TAMARIX GALLICA, Linn. (Manna of.)

Gaz-anjabín گز ا نجبین. (Arab.) Gaz-angabín گز ا نجبین. (Pers.).

597. TAMARIX ORIENTALIS, Vahl. Syn. T. furas, Ham.

Aṣlul-aḥmar اثل الاحر ; Ṭarfáe-aḥmar اثل الاحر (Arab.) Gaze-surkh اللاجها و (Pers.) Lál-jháv كزسر خ (Hind. and Duk.) Shivappu-aṭru-ṣhavukku-maram انسه

பு சுற்ற சவுக்கு மகம்; Shivappu-kóṭa-şhavukku-maram செவப் பு சோட சவுர்கு மகம்; Shivappu-şhiru-şhavukku-maram செவப் பு சிற சவுர்கு மகம். (Tam.) Erra-érusaru-mánu அது கூற குல்ல கூல்; Erra-şhiri-saru-mánu அது கூற கூல்க கூல். (Tel.) Rakta-jháv. (Beng.) Lál-jháv-nu-jkáda. (Guz.).

See the remarks in No. 594.

598. TAMARIX ORIENTALIS, Vahl. (Galls of—Tamarix Galls.)

إلى إلى إلى Habbul-asal; المرة الاثل Habbul-asal; Habbul-asal; (Arab.) Gazmázak كزما زك; Gazmázú عزما زو (Pera.) كرما زك (Pera.) حبوتي مائي المهائي ا

See the remarks in No. 595.

599. TECTONA GRANDIS, Linn. (Teak-tree.)

Sáj டி . (Arab) Sál الله . (Pers.) Sákhú الله . (Bind.) Ságún الله . (Duk.) Tékku-maram . (Baigusia (Tam.) Tóku-manu கல்லை. (Tel.) Tékka-maram ெக்கைவை. (Malyal.) Ságách. (Guz.).

See the remarks under Shorea robusta.

600. THEA. (Tea.)

Ṣáé مَا لَمُ or Ṣáe ' لَمَ . (Arab.) Cháye رَاَّي . (Pers. and Hind.) Chá لِمَ . (Duk.) Té-ilai المَّاهِ المَّاهِ . (Tam.) Téyáku عَلَيْتُ عَلَيْنَ . (Tel.) Chápátá; Chánhá-pátá. (Beng.) Chá. (Guz.) Té-kola. (Cing.) Laphe-khiáv. (Bur.).

601. TEPHROSIA PURPUREA, Pers.

 ள்ளு ச்சாப்வேனே. (Tam.) Vempali கல்லி. (Tel.) Ko-zhippila கொசிணைப்பட்ட (Malyal.) Bon-nil-gáchh. (Beng.).

602. TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM, (Turpentine Oil).

Dhonur-ratinaj دهن الراتيني نهن الراتيني نهن الراتياني (وغن راتيانه المراتياني المراتياني المراتياني المراتياني المراتياني المراتياني المراتياني المراتياني المراتياني المراتياني (Pers.) Gandhá-barójé-ká-tél كندها بروجي كاتيل له المراتياني المناقلة المناق

Except the Arabic and Persian, the meaning of all other above names is the oil of Camphor, and they are applied to the oil of Turpentine merely on account of the resemblance of its smell to that of Camphor.

603. TERMINALIA BELLERICA, Roxb. (Fruit of-Belleric Myrobalans).

Balílaj بليلم (Arab.) Balílah بليلم . (Pers.) Bharlá بليلم . (Bh-airá بهيرة بهيرة ; Bh-airá بهيرة بهيرة ; Bh-airá بهيرة . (Hind.) Balrá بلترا . (Duk.) Tánrik-káy هاه هاه هاه . (Duk.) Tánrik-káy هاه هاه هاه . (Tam.) Tándra-káya عن عن در (Tel.) Táni هاه . (Malyal) Tári-káyi عن تحاسى. (Can.) Bohorá. (Beng.) Béhadá. (Mah.) Bulu. (Cing.) Phánkhá-si or Phángá-si. (Bur.).

604. TERMINALIA CATAPPA, Linn. (Nut of-Indian Almond).

Bádáme-hindí بادام هندی (Pers.) Hindí-bádám بادام هندی ; Janglí-bádám جنگلی بادام (Hind. and

(Duk.) Náttu-vádam-kottai நாட்டுவாதம்கொட்டை. (Tam.)
Náttu-bádam-vittulu குலுவாக03லுல. (Tel.) Náttu-bádam
ரைத்பைக்க; Kotta-kuru கൊத்தன். (Malyal.) Nátbádámi கைவியுகை. (Can.) Banglá-badám. (Beng.)
Inguḍi-phalam; Deṣha-bádámitte. (Sans.) Nát-bádám.
(Mah.) Nát-ni-badám. (Guz.) Koṭamba (Cing.).

The Malyalim names found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. IV., Tab. 3 and 4) are not generally recognisable. See the remarks under Amygdala in page 46.

605. TERMINALIA CHEBULA, Retz. (Fruit of—Chebulic myrobalans).

Halilaj هليلج (صفر بهليلج) المليلج (صفر الماليلية بهليلج) المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة به المليلة المليلة به المليلة المليلة به المليلة المليلة المليلة به المليلة المليلة المليلة به المليلة

When the young fruits of T. chebula are dried, they become black or brown in colour, and the names applied to them are different from those in use for the ripe fruits of the same plant. They are—

Halílaje-asvad هليله سود (Arab.) Halílahe-siyáh s هليله (Pers.) Bál-har بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بال الله بن بالله بالله

The following are the names of the gall-like excrescences found on the leaves and young branches of T. chebula.

Halré-ké-phál المارة ا

These excrescenses are incorrectly considered as flowers of the plant; hence the meaning of the above names.

606. TERMINALIA GLABRA, W. et A.

Arjan ارجى البير ; Arjan-ka-per ارجى . (Hind.)
Vellai-maruda-maram வெள்ளமருகமாம். (Tam.) Tellamaddi-cheṭṭu செல்லத்தைய்; Maddi-cheṭṭu காத்தைய். (Tel.)
Vella-maruta வெத்தவைற்; Pulla-maruta விதுவைற். (Malyal.).

607. TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA, W. et A.

Asan سر آ. (Hind.) Jangli-karanj جنگلی کر نج آ. (Buk) Karuppu-maruta-maram சருப்புமருதமாம். (Tam.) Nalla-maddi-cheṭṭu နల్లమద్ది எல்ல. (Tel.) Karu-maruta கண் இரை. (Malyal.) Áṣhán; Piyá-ṣhál. (Beng.).

608. TETRANTHRA ROXBURGHII, Nees. (Wood of.)

Maghase-hindi معا ث هندى . (Arab.) Kilz الكرّ . (Pers.) Maidá-lakri ميد الكرّى . (Hind. and Duk.) Миҙһаірре́-уеṭṭi முசைப்பேயெட்டி; Maidá-lakṭi மைதாலக்டி; Piҙһin-paṭṭai பின்பட்டை. (Tam.) Naramámiḍi నరమామిడి; Meda పెద్ద (Tel.) Kukur-chitá. (Beng.) Maidá-lakaḍi. (Mah.).

609. THALICTRUM FOLIOLOSUM, D. C. (Root of.)

Pílí-jarí پيلى جڙي . (Hind.).

610. THESPESIA POPULNEA, Corr.

Páras-pípal پارس پیپل (Hind.) Páras-pippal پارس پیپل (Duk.) Púraṣha-maram பூரசமரம். (Tam.) Gangarénu-cheṭṭu xox க்க கூல். (Tel.) Púvvaraṣha பூ புலை. (Malyal.) Pórash. (Beng.) Pársácha-jháḍa. (Mah.) Párasa-píplo. (Guz.) Gansurí-gahá. (Cing.).

611. THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA, Juss. (The Exile or yellow Oleander.)

Pílá-kanér پیل کنیر; Píle-phúl-ká-kanér پیل کنیر; Píle-phúl-ká-kanér پیل کنیر (Duk.) Pach-ch-ai-alari பச்சை அவரி; Tiruvách-chip-pú தருவாச்சிப்பூ. (Tam.) Pach-cha-gannéru கூறு கூற்கு (Tel.) Pach-cha-arali வதுகையை. (Malyal.) Molamiyái-pán. (Bur.).

612. TIARIDIUM INDICUM, Lehm.

613. TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA, Miers. Syn. Cocculus cordifolius, D. C. (Gulancha.)

Gadúchi கண்க். (Tel.) Amruta எழ்ற ; Chitrámruta விறைத்தை. (Malyal.) Amruta-balli உண்டு விறு. (Car.) Gulanchá. (Beng.) Sómavalli ; Gadúchi. (Sans.) Gulavélí. (Mah.) Gulvél. (Guz.) Rasakinda (Cing.) Sinza-manne or Singo-moné. (Bur.).

An Extract of this plant, which is in common use of the Hakeems, is known by the following names: —

Satte-giló ست گلو (Pers. and Hind.) Gul-bél-ká-sat (Duk.) Shíndal-sharukkarai சந்தல் சருக்கரை.
(Tam.) Tippa-sattu වන அல். (Tel.) Palo. (Beng.).

It looks like a flour and tastes bitter. It chiefly consists of an amylaceous substance with a bitter principle.

614. TODDALIA ACULEATA, Pers. (Berries of.)

Jangli-kálí-mirch جنگلی کالی مرچی (Hind.) Janglí-kálí-mirchí جنگلی کالی مرجی (Duk.) Milakaranai المحته (Tam.) Mirapa-kándra عن نامی تا نامی نامی نامی به نامی المحته نامی (Konda-kasinda-cheṭṭu కాండకసీందవేటు. (Tel.) Toṭali கொടையி; Mulaka-táṇi தூகரைனி; Kákka-toṭali കാക്കതൊടലി. (Malyal.) Kudu-miriṣh. (Cing.).

See the remarks under Zizyphus jujuba.

615. TODDY.

Tarí تا ري (Pers.) Séndí سيندي ; Tarí تا ري ; Tarí تا ري ; Tarí تا ري ; Tarí تا ري ; Tarí تا ري ; Tarí تا ري ; Tarí تا ري ; Tarí تا بي

Toddy was originally derived from the Hindustani word Tiri , which is the name of the intoxicating juice obtained from Palmyra Tree (Borassus flabelliformis); but according to the present usage, it is applied in English to every juice drawn from a plant and used as a drink.

There are many kinds of Toddy in India, and they are named according to the plants from which they are produced. The following are the names of some of the varieties of Toddy in Southern India:—

- a. Toddy of Borassus flabelliformis or Palmyra Toddy.— Tári الماري (Pers.) Tári الماري (Hind. and Duk.) Panamekaļļu பனங்கள்ள (Tam.) Táṭi-kallu சூலித்தை. (Tel.) Tat-rá· (Cing.).
- b. Toddy of Phænix Sylvestris.—Séndh (Hind.) Séndi بيند ي (Duk.) Ích-chan-kallu ஈச்சங்கள்ளு. (Tum.) Íta-kallu కృతక్షము. (Tel.) Indí-rá. (Cing.).
- - d. Toddy of Caryota Urens—Múṛi-ki-séndi الماري كي سيندي المراري كي سيندي المراري كي سيندي المراري كي المراري كي المراري كي المراري ا

 - f. Toddy of Ficus glomerata—Gullér-ká-nírá | گلیر کا نیر (Hind.) Gullar-kú-nírá اگلر کانیر (Duk.) Attik kallu عنه فظ الله فاقت (Tam.) Atti-kallu عنه فاقتی (Tel.) Atti-rú. (Cing.).

The Hindustani and Dukhni name Nirá نير is applied to those Toddies which do not possess intoxication, and also to all Toddies when they are fresh and not yet began to ferment. For example, Tarí-ká-nírá تا ڙي کا نير is the Palmyra Toddy before it begins to ferment, in which condition it is found early in the morning before the sun-rise.

616. TRAPA BISPINOSA, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Singara إلى الله ; Singharah الله بالله ; Pání-phal (Hind. and Duk.) Panri-mottai பன் நிமொத் கை; Paṇṇi-móndán-kizhaṇgu பண்ணிமோந்தான் கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Pandi-gaḍḍa கலைக்கு ; Parike-gaḍḍa கிருக்கு. (Tel.) Páni-phal. (Beng.).

617. TRAGACANTHA. (Tragacanth or Gum Tragacanth.)

Kaṣérá كثيرا Ṣamagḥul-qaṣṣād كثيرا or Ṣamagḥul-qaṭād كثيرا or Ṣamagḥul-qaṭād كثيرا ; Zól إكتيرا (Arab.) Katérá بالقتاد ; Zól zadah عنيرا (Pers.) Katérá بكتيرا ; Katérá-gónd كتيرا كوند (Hind. and Duk.)

In the bazaars of S. India, Tragacanth is generally and incorrectly known as the gum of Almond; whence its Tamil and Telugu synonymes, Búdam-pishin பாதப்பிகின் and Búdam-banka முக்லை.

618. TREAK FAROOK.

Tiryáqul-fárúq ترياق الفاروق or Tiryáqe-fárúq رياق فاروق Tiryáqe-akber ترياق فاروق; Tiryáqe-akber ترياق فاروق, «Arab.) Tiryáke-fárúq ترياق فاروق. Tiryáqe-fárúq قرباق فاروق (Hind.) Tiryá-fárúq تريافا روق (Hind.) Tiryá-fárúq). تريافا روق

619. TRIBULUS LANUGINOSUS, Linn.

- 620. TRICHOSANTHES CORDATA, Roxb.
- 621. TRICHOSANTHES CUCUMERINA, Linn.

Jangli-chi-chondá l جنگلي جمبوند . (Hind.) Khṭṭup-pépuḍal டோட்பெடுடல்; Péy-puḍal பேய்புடல். (Tam.) Aḍavi-poṭla ಆಶಾಶ್ ஐ; Chédu-poṭla கில்சு ஐ; Paṭolamu கூசுவே. (Tel.) Kaippam-paṭolam கையுவைகையல், Paṭavaļam வടവളം; Pépaṭolam வைவகையல். (Malyal.) Beṭṭada-paḍavalá உதுக்கையல். (Can.) Ban-chi-changá. (Beng.) Rāṇācha-paḍavaļi. (Mah.) Tō-pelen-moye. (Bur.).

622. TRICHOSANTHES NERVIFOLIA, Linn. Syn. T. DIOICA, Roxb.

Parvar برور ; Palval بارل . (Hind.) Kombu-puḍalai மாம்புபுடலே. (Tam.) Kommu-poṭla என்றை. (Tel.)
Paṭólam வടൊലം. (Malyal) Potól. (Beng.).

623. TRICHOSANTHES PALMATA, Roxb.

Anbaghól انبغول; Ḥanzale-aḥmar عنظل هر (Arab.) للماتيان (Pers.) Lál-indráyan عنظل هر اين لفراون (Lál-indráyan) للها اندراون (Hind.) Lál-indráyan و (Duk.) للها اندراون (Duk.) للها اندراون (Duk.) للها اندراون إين اينتارون (Tam.) Avvagúda-pandu عني المناسخية (Tam.) Avvagúda-pandu عني المناسخية (Tam.) Avagude-haṇṇu عني المناسخية (Can) Kavandala (Mah.) Titta-hondala (Cing.)

624. TRIGONELLA FŒNUM-GRÆCUM, Roxb. (Seeds of.)

கலை. (Tel.) Uluva உடிவ; Ventayam വെന്തയം. (Malyal.) Ménthyá விழுநை. (Can.) Méthi. (Beng.) Méthi. (Sans.) Méthi. (Mah.) Méthi. (Guz.) Uluva. (Cing.) Pe-nán-ta-zi. (Bur.).

625. TRITICUM VULGARE. Vill. (Seeds or Grains of-Wheat.)

Hintah خنطه. (Arab.) Gandum گذر (Pers) . (Hind.) Gehún گنبور . (Duk.) Gódumai கோதுமை. (Tam.) Gódumulu கூலையை. (Tel.) Kótanpam வைக்கையை. (Malyal.) Gódhi கூடி. (Can.) Giún. (Beng.) Yavá. (Sans.) Gahung. (Mah.) Ghavum. (Guz.) Tiringu. (Cing.) Giyonsabá. (Bur.).

626. TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA, W. et A. (Country Ipecacuanha plant.)

Jangli-pikvan جنگلی بکوان (Hind.) Pit-kari بنت کا رئی . (Duk.) Nach-churuppan நச்சருப் பான்; Nanja-murich-chan நஞ்சமுரிச்சான்; Nay-palai நாய் பான்; Péyp-palai பேப்ப்பாலே. (Tam.) Verri-pala கூறை ; Kukka-pala கூறை. (Tel.) Valli-pala வத்திவைப் (Malyal.) Anto-mul. (Beng.) Bin-nuga. (Cing.).

See the remarks under Hemidesmus Indicus:

627. TYPHONIUM ORIXENSE, Schott.

Karuṇaik-kizhaṇgu கருணேக்கிழங்கு; Kár-karuṇaik-kizhaṇgu கார்கருணேக்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Kanda-gaḍḍa కంద x ஜ; Durada-kanda-gaḍḍa காதக்கைக்கு (Tel.) Chéna வெரு. (Malyal.) Ghéṭ-kochu. (Beng.).

U

628. UNCARIA GAMBIR, Roxb. (Wood of) Ankudu-karra అంకుడుక్కు. (Tel.) Gambir. (Malay.)

629. URGINEA INDICA, Kunth. Syn. Scilla Indica, Roxb. (Bulb of—Indian Squill.)

Isqile-hindi اسقيلهندي; Annsale-hindi المارهندي; Başlul-fare-hindi الحارهندي; Başlul-barre-hindi بيل المارهندي; Başlul-barre-hindi بيل (Arab.) Piyáze-dashtié-hindi بيل رموش هندى Piyáze-móshe-hindí بيا زد شتى هندى (Pers.) Kándá ا بيا زد شتى هندى (Angli-piyáz). (Alind.) بيا زموش هندى المارة المار

The Arabic and Persian names applied in books to the bulb of both *U. Indica (Indian Squill)* and *U. Scilla (Squill)* are generally the same; but to render them correctly applicable to the former the affix Country or Indian should be added to each of them.

Kándá is correctly the Hindustani name of Indian Squill, but is found applied in several books to Onion.

In some works (Materia Indica, &c.,) Ledebouria hyacinthoides is confounded, under the name of Erythronium Indicum (Rott.), with Scilla (Urginea) Indica, and the vernacular names of the latter are applied to the former. These names, however, will not be properly applicable to L. hyacinthoides unless the prefix small or lesser is added to them, as is the case with the names under that plant in this Catalogue.

There is the same confusion about these drugs in the bazaar, where they are generally sold under the same names. But there is enough of difference between them to distinguish them, as follows:—

Bulb of U. Indica.

- 1. It is a tenicated bulb, consisting of fleshy coats, which enclose each other completely in a concentric manner; roundish-oyate, brownish white or yellowish grey in color externally.
- 2. Generally about the size of a small orange, and some times as big as a pomegranato.
- 3. It is generally a simple bulb.
 - 4. Taste slightly bitter.
- 5. However small the bulb is, the rudiment or base of the leaves, which is generally found in it, is 1 or 11 inches in breadth.

Bulb of L. hyacinthoides.

- of very smooth and fleshy scales, which are so imbricated that they might be mistaken for coats if not carefully examined; roundish-ovate generally, sometimes slightly compressed on sides; and whitish brown externally.
- 2. Generally about the size of a large nutmeg, and very seldom attains the size of a lime.
- 3. Though it is not a multiple bulb like Garlic, yet 2 or 3 smaller bulbs often unite together at the base, and are inclosed in a thin membranous coat.
- 4. Taste very bitter and slightly aerid.
- 5. However large the bulb is, the base of the leaves (or the dry leaves themselves, which are generally found attached to it), is not more than 1 or 2 lines in breadth.

- 6. It is very seldom to find this bulb to have the remains of the scape. When it does so, the latter is about an inch in breadth, and 4 or 5 lines in thickness.
- 7. When dug out, these bulbs are generally found in clusters, each of which contains many of various size. The mother-bulb, which is the largest, is in the centre and surrounded by many smaller ones. In this condition, some of the smaller bulbs are much compressed on 2 or 3 sides from the pressure of others.
- 6. In addition to the leaves, this bulb occasionally contains the dry scape in its centre, which is about the thickness of a broom-stick.
- 7. I have always found these bulbs growing singly. They are probably propagated by seeds.

L. hyacinthoides is a better substitute for the Officinal Squill than U. Indica, and it is particularly so if selected soon after it has flowered. If cut into slices and dried, it is yellowish white or pale grey, slightly translucent, scentless, and very bitter. When recently dried, it bears some resemblance to the Vermiform Tragacanth of the European shops.

U. Indica possesses little or no action when it is old and large, as is generally found in the bazaar. To ensure its good action, it should either be very young and not larger than a lime in size, or its innermost coats alone should be selected. The outer coats are quite useless.

630. UVÆ, Syn. UVÆ PASSÆ. (Raisins.)

செப்பழம். (Tam.) Endu-dráksha-pandu வக்குக்கை;
Dipa-dráksha-pandu க்குக்கை ; Sanna-dráksha-pandu சிதுக்கை. (Tel.) Muntirinnap-pazham இறிலின்பு ஒர் பற்று பற்றின்பு ஒர் பற்று பற்று முறிலின்பு ஒர் பற்று பற்று முறிலின்படு மற்று இரு பற்று முறிலின்படு மற்று முறிலின்படு மற்று இரு மற்று கூறிலின்படு மற்று கூறிலின்படு மற்று கூறியில் இரு மற்று கூறிலின்படு கூறியில் இரு மற்று கூறிலில் இரு கூறியில் இரு கூறியில் கூறியி

See the remarks under Pyrus Cydonia.

V.

631. VALERIANÆ RADIX. (Valerian Root.)

Sunbuluttib سنبل العصافير; Sunbulul-aasafir سنبل الطيب (Arab.) Sunbuluttib سنبل الطيب (Pers.) Vilayati-jaṭámásí سنبل الطيب Viláyatí-bálchar ولا يتى جتًا ماسي; Viláyatí-bálchar ولا يتى جتًا ماسي (Hind.) Viláyatí-jhaṭámánsí ولا يتى جهتًا مانسي (Duk.).

In Arabic and Persian, Sunbul with is the name of Valerian Root and also of the root of Nardostachys Jatamansi; but in Dukhni, it is often applied to White Arsenic (Arsenicum Album). As this confusion might lead to some serious errors, I have omitted the name (Sunbul) from the text under all these drugs.

- 632. VALERIANA HARDWICKII, Wall.
- 633. VATERIA INDICA, Linn. (Resin of—Piny or White Dammer.)

Suféd-ḍámar سفید دّ احر (Hind.) Veḷḷai-kunṛikam வென்னேகுண்றிகம்; Veḷḷai-ḍámar வென்னோடாமர். (Tam.) Dúpa-dámaru குக்கைக்க்; Tella-dámaru சூதுக்கை. (Tel.) Payana പയന; Vella-kunturukkam വെളളകന്തുങ്ങം. (Malyal.). Hal; Hal-dumula. (Cing).

634. VATICA TUMBUGAIA, W. et A. (Resin of.)

Kálá-dámar ചെ ി ് ി ് . (Hind. and Duk.) Karuppu-dámar എപ്പുപന്ന്. (Tam.) Nalla-dámaru ഉട്ടത്ത് . (Tel.) Kara-kundurukkam കറകത്തെങ്ങം. (Malyal.).

635. VERNONIA ANTHELMINTICA, Willd. (Seeds of.)

See the remarks under Nigella Indica with respect to the Dukhni name Kali-ziri, &c.

636. VILLARSIA INDICA, Vent.

637. VINUM. (Fermented juice of grapes—Wine or Part Wine).

باده باده (Arab.) Mai خمر (Arab.) Bádah خمر (Pers.) Angúrí-sharáb البگوري شراب (Hind. and Duk.) Diráksha-sháráyam திருக்க சாகுயம். (Tam.) Dráksha-sáráyi هن كان المعالى المع

638. VIOLA ODORATA,——.

Banafshaj بنفسج Banafsaj بنفسج . (Arab.) Banafshah . (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) Váyilettu عماه المناه . (Tam.) Bonosá. (Beng.) Baga-banósá. (Mah.) Banaphsá. (Guz.).

639. VIOLA SUFFRUTICOSA, Linn.

Ratan-purs , (Hind.) Ratan-purus , (Duk.) Órilait-támarai ஓரிவேத்தாமரை. (Tam.) Kéokibin. (Bur.).

640. VISCUM MONOICUM, Roxb.

Kuchle-ká-malang کیجال کاملنگ . (Hind.) Kuchlé-kísoukan کیجال کی سوکی . (Duk.) Pullurivi புல்லுரிலி ; Pullúri புல்லூரி. (Tam.) Pullurivi ஆலூரில் (Tel.).

The above Tamil and Telugu names are applied in Madras to any small plant which grows on another plant, without much discretion, and they are also misapplied occasionally to Cassyta filiformis and another plant. They ought to be, however, restricted to V. monoicum.

641. VITEX NEGUNDO, Linn.

Aṣlaq نال ; Fanjangasht ننجئكشت ; Zúkhamsatilouraq ن ز راق ; Zúkhamsate-asábea ; كرخمسها الاوراق ; Zúkhamsate-asábea ; بنج انگست ; Banj-angasht بنجئكشت ; Banj-angasht بنجئكشت ; Sísbán سيسبان , (Pers.) Sanbhálú ; شنبالي ; Nirgandi بنرگندي ; Mirgandi بندي ; شنبالي ; Shambálí بنرگندي ; Shamálú لله ; Shamálú لله ; Shamálú لله ; Shamálú لله ; Shamálú لله ; Vellai-noch-chi هما لي تعمى ; Vávili عمى (Tam.) Tella-vávili على عمى ; Vávili عمى (Tel.) Vella-noch-chi هما يوهمي ; Vel-noch-chi هما كوهمي ; Vel-noch-chi هماكههمي ; Noch-chi هماكه (الاهالية) ; Noch-chi هماكه (الاهالية) ; كفسفال (الاهالية)

See the remarks under the next plant.

642. VITEX TRIFOLIA, Linn.

The native synonymes of V. negundo and V. trifoliu are confounded with each other, particularly with respect to the words white and water, which are applicable to the latter only. See the remarks under Justicia Gendarussa.

643. VITIS INDICA, Linn.

Jangli-angur جنگلی انگو . (Duk) Shembara-valli രാഗ്രയ്യ് . (Tel.) Chempara-valli ചെമ്പാരവളളി. (Mulyal.) Ámoluká. (Beng.).

644. VITIS QUADRANGULARIS. Wall.

Háṛ-jóṛá أَ الْمُ ; Haḍ-jóṛá أَ الْمُ ; Nallar الْمَا بَالِي ; Nallar الْمَا بَالِي ; Nallar الْمَا الله ; Haḍ-jóṛá أَ الله ; Nallar الله ; Nallar الله إلى الله إله إلى الله إله إلى الله إلى

645. VITIS VINIFERA, Linn. (Fruits of-Grapes.)

Ainab ப்ட or Aanab ப்ட . (Arab.) Angúr நி. (Pers.) Angúr انگر நிக்க பி நிக்கி நிக்கி நிக்கி . (Hind.) Angúr நிக்கி நிக்கி . (Duk.) Diráksha-pazham தொக்கி பழம்; Rodi-mundirip-pazham கொடிமுந்திரிப்பழம். (Tam.) Dráksha-pandu கூக்கில்; Góstini-pandu கூதில்லை. (Tel.) Muntirinnap-pazham இரைவின் அடிம் ; Pach-cha-muntirinnap-pazham வதுணிலின் பூரை (Malyal.) Drákshi-hannu கூதில்லே. (Can.) Drakhya; Ángur. (Beng.) Dráksha-phalam. (Sans.) Dráksha. (Mah.) Drákh. (Guz.) Mudra-palam; Mudraká. (Cing.) Ṣabí-si, Ṣabyá-si or Ṭabí-ti. (Bur.).

The Hindustani and Dukhni names Dák and Dák are properly the general names of Grapes; but are commonly applied in many places of India to only one variety of them, which is black, and very large and long. The correct name for the latter is Habshi-angúr حبشي انگور.

For the names of Port wine, Wine rinegar, and Raisins, see under Vinum, Acetum, and Ura.

646. VIVERRA ZIBETIIA, Linn. (Zibeth, or Zibeth Civet Cat.)

Mushk-billí مشك بلى (Hind.) Mushak-billí or Mushaq-billi مشتبلي . (Duk).

647. VIVERRA ZIBETIIA, Linn. (Inspissated and dried Seretion of.)

Billi-ká-mushk بلى كالمشك . (Hind.).

W.

648. WITHANIA (PUNEERIA) COAGU LANS, Dunal.

649. WITHANIA (PHYSALIS) SOMNI- Seeds of. FERA, Dunal.

Habbul-kaknaje-hindí حب الكاكنج هندي (Arab.) Tukhme-kaknaje-hindi تخم كاكذبج هندي . (Pers.) Punirké-bíj بنیر کے بیذہے (Hind.) Hindí-kúknaj-ké-bínj فر-ké-bínj بنیر کے بیذہے ، Wát-kí-asgand-ké-bínj بنائے کے بیذہے کے بید (Duk.) Amukkurá-virai அமுக்குறுவிடை. (Tam.) Pennérugadda-vittulu ాన్నేత×డ్డవిత్తులు. (Tel.) Ashvaganda-bichi. (Beng.).

Kúkn vj كنج and Aegand كاكنج are the names of another drug not indigenous to India, and therefore cannot be correctly applicable to the above seeds without the addition of the word Indian or Country.

650. WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA, R. Br. (Seeds of.)

Lasánul-aasáfir المان العصافير Lasánul-aasáfirul-haló المدر و Lasánul-aasáfirul المحلو (Arab.) Indarjou المدر و المحلو (Indarjou المدر و المحلو (Indarjou المدر جوشيرين Tukhme-ahare-shírin تخم اهرشيرين (Zabáne-kunjashk زبان كنيجشك شيرين (Pers.) المان كنيجشك شيرين Mithá indarjou و بال كنيجشك شيرين (Hind. and Duk.) Vetpá-larishi المدر جو Wetpála-virai المدر عوالمان المحلوب (Tam.) المواجعة المحلوب

There are two kinds of Indar-jou in the bazaar, sweet and bitter. According to some native works and many native practitioners and druggists, they are the produce of one and the same plant, viz., W. tinctoria; but this is contrary to the fact. W. tinctoria is found in several gardens of Madras, and it always produces only one kind of seeds which are the sweet Indar-jou. The bitter Indar-jou is the produce of Holarrhena anticlysenterica and H. pubescens, whose vernacular names will be found under the head of those plants.

The plant Wrightia tinctoria, which was until lately considered as W. antidysenterica, and which, as I have just stated above, is found in several gardens at Madras, quite corresponds with the distinctions pointed out by Dr. Wight in his able remarks in the Pharmacopæia of India, pages 456 and 457. In addition to these, there is another, which although not strictly a botanical distinction, it is a very practical one, viz., the taste of the seeds. The seeds of W. tinctoria, if not distinctly sweet, are quite free from bitterness; while those of Holarrhena antidysenterica and H. pubescens are very bitter.

The seeds of W. tinctoria, which constitutes the sweet variety of Indar-jou in the bazaar, are not distinctly sweet, as they are supposed to be or as their names imply; but being quite free from bitterness, they are named Sweet Indar-jou only to distinguish them from the bitter variety (Bitter Indar-jou), which is actually very bitter.

\mathbf{X} .

651. XANTHOCHYMUS PICTORIUS, Roxb.

Tamál-chedi தமால்செடி; Chíkați-maram சேகடிமாம். (Tam.) Tamála-chețțu என-உ ஐயூ ; Chíkați-mánu கெலிக்கால். (Tel.). Goraka or Gorakka. (Cing.).

652. XYLOCARPUS GRANATUM, Kon.

Pórush. (Beng.) Kadól. (Cing.).

The Burmese name given to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah is more applicable to Lodoicea Sechellarum or the set-cocoanut plant.

The Bengali name in the text is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, which is of rather doubtful acceptation, and as it is given in that work it signifies a man.

653. XYRIS INDICA, Linn.

Koch-chilittip-pulluகொச்சிலித்திப்புல்லு. (Tam.) Koch-chilach-chipulla கை அந்தியியூ. (Malyal.) Dábí-dúbí. (Beng.).

The literal meaning of the above Bengali name, which is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, is champoing, and it is not therefore, generally recognised as the name of any plant.

Z.

654. ZEA MAYS, Linn. (Seeds of -Maize or Indian Corn.)

- 655. ZINCI CARBONAS. (Impure Carbonate of Zinc, or Calamine.)
- 656. ZINCI SULPHAS. (Sulphate of Zinc or White Vitriol.)

Suféd-tútah نفيد تو نه Suféd-thútháh انفيد ته نفيد به الله (Hind.) Suféd-tuttá نفيد تنا (Duk.) Vellai-tuttam வெள்ளே தத்தம்; Pál-tuttam பாவ் தத்தம். (Tam.) Pálututtam குலைத்த. (Tel.) Tuttam இன்றை. (Mulyal.) Bile-tutya வேல் வேரு. (Can.) Sudu-tuttam. (Cing.).

657. ZINCUM. (Zinc.)

Dastá د ستا; Jastá جستا or Jast بر النام.) بحست . (Ilind.) Jas جست . (Duk.) Tutta-nágam جمية به بقارة . (Tam.) Tuttunágam కుకునాగం. (Tel.) Nágam గుంగం. (Malyal.) Sattu నక్షు. (Can.) Nágam. (Sans.) Tutti-nága. (Mah.) Tuttinága. (Guz.) Dastá. (Beng.).

658. ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, Roxb. (Dried root of-Ginger.)

Zanjabil زنجبيل يا بس ; Zanjabile-yábis زنجبيل يا بس (Arab.) Zanjabile-khushk زنجبيل خشک (Pers.) Sónth ونتجبيل خشک (Pers.) Sónth ونتجبيل خشک (Hind.) Sónt ونته (Duk.) يو نته (Bukku به غنج (Tam.) Sonti كام الله (Tel.) Chukka على (Malyal.) Vaṇa-sunthi عامى (Can.) Sónt. (Beng.) Viṣhva-bhéshajam. (Sans.) Súnt. (Guz.) Velicha-inguru or Inguru. (Cing.) Ginsi-khiáv. (Bur.).

659. ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, Roxb. (Fresh root of-Green Ginger.)

Zanjabile-ratab زنجبيل رطب . (Arab.) Zanjabile-tar د نجبيل . (Pers.) Adrak اد رك . (Hind. and Duk.) Inji இத்தி. (Tam.) Allam عني ده (Tel.) Inchi ஹி. (Malyal.) Hasisunihi خادى المراكة المراك

660. ZIZYPIIUS JUJUBA, Linn. (Fruit of.)

Sidr نبتى; Aunnabe-hindí نبتى; Aunnabe-hindí عنا بهند ي (Arab.) Kunár كنار (Pers.) Bér بير (Hind. and Duk.) ابير (Pers.) Bér بير (Hind. and Duk.) ابير (Pandap-pazham வலந்தப்படும். (Tam.) Régu-pandu கூக்லை; Ganga-régu-pandu கலக்கை; Karkandhuvu కర్పంసువుం (Tel.) Elantap-pazham வியாறு பூ. (Malyal.) Yalachi-haṇṇu விலக்கை. (Can.) Kúl; Bér; Bór. (Beng)

Badari-phalam. (Sans.) Bóra (Mah.) Bór. (Guz.) Ilanda; Másánká. (Cing.) Zi-ṣi. (Bur.).

The Arabic names of the above fruit, Sidr or Sadur, and Nabiq, are misapplied in some books to Pomegranate and to the fruits of Cordia latifolia and C. myxa. In a few others, again, Annáb is considered as the name of this fruit (Z. jujuba); but it is the name of another fruit, which does not grow in India. It is often found in the bazaar, and as the fruit of Z. jujuba is a good substitute for it, the latter, is correctly named in some works as Annábe-hindí.

The Malyalim synonyme Perintotali and anomored or Perintodali' is found in the Hortus Malabaricus, in native character in 2 places, (Vol. 1v, Tab. 41; and Vol. v, Tab. 41). It is not, however, generally recognised as the correct name of either of the plants to which it is applied, viz., Toddalia aculcata and Zizyphus jujuba. These plants are well known by the Malyalim names inserted in this Catalogue under their respective heads. If the name (Perintotali) is at all applicable to any of these plants, it may be so to T. aculcata, but not to Z. jujuba.

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ADDENDA.

661. ACALYPHA INDICA, Linn.

Kupi کو پی; Kuppi کیی (Duk.) Kuppai-méni குப்பைமேணி. (Tam.) Kuppi-chețțu து விய ; Murukondachețțu మురుకొండచెట్టు ; Puppanți పుష్పంటి ; Murupindi మురు Loa; Harita-manjari హెక్ట్రమంజరీ. (Tel.) Kuppaman-cheți കപ്പമൻചെടി ; Kuppa-maṇi കപ്പമണി. (Malyal.).

See the remarks under Nardostachys Jatamansi and Pimpinella anisum.

- 662. ACONITUM NAPELLUS, Linn.
- 662. ACONITUM PALMATUM, Don. Root of.

664. ACONITUM LURIDUM, H. et T.

.See the names and remarks under Aconitum ferex.

In page 26, while describing some of the roots known generally as those of A. ferox, I expressed a doubt as to the whole of them being the produce of that species alone. Accordingly, I believe now, from the 3 plants given here in the text being included in the Pharmacopæia of India, that they are more likely the species producing some of those roots than A. jerox. But, until the roots of each of these plants are dried and described separately, no positive opinion can be given on the subject.

In many medical and other works 'Bikh' is given as one of the Hindustani names of the roots under discussion. Whether it is a corruption of 'Bish' (Bish بيش) and 'Bis' (Bis 34

or not, it sounds like Bikh بيخ , which is a general name for a root in Persian, and is often adopted in Hindustani, &c. It is not, therefore, safe to apply it to the poisonous roots of Aconite. The surest and safest native names in most parts of India for these roots are Bish بيش , Bis بيش , Singyá-bis بيش , Singyá-bis , Mithia-zahar , ميتا زهر , Sachhnag , ميتا زهر , Vasha-navi as Bish , and Vasa-nabhi

665. AGATI GRANDIFLORA, Desv.

Agti اگتی کا جها ز ; Agtí-ká-jhár اگتی کا جها ز . (Duk.)
Agatti هاه في (Tam.) Avisi های (Tel.) Agatti های (Tam.) Agasti های (Tam.) Agasti های (Malyal.) Agashi های (Can.) Bako. (Beng.)
Agasti. (Mah.) Agatti. (Guz.) Kataru-murunga. (Cing.).
See the remarks under Linum usitatissimum.

666. AILANTHUS EXCELSA, D. C.

See the names and remarks under A. Malabarica, and also the remarks under Casuarina Muricata.

- 667. ALŒ VULGARIS, Linn. (Common Alæ plant.)
 See the names and remarks under A. Indica.
- 668. ALPINIA CHINENSIS, Roscoe. (Root of—Lesser Galanyal.)

採húlanján خولنجان عقار بي ; 採húlanjáne-a aqáribí 。 خولنجان عقاربي ; 採húlanjáne-sayhír ; خولنجان عقاربي ; 採husrave-dárúe ; 採husrave-dárúe ; 採husrave-dárúe ; 採hurd خصرودا و الموالي . (Pers.) Chhóṭá-kulanján . (Pers.) Chhóṭá-kulanján ; چبو تا کلنجا ن ; Chhóṭá-kulanján . (Hind.) Chhóṭá-khulanján . (Hind.) Chhóṭá-khulanján . (Duk.) Irattai இத்தை ; Ṣhitta-rattai இத்தாத்தை . (Tam.) Dumpa-ráshṭrakam கலக்கு நீல் ; Sanna-dumparáshṭrakam கலக்கு நீல் . (Tel.) Chitta-

latti உிறையறை. (Malyal.) Saṇṇarásmi கழுறத். (Can.) Rastama. (Sans.) Sitta-rattai. (Cing.).

This root, which is commonly found in all the large bazaars of India, is imported from China, and is quite identical with the Lesser Galangal of European shops.

This is a much smaller root than the Greater Galangal (Alpinia galanga), but possesses a much stronger smell and taste, and is therefore a more active medicine than the latter.

It is generally about the thickness of a finger, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length, thicker at one end than at the other, reddish brown externally and brownish-white internally, marked with white rings, and has a peculiar aromatic smell and a strong peppery and pungent taste. It is often knotty and occasionally forked.

This is the real Shitta-rattai & \$\delta\sigma\sin\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sig

In the bazaars of Hyderabad and some other places, the root of Alpinia calcarata is sold as Khúlanjáne-gaqáribí, but this name is correctly applicable only to the Lesser Galangal and to the root I shall speak of in the next No. The root of A. calcarata is a much smaller root, and does not possess any peppery or pungent taste.

See the remarks in the next No. and also under Alpinia galanga.

669. ALPINIA KHULANJAN, (Root of—A variety of Lesser Galangal).

This plant is found growing in several gardens at Madras, and its rhizome when dried resembles the Lesser Galangal (A. Chinensis) so much, that it may be considered a variety of it. The root is not sold in the bazaar, but when sent there, it was recognised by the same native names as those of the Lesser Galangal.

A few years ago, when I first found the plant, I thought it to be A. Chinensis; but on examining it several times when in

flower, I found that it is a new species of Alpinia, which has not been described by any body, as far as my knowledge extends. I have therefore named it Alpinia khulanjan after its native appellation Khúlanján خولنجا في , and shall describe it here before speaking further of its root.

Bot. Des. - Rhizome perennial, creeping, jointed, forked, and annulated or marked with rings: stem 3-4 feet high, simple and unbranched, chiefly consists of the petioles of the leaves: leaves simple, almost sessile or shortlystalked, oblong, rounded at the end and abruptly and shortly acuminate, smooth, margin slightly white and callous, 10-13 inches long, 3-4 inches broad: petiole sheathing: inflorescence terminal, spathaceous, raceme: peduncle bears 15-18 pedicels: pedicels alternate, single or double-flowered: flowers very small, white with some pink streaks and dots: calyx superior, tubular, 3-toothed: Corolla tubular below and divided above; the upper portion or limb is irregular with 6 segments in 2 whorls; the outer whorl 3-parted and equal, the inner whorl also 3-parted but very unequal; the middle segment (labellum or lip) of the inner whorl is not only much larger than the 2 others, but is also the largest portion of the flower, being about ? inch long and } broad; it (labellum) is slightly curved, divided into sides or surfaces by an intermediate thicker portion of a pale white color (yellowish-white inside and greenish-white outside), sometimes (when quite open) divided at the apex, and its sides are thin, marked with 5 or 6 streaks and some dots of a deep pink color; the 2 other segments of the inner whorl are abortive, about 11 lines in length, triangular, of a deep pink color internally: Stamens 3, 1 fertile and 2 abortive, the fertile stamen is situated opposite the labellum, the abortive stamens are very minute and only seen when the lower (tubular) portion of the carolla is carefully dissected; the latter are about a line in length, and possess no anthers: anther of the fertile stamen is oblong, 2-celled, opens longitudinally, its lobes embrace the upper part of the style: style filamentous: stigma small and round: pollen minute, white, soft: berries very small, about 11 lines in length; oval or oblong, and pale yellow when quite ripe. Every part of the plant has a peculiar, sharp, and

agreeable aromatic smell. It generally begins to flower in April or May.

If the root of this plant is cut into pieces and dried, it presents the following characters:—

Slightly tuberous, about the thickness of the little finger, somewhat thicker at one end than at the other, from 1½ to 3 inches long, often knotty and forked, reddish-brown externally and greyish internally, annulated or marked with white rings, slightly wrinkled, smell warm and aromatic, and taste strongly pungent and peppery.

This root is somewhat smaller and lighter in color than the Lesser Galangal, but slightly stronger in smell and taste.

The above plant is not A. metans, because the latter is a much larger plant, and has a very large and showy flower with a yellow lip; and its root is also much larger (like the Greater Galangal), and almost devoid of the pungent or peppery taste.

The only plant which approximates A. Khulanjan is A. calcarata, which is also found in some gardens of Madras growing together with the latter. It differs from it, however, in the following characters:—

First, the flower of A. calcarata is about 6 or 8 times larger than that of A. khulanjan.

Secondly, the leaves of A. calcarata are narrower, longer, and lanceolate.

Thirdly, the rhizome of A. calcarata, when dried, has almost the same appearance, but possesses no pungent, peppery or aromatic taste whatever.

Fourthly, the smell of the leaves and other parts of A. calcarata, when bruised, is something like that of Cardamom, while the smell of A. khulanjan is peculiar and different from it.

With regard to the medicinal properties of the root of A. khulanjan, it is not only stimulant, carminative, stomachic and expectorant like Ginger, but also a very good stimulant-tonic. In addition to all the diseases in which Ginger is indicated, it is very useful in some nervous disorders, as Neuralgia, Functional Impotence, Nervous Debility, &c. It has also proved

useful in several cases of Incontinence of Urine. Its preparations and doses are the same as those of Ginger, to which it is also preferable in another respect, viz., that it is neither attacked by insects, nor destroyed by any length of time.

See the remarks under the preceding plant, and also under A. galanga and Hedychium spicatum.

670. ALTHEA ROSEA, Cav. (Flower of).

Khitmi خطمي; Vardul-khitmi ورد المخطمي). (Arab.) ورد المخطمي Khitmi خطمي; Gule-khitmi گل خطرو (Pers.) و گل خطرو (Gule-khitmi گل خطرو (Hind.) و Gulkh-airo-ká-phúl گل خیرو (Duk.) Gulkhaíró. (Mah.).

There are 3 or 4 varieties of this plant, which are recognised and named according to their color, as red, white, purple, §c.

671. AMOMUM AROMATICUM, Roxb.

or Murang-iláyechí مو رنگا لایجی or Murang-iláyechí مو رنگا لایجی

672. AMOMUM XANTHIOIDES, Wall. (Seeds of).

Through the kindness of Mr. Daniel Hanbury, I have received from London a sample of the seeds of A. xanthioides, and they are the same whose names are given in No. 47, under "Amomum. Sp. of." I have described them in page 44, and this description corresponds with the seeds now received, except that the latter being comparatively very new, and apparently collected from immature capsules, are pale-grey in color instead of pale-brown, as is generally the case with the seeds (Iláyechídáné المنافية على المنافية المن

673. AMYLUM. (Starch).

Nashastaj نشاسته. (Arab.) Nashastah نشاسته (Pers. and Hind.) Nishastah نشسته (Duk.).

674 ANISOMELES OVATA, R. Br.

- 675. APIS MELLIFICA, Linn.
- 676. APIS SOCIALIS, Latr.
- 677. APIS DORSATA, Latr.
- 678. APIS NIGRIPENNIS, Latr.
- 679. APIS BICOLOR, Klug.

Honey Bee.

Naḥl نحل ; Zanbúre-aasl زنبور عسل . (Arab.) Magase-asl مگسعسل . (Pers.) Shahad-kí-makkhí مگسعسل . (Hind. and Duk.) Téní கேனி. (Tam.) Téne-ṭíga 香元悠x. (Tel.) Téní கைkhí المنابعة . (Malyal.) Jénu-noṇa عوم منابعة . (Can.) Módh-makkhí (Beng.) Madú-cha-máshi. (Mah.) Madhá-ni-macha. (Guz.).

680. APLOTAXIS AURICULATA, D. C. Syn. Aucklandia costos, Falc. (Root of.)

The two varieties of this root sold in the bazaar, are recognised according to their taste as sweet (Shírín شيرين) and bitter (Talkh تلخ).

681. ARGENTI NITRAS. (Impure Nitrate of Silver.)

Kari-khar كاڑى كهار . (Hind. and Duk.) Kadik-karam காடிக்காரம். (Tam.) Kadi-karamu கூடு கூலை. (Tel.) Kati-karam கാടிകാരം. (Malyal.) Kadi-karam ಕಾಡಿಕಾರಂ. (Can.). 682. ARSENICUM BISULPHURETUM, (Impure Bisulphuret of Arsenic, or Realger.)

Zarníkhe-aḥmar زرنيخ الحر (Arab.) Zarníkhe-sarkh و الكرات (Pers.) Mansal منسل با الكرات (Lál-hartál الكرات

683. ASTRAGALUS VERUS, Oliver. Kotilla. (Beng.).

В.

- 684. BALSAMODENDRON MUKUL, Hook.
- 685. BALSAMODENDRON PUBE-

Resin of— Bdellium.

See the names under B. agallocha (p. 64).

- 686. BDELLA NILOTICA, Sav. (Indian Leech)
 See the names under Hirudo.
- 687. BIGNONIA XYLOCARPA, Roxb. 'Kúrsing' (?)
- 688. BLUMEA BALSAMIFERA, D. C. Leverella or Leverella-gahá. (Cing.).
- 689. BOSWELLIA FLORIBUNDA, Endl. See the names and remarks under B. thurifera.

- 690. BRAGANTIA WALLICHII, R. Br. Alpam ആൽവം. (Malyal.).
- 691. BŒRHAAVIA DIFFUSA, Linn.

Thikri-ká-jhár ి టీస్ మీస్ . (Duk.) Múkku-raṭṭai . (Duk.) Múkku-raṭṭai . (Tam.) Aṭika-mámidi అటిక మామిడి. (Tel.) Gadha-þúrna.-(Beng.) Jan-tóps. (Cing.).

692. BRUCEA (NIMA) QUASSIOIDES, Ham.
Bahárangi بهرنگي ; Bharangi بهرنگي (Hind.).

693. BUTEA PARVIFLORA, Roxb.

C.

694. CONVOLVULUS HIRSUTUS, Roxb.

$\mathbf{E}.$

695. ELETTARIA MAJOR, Smith. (Capsules of—Ceylon Cardamoms.)

F.

696. FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, Linn.)

697. FUMARIA PARVIFLORA, Linn.

. شاهتره Sháhtarah . (Arab.) ابت با برا Baqlatul-mulk . بت با برا (Pers.) Pit-pápará بنت با برا (Hind.) Shátrá . شاترا

(Duk.) Tura Φσπ. (Tam.) Cháta-ráshi చాతరాశ. (Tel.).

H.

698. HEDYCHIUM SPICATUM, Smith. (Root of.)

Kafúr-kachrí کبورکجری; Kapúr-kachrí کبورکجری; Viláyatí-kachúr کبورکجری; Viláyatí-kachúr کبورکجری; Viláyatí-kachúr رئجری (Duk.) Ṣhímai-kich-chilik-kizhangu சமைசெச் சிலி 主命以前便。(Tam.) Síma-kich-chili-gaḍḍalu 常知名的 (Tel.) Kapúr-kachri. (Beng.).

This root, when entire, is reddish-brown and marked with white rings, and therefore resembles the 'Sit-ruttee' or 'Sittarittie' (Lesser Galangal) and the root of Alpinia khulanjan (No. 669), particularly the latter; but it is quite different from both of them. It differs from them in being very white internally, amylaceous in structure, fragrant, and slightly warm or aromatic in taste, but not peppery or pungent. Its smell, taste, internal color, and medicinal properties, are like those of the Long Zedoary (Curcama Zerumbet of Roxburgh); hence its native names Viláyatí-kachúr, Shimai-kich-chilik-kizhangu, and Sima-kich-chili-gaddalu, which mean Europe or Foreign Long Zedoary.

Like Long Zedoary, this root is generally found in the bazaar in circular slices, 1 or 1½ lines in thickness, and about 2 Anna or ½ Rupee piece in circumference, very white with a reddish-brown edge, and fragrant. It is used for the same purposes as the Long Zedoary, but decidedly preferable to it.

In some works, one of the Hindustani names of this root, Káfúr-kachrí is used synonymously with 'Sittarittie' and 'Sutruttee,' which is incorrect, because the latter are the Tamil names of Lesser Galangal, which is a different root as I have just explained.

See the remarks under A. galanga, A. Chinensis, and A. khulanjan.

699. HYSSOPUS. (Hyssop.)

Záfáé-yábis رونائے یابس . (Arab.).

J.

700. JAQUEMONTIA VIOLACEA, W. Elliot.

L.

701. LIQUOR SPIRITUS. Indian Spirituous Liquor, Arrack, or Country Liquor.)

The names of this article are already given under Arrack, and I mention it again here chiefly to give the names of its varieties, which have been omitted under the latter head. It is distilled from many substances, the most common of which are the bark of Acacia leucophlæa, and a few other species of the same genus; the flowers of Bassia longifolia; Toddy of Borassus flabelliformis, Phænix sylvestris Cocos nucifera, and Caryota urens; Jaggery; and Rice. The names of these varieties are as follows:—

- a. Liquor of Acacia leucophlæa.——Kíkar-kí-sharáb بنبول كي شراب (Hind.) و بنبول كي شراب (Hind.) و بنبول كي شراب (Hind.) و كيكر كي دارو (Kíkar-kí-sharáb بنته كي شراب (Duk.) Paṭṭé-kí-sharáb بنته كي شراب (Duk.) Paṭṭai-sháráyam النصاحة السابقة (Tam.) Paṭṭa-sáráyi المنابقة (Tel.) و المنابقة (Can.) Babúl-suráp. (Beng.) Bávaṭ-dáru. (Guz.).
- b. Liquor of Bassia longifolia--Mohé-kí-sharáb جموهے کی شراب Móhé-kí-sharáb ، موهے کی شراب Móhé-kí-sharáb ، موهے کی شراب (Hind. and Duk.) Iluppai-sháráyam இல்ப்பைசாறயம். (Tam.)

Ippa-sáráyi ဆုသွည်းတာတာ. (Tel.) Irippa-cháráyam ညာဂါညူစား ကာလာဝ. (Malyal.) Ippe-sáráyi ရာညီညီဘာလာ. (Can.) Mohuvásuráp. (Beng.) Madhúka-madyam. (Sans.) Móhácha-dáru. (Mah.) Mova-nu-dáru. (Guz.).

- f. Liquor of Caryota urens.—Mari-ki-sharáb ماڙي کي شراب Múri-ki-dárú اري کي د ارو (Duk.) Kúndal-panai-sháráyan கந்தல்பணை சாளுயம். (Tam.).
- g. Liquor of Jaggery.— Guṛ-ki-sharáb بركى شراب சிய்லி.) Gúṛ-ki-dúrú و گورگى دا رو ; Gúṛ-ki-sharáb كورگى شراب ; Gúṛ-ki-sharáb كورگى شراب ; Gúṛ-ki-sharáb و بركى دا رو ; Gúṛ-ki-sharáb و بركى شراب (Duk.) Vella-sháráyam வெல்லசாருயம். (Tam.) Bellam-sáráyi இல்ல சாருயம். (Tam.) Bellam-sáráyi வல்ல சாருயம். (Tam.) Bellam-sáráyi வல்ல சாருயம். (Tam.) கியாய-வாலி. (Cing.).
 - . حانول كى شرا ب h. Liquor of Rice.—Chárival-kú-sharáb بانول كى شرا ب -Hind./ Chárival-kú-dárú جانول كي دارو Chárival-kú-dárú/ Ariệhi

sháráyam அரிசெர்றுயம். (Tam.) Biyyamu-sáráyi ညတာညာလာတာ ကောက် (Tel.) Ari-cháráyam അനിചാരായം. (Malyal.) Akki-sáráyi ခွေးကြောတာလာ. (Can.).

Ρ.

702. PHARBITIS NIL RUBER. (Red variety of P. Nil-Seeds of.)

The chief difference between this plant and P. Nil of Choisy is the color of the seed, which is black in the latter and grey or reddish-brown in the former.

On account of the redness, the seeds of the above plant ought to be distinguished from Kúlá-dúnah کا لاد انه or Kálí-sirki-ké-bínj کا لی زرکی کے بینے (the seeds of P. Nil), by the affix red, as follows:—

But, according to the usage, the seeds are known in the bazaars of Southern India with the word white as marked in the text, although neither the seeds themselves, nor any other part of the plant producing them, is white. See the remarks under Clitorea ternatea and Pharbitis Nil.

703. PHARBITIS. Sp. of? (Seeds of.)

Shab-pasandu مثب پسند و . (Hind.) Shuppasandu. (Beng.).

704. PICRORRHIZA KURROA, Roy. (Root of.)

للم الله كُنْكي Arab. and Pers.) خر بق بند ي Marbage-hindi. خر بق بند ي Arab. and Pers.) . كذبكي Kuṭki كُنْكي . (Duk.)

Katuku-rógani & Θ & Con & confl. (Tam.) Katuku-róni γων δόρ; Katuka-rógani γων δόχο. (Tel.) Kutki. (Beng.) Katuróhani. (Sans.) Kalú-rana. (Cing.).

The root sold in the bazaars of Calcutta, Hyderabad, and Bombay, under the name of Kuṭki is identical with the Káli-kuṭki and Kaṭuku-rógaṇi and Kaṭuku-rógaṇi and Kaṭuku-rógaṇi and Kaṭuku-rógaṇi and Kaṭuku-rógaṇi and the quantity is large, it varies much in size and appearance in each specimen, but the essential characters are invariably the same.

Although this drug is commonly known as a root, it consists partly of root and partly of stem; therefore, if it is entire, the upper portion (stem) differs from the lower (root) in external characters. The upper portion is about 2 to 3 inches long; very rough from thin scales; brown or reddish-brown in color if the scales are not worn out, but paler if they are so; in the latter condition it bears circular or semi-circular marks of the scales, which occasionally make it look slightly annulated; varies in thickness from 1 to 3 goose quills; beset with the remains of leaves; and often curved and sometimes bent upon itself. The lower portion is much thinner, varying in thickness from a quill of a fowl to that of a goose; paler in color, being generally brownish-grey or brownish-white; nearly of the same length as the upper portion; more or less compressed; wrinkled longitudinally; and beset with elevated marks of rootlets. There is no difference between the color and taste of the internal substance of both portions, which are black and extremely bitter, respectively. The root is generally cylinderical, but from having the upper portion much thicker than the lower, it looks tapering sometimes. It is very light and brittle, and easily powdered.

The root, however, is seldom entire, but generally found in the bazaar broken into smaller pieces, which are from 1½ to 3 or 4 inches long. They vary in their characters according as they are the pieces of the upper or lower portion of the root, which I have just described.

It is imported to Madras from Calcutta, and the latter place, I believe, is also the source of its supply to Hyderabad, Bombay

and many other places in India. It is apparently the produce of Northern India, and the plant yielding it is also supposed to be found in some mountains near Chittoor in Central Carnatic, but I have not as yet received any specimen from this place. I have picked out some dry plants on 2 or 3 occasions from the bundles of Katuku-rógani, but never found any flower or fruit in them. The following is a description of these plants:—

Stem from 2 to 4 inches long; about the thickness of a large goose quill; curved or bent; rough from many thin circular or semi-circular scales; reddish-brown externally and black internally; very bitter in taste; occasionally divided into 2 stems; generally terminates in 2 or 3 small branches, which are seldom longer than an inch; soft and swollen when soaked, which indicates its fleshy condition when fresh: leaves when moistened and opened, are obovate with a very long, narrow and tapering base, which looks in the dry state like a petiole; sessile; serrate; angulinerved; and glabrous.

This description agrees with the characters of the stem and leaves of *P. Kurroa*, and I therefore, believe that it is the plant which produces the *Kutki* of the bazaar, under whose head it is already placed in the Pharmacopæia of India, p. 160.

With regards to its medicinal properties, it has completely failed in my hands as a purgative. It does not deserve even the title of laxative in 1 or 2 drachm doses. But it is a very valuable tonic, in which respect it is equal if not preferable to Gentian and Calumba, not to speak of Chiretta and other weak medicines of that class. It is also a very good antiperiodic. Its dose as a tonic is 10 to 20 grains, and as an antiperiodic from 20 to 40, three times a day.

In some books, the Arabic and Persian names Kharbaqe-asvad خربت اسوك and Kharbaqe-siyáh خربت اسوك, are applied to the above root, but they properly belong to the root of Helleborus niger, the black Hellebore of European shops. The root of P. kurroa is very different from black Hellebore, and is the produce of India, as already explained. Although the Hindustani or Dukhni name Kálí-kuṭki

in its meaning with the above Arabic, Persian, and English names, it is not applied to this root as a translation of any of them, but chiefly on account of the black color of its internal substance.

R.

705. RHUS CORIARIA. (Dry seeds of - Sumach or Sumac).

Samáq بيما ق بيما ت و Tamtam بيما ق or Timtim . (Arab.) Samáq سما ق . (Pers.).

The thin pericarp of the above seeds, which is one of the most useful astringent medicines in India, is sold in the bazaar under the Arabic name Gardahe-samáq گرد نه سما ق.

706. ROSMARINUS (Rosemary).

Aklilul-jabal الما المجبل ١ . (Arab.).

S.

707. SOLANUM NIGRUM, Bl. not Linn.

káli மணத்தக்காளி; Karuppu-maṇattakkáli கருப்புமணத்த க்காளி. (Tam.) Kánchi-cheṭṭu குலியை; Nalla-kánchicheṭṭu கூற கூலியை; Kámanchi-chèṭṭu கூலியை; Nallakámanchi-cheṭṭu கூற கூலியை. (Tel.) Maṇattakáli இண கைற்றி; Kaṭuppu-maṇattakáli கிறுப் என்றைக்றி; Maṇattán-kaṇṇi இணைறைக்றுி; Kaṭuppu-maṇattán-kaṇṇi கிறுப் செல்லை; Gaṇikó கிறை! Kánchi கூலி; Karékánchi கிறையே; Gaṇikó கிறை! Kánchi கிறை! Karékánchi கிறையே; Gaṇikó கிறை! Kánchi கிறை! Kóvidáraha; கிரை! (Can.) Mako; Kál-mako. (Beng.) Kóvidáraha; Krishṇa-kóvidáraha. (Sans.) Kánguṇa; Káṭa-káuguṇa. (Mah.) Pillúdo, Kálo-pillúdo. (Guz.) Simani-gahá; Kalusímani-gahá. (Cing.).

This plant is confounded in many books with S. nigrum of Linnaus, but fortunately the latter is not, at least, generally found in India. If not for this, the above confusion would have been a source of great danger, because the juice of the S. nigrum of Blume is not only given internally by ounces (six or more) at one time by Hakeems and other native practitioners, but the plant itself is often made use of as a pot-herb in many parts of India. I have used myself a Decoction and Extract of the leaves of this plant, as well as those of the next (S. rubrum,) in very large doses, in the treatment of chronic enlargement of liver, with or without Dropsy, and with very encouraging results. In fact, the medicine promises to become very useful in some hepatic affections. The Decoction and Extract are prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves. In the former case, after the leaves are bruised and the juice pressed out, it is warmed in an earthen vessel for 10 or 15 minutes, or until it loses its green color and becomes reddish brown. When it is cool, it is strained and given every morning in 6 or 8 ounco doses. It acts as a hydrogogue cathartic and diuretic. same juice, instead of being warmed, if evaporated on a sand or water bath to the consistence of a soft mass, forms an extract. Used in 1 drachm doses, twice or thrice a day, this Extract

acts as a diuretic and laxative, and exercise a great influence over the enlargement and other chronic diseases of the liver.

I shall now describe the plant here to remove all doubts about its nature.

Bot. Des.—Annual, if cultivated with care perennial; erect, from 1½ to 3 feet high; branches occasionally and slightly angular and somewhat tubercular at the angles: leaves ovate, soft, slightly wavy, occasionally and partially dentate; petiolate; petiole short and slightly margined: flowers very small and white, drooping, lateral, pedunculate, pedicellate, and 3 or 4 form together a kind of umbel; calyx persistent, green, sepals 5: corolla white, petals 5, stamens 5: berries drooping, small, purple or black, many seeded, juicy, and slightly sourish in taste. It is always found in flower and fruit.

The above description also corresponds with S. rubrum of Miller, with the exception of the following minor characters:—

In S. rubrum, the berries are red and slightly sweet, the leaves generally and distinctly dentate, larger, thicker, paler in color, not wavy, and possess a slight disagreeable smell; branches more spreading and not distinctly angular or tuburcular.

Both these plants are cultivated in Southern India, but S. Nigrum is more common and cheaper, and therefore more frequently used. There is not much difference in the medicinal properties of these plants, and they are consequently used together on many occasions.

They are generally known by the same names in native languages, but in case of necessity, are distinguished by the color of their berries, as black and red, which correspond with the Latin words nigrum and rubrum.

See the remarks under the next plant (S. rubrum.)

708. SOLANUM RUBRUM, Mill.

Annabug-gaalab عنب النعلب بالمعلى بالمعلى بالمعلى بالنعلب المعلى بالنعلب المحر باء تربك Annabug-gaalabe بالمعلب المحر باء تربك Rubáh-turbuk وباء تربك سن Angure-rubáh

وانگوررو با دسرخ Angure-rubahe-surkh ؛ انگوررو با ه . سگت ا نگو رسر نے Sag-angure-surkh ; سگت ا نگو ر سر نے كا موني ; Lál-kámúní لال كا موني . (Duk.) Manattakkáli **மணத்தக்காளி** ; *Şh*ivappu-maṇattakkáli சிவப்புமணத்தக்காளி. (Tam.) Kanchi-cheṭṭu కాంచిచెట్లు; Erra-kanchi-cheṭṭu ఎ(ಶಕಾಂವಿವಾಟ್ಲು; Kamanchi-chettu; ಕಾಮಂವಿವಾಟ್ಲು; Errakámanchi-chettu ఎర్కామంచిచెట్లు. (Tel.) Maṇattakáļi 2 యా ത്തകാളി ; Chovanna-manattakáli ചൊവന്നമണത്തകാളി ; Maṇattán-kaṇṇiമണത്താൻക്ണി Chovanna-maṇattán-kaṇṇi ചൊവന്നമണത്താൻകന്നി. (Malyal.) Kanchi കാംപ്ലു Kempu-kánchi சேல்கு ; Ganiké குஜ்சீ ; Kempu-ganiké ಕೆಂತುಗಣಿಕ್ಕೆ. (Can.) Mako; Rakta-mako; Lál-mako. (Beng.) Kóvi-dáraha; Rakto-kóvi-dáraha. (Sans.) Símani-gaha; Rata-simani-gaha. (Cing.) Kánguṇa; Támbada-kánguṇa. (Mah.) Pillúdo; Lál-pillúdo. (Guz.).

Aanabus-saulab عنب النعلب, Rubáh-turbuk و بادتر بك and Sag-angúr سكت انگور, are the Arabic and Persian names of S. rubrum and S. nigrum, but by some mistake, they are applied to Atropa Belladonna (Deadly Nightshade) in some works, including the Materia Indica. This is a very dangerous error, and should be avoided with the greatest care.

In addition to the above, the Hindustani name of these plants (S. rubrum and S. nigrum,, viz., Makó or Makóś is misapplied in some books to Country Sarsaparilla (Hemidesmus Indicus, p. 152) and Jamaica Sarsaparilla (Sarsa Radix, p. 224).

See the remarks under the preceding plant (S. nigrum).

Title_ Author Accession No. Call No. Issue Date Borrower's No. Issue Borrower's No. Date

TABLE

OF THE

METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION

ADOPTED IN THE

CATALOGUE.

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TABLE.

	Description of Letters.	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.
	Arabic, Persian, Hin- dustani, and Dukhni,	- w
4	.limsT	ब
VERN	Telugu.	Ð
NACULAR	Malyalim,	& E
CHARACTERS.	Canarese.	D @
CTE	Bengali.	
gg.	Sanscrit.	
	Mahratti.	
	Guzratti.	
	Cingalese.	
	Burmese.	
T cp	English letter or lett corresponding with ea Vernacular character.	ಡ
J 0	Examples of the sound each character.	(Short) sounding as a in about, as u in upper, as the second a in Grammar, and as the final a in Calcutta, pronounced quickly.
	Remarks.	See Notes II, III, IV, V, VIII, at the end of the Table.
l		

TABLE of the method of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue for expressing the vernacular

synonymes in English character.

See Notes II, IV, and IX.				See Notes II,			See Note II.	
(Long) sounding as a in See Notes II, all and call, as o in IV, and IX.	rod, and as aw in draw.			(Short) sounding as i in			(Long) sounding as ea in	and free.
~~3		·		•			~	;
								*
b	Ş	<u> </u>		84	•		*	õ
8	ဂ			ଥ	_		990	5
Ð	ſ			છ	e		*	•
की	٦	7-3		@	C-		Æ	e
-	1-1	4		~1	4\ 4\		ي	_; ~~ ^Ŋ.
			Уожеја.	oilodmy	g pr	owels a	Λ	
63				ေရ			4	

See Notes II, and IV.				See Notes II, and VI.						See Notes II, and IV.	
(Short) sounding as wo See Notes II, in wolf, as w in full, and IV.				(Long) sounding as oo in ooze, fool and too.						(Short) sounding as a by itself as e in elbow. as	the first e in never, and as ay in say, pronounced quickly.
5				'n						•	
	•										
8	. 3			Ş	.9					3	୍ଦ
ล -	ຄ	ચ	2	ย	ું પી	9	Ð			&	6
43	A			Ē				_		3	•
d	Ċ	7	_	1 60	ð		3	70	4	b	G
•	**	•			- 4	رة.	,			.—\	۹1
	,		wels.	oV oilo	g a wp	, pu	s ele	WOV			
					-						

See Note II.	See Notes II, IV, and VII.	See Note II.
(Long) sounding as a in See Note II. able, as ai in fair, and as ay in play.	(Short) sounding as o in opacity, approbate, and go, the latter being pronounced quickly.	(Long) sounding as o in opium and home, and as ow in bow.
•	•	••
3 Å	સ <mark>9</mark>	્રે કું
9	င ်	8 ,
a 4	3 6 8	~3 % p
<u> ල</u>	ෙ ල්	ය ලි
7	-4 -7 d 4- m 9	1 - 2 4 - J
	and Symbolic Vowels.	Vowels
∞ .	6	2

and IX.			See Note II.			See Note IV.
and silent, and as y in and IX.			Squnding as ou in out, our, house, hour, and	thou.		When this small vowel is placed over any letter, the latter should be pronounced double or twice.
8			no			
ន	ଟ		L3	۲,		
சும்	99		89	6 -0		
ន	۲٦		k3	Ŗ.		
83	6	el	જ્ય	ල ල		
, -2.	١٦.	174	ي. 'حر	, ~~	~	
		• 6	olic Vowels	d Symb	me elow	$^{\circ}\Lambda$
			2			13

See Notes II,	and IV.	,								See Note VI.			M. M. II	see those it.												
When these small signs See Notes II,	or vowels are placed	over any letter, it is	considered to be quies-	cent, that is, having	no vowel to be sounded	after it, and it neces-	garily unites with the	proceding letter	breceding reterio	Sounding as a (short)	With m.	Sounding as double a (long.)		Sounding as & (short)	with n. When this sign	(*) is placed over the	final alif (1 or 1), which	is always the case the	English representative	S. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L.	of the letter preceding	the alif should be ad-	ded to an to express its	(') 22 C	eonna : ae (()) aun ana	(ψ) ban.
										am		áá														
_									-	3	0									,		-				
									9	•	•															
_									S	}	0															
•	b			.								Top .		•			•	•	_							
171	*						•••	ep	AC	5 V	-ic	16 [od.			pt	1.8	ala	M (Λ							

See Notes II, and IV.	Sce Note II.	Sec Note II.	See Note II.	
This sign serves to unite Sec Notes II, two words together.	This sign (5), the visarga, which is represented by $h\alpha$, is always final and sounds like the final h .	(Short) sounding as r with u (short).	(Long) sounding as r with ú (long).	(Short) sounding as r with i (short).
	aha	72.	, ž	.i.
	5 ••	a	s § 6	
	ë	න 7	9 90 0	
	5 •• `	33 -	s g b	
9				
	Vowels.		Vowels and	
18	19	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		

٢	2	~	~	~
3	8	88	8	8
(Long) sounding with i (long).	(Short) sounding with u (short).	(Long) sounding with ú (long).	(Short) sounding ₩ith i (short).	(Long) sounding with i (long).
(Long)	(Short)	(Long)	(Short	$egin{pmatrix} Long \\ egin{pmatrix} \egn{pmatrix} \egn$
ŗ	n	ζź	<i>ii</i>	Ĭ,
	ع	္န		
	60	5	-	
			•	
	₩e]a.	oV silodmy2 be	тв віэжоУ	
23	42	25	26	27

See Note II.	See Note II.			
Sounding as u (short) See Note II. with n . When this sign (s) is placed on a letter, the English representative of that letter should be added to un to ex be added to un to ex press its sound; as (x)	Sounding as i (short) with n. When this sign (*) is marked below a letter, the English representative of that let- ter should be prefixed	sound; as (f) min. Sounding as a liquid l with rand i (short).	Sounding as a liquid l with r and i (long).	Sounding as o (short) with y and i (short) together.
un	·z	lri	ľ'n	oyi
				-
•	Symbolic Vowels	bns alswo	1	
88	53	98	31	32

Sce Notes III,	1, 8444 Jeh.			See Notes VI, and VIII.	See Note VI.		,	
Sounding as k in kind.				Sounding as k with aspira- S tion.	Sounding as g in good.			
.				kh	540			
>	٦			ล	k			
4				2	S			
> 0	٦			•	. 🗙			
FB	· ₽ 8							
<u>J</u>	~	V	· .'j	~ 4	4 4 5	\	W	¥
.8:	eouvuț	Cons	oiloda	nts, and Syr	Inte Consona	nts, l	gnost	Co
ස 				34	35			

See Note VI.	See Notes III, and IX.	See Notes III, VI, and VIII.	
Sounding as g (hard) with See Note VI. sspiration.	A strong nasal tone sounding somewhat like ng in ring.	Sounding as ch in chair.	
46	#	. Yo	
)3	18	b	
3	g	a	•
13	13	ķ 3	
	⊡ • <u>⊡</u>	в . в	
2 4 4 4		le 1.	4. Y.
bolic Consonants.	mants, and Sym	iaute, Mute Conso	Consor
38	33.	88	
		38	

	See Note VII.				See Notes VI, and VII.			
The sound of this letter is intermediate between that of ch and s.	Sounding as ch with as- piration.				Sounding as j in joy.			
2 .	chh				•			
	₽-				13			
	g				88			
الم ا	Y }-				83		-	
					83			
	4:	Į.	\$ -	Ą.	(:)	4-	¥.	Ŀ
raomanta.	rmbolic Cor	s pu	1 8 ' 8:	nsn	Mute Consc	'sąu	впови	°o
39	40				41			-

See Notes III, VI, and									See Note VI.	
S	-								Š	
Sounding as t in two.				Sounding as t in two, with aspiration.					Sounding as d in do.	
SS				So					တိ	
4> •				t t					ರ.	
3				>					ß	
									2	
G				С					2	
3				>>					×3	
ا	٤.									
•)		# 4	<u>"</u>	"	*1	*\$	" }		*7	*4
	19 TT 12 TT 0	Suo :	mpoise	Le pue	'eşu	вопя	te Con	n M ,83	пвдо	Cons
			11-1-			A Special			7	,
3				46		±ý,			4	

			Sec Note III.		See Notes	VIII.				
Sounding as d in do, with aspiration.			Sounding as n (hard) pronounced by touching	the palate with the tip of the tongue.	Sounding as th in thin.					
ψp			d •		دب '					
JG-			٤,		Jeo	1				
3			Ę		6					
79-			٤		, po	١				
			6081	6001	ЬĘ	.₽				
#? 4	" 7	# 7			•)	.17	*4	3	: 20	14
·st	u e uo:	Con	oilodm	nd Sy	e 'sju	Brosne	O etu	M 'sa	ngnos	Cons
48			49		20	,			-	

			See Note VI.								
Sounding as th in thin, with aspiration.			Sounding as th in the.					ה היים היים היים היים היים היים היים הי	with seniration		
47			70					;	4		
J 3-			ß						B		
9			Ø						3		
X8 -			X3						X3 -		
ري د. د. د.		 	s pue	'sn'	13 T	osuo	O 91	n w	? 4	 2 4 08U0	
-	uosuo	 4	25						23		
5			2								

See Notes III and VI.				See Notes				See Note VII.
See				See	1			See 1
Sounding as n in not.				Sounding as p in put.				Sounding as p with aspiration.
a				۵,				ųď
 Js	*			þa				p 3-
E				J				9
n	4	سا		13)3 -
6	·16	ear.	.6	כ	·J			
Э	•••	٠٦	j	}	71	۲,	<u></u> ٠	ふたたか
.sj	gonan	Con	oilodmy	S pus	etara,	Сопво	Mute	Consonants,
24				22				26

See Note VI.				See Note VI.				See Notes III and VI.			
Sounding as b in book.				Sounding as b with aspiration.				Sounding as m in mind.			
.				ųq				a			
3				þ	·			13		7	
an B				æ				on .			
a				\$				ห		7	
								9		·9	
J ·	3.	٦.	j .	- 3 :	1 :	¥	1:	٠	*		<u> </u>
.es.	reuos	noO oi	lodm	g put	. . et	orsu	Cons	Mute	et a.	BROSRO	0
22		,		28				29			

See Notes III, V, and VI.				See Notes III			See Notes III,	v, and vl.		
Sounding as y in you.				Sounding as r in rain.			Sounding as l in life.			
>	,			1 4			. —			
-										
									-	
<u>8</u>		ə		b)	b	อ		3	
9	•	D		6)	_	a		9	
8	U	ာ		ю	ر	لى سا	ခ		3	
Э	.3			D.	٠.		ઢ		.s	
J:	7: -	.	J,	`	`		7	-	-4	っ
nts.	Consona) oil	oqui	S bas ,	stana	Conso	Mute	'stu	guosu	• <u> </u>
8				61			65			
3								39)	

See Notes III, V, and VI.		See Note VI.	See Notes III, VI, VII, and IX.		
Sounding as v in voice		The sound of this letter is intermediate between that of s and sh.	Sounding as sk in ske.		
>		₹	y_8		
		-A	•		
ß	3		X		
5	7	S	Æ		
'n	s	770	¥á		-
8	∙ন্ত		*	·&	
~	~		·3 ·1	-1	' 5
.st	uruosuo	S, and Symbolic C	te Consonant	u M ,edi	Consonan
63		79	65		

See Notes III VI, VII, and VIII.	See Note VIII.	See Note III.
Sounding as s in sun.	Sounding as h in he.	Sounding as $l(hard)$ pronounced by touching the middle of the palate by the tip of the tongue.
•	. 4	
1 /S	1/8	. 6
3	9	ର
15	₹s	\&
€ · €	S	₹. £
3 1 1		۷ "" "" "" "" "
S onsonants.	S and Symbolic C	Consonants, Mute Consona

Note IX.	See Note III.	See Note III.	See Note VIII.
Sec	See	See	See
Sounding as k and sh Sec Note IX. pronounced simultane- ously.	Sounding as $r(hard)$ pronounced by touching the middle of the palate by the tip of the tongue.	Sounding as z in azure and as s in pleasure.	Sounding as s pro- nounced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth.
ksh	L .	zh	∞ :
	•		
)+3			
49	С	ჭ.	
₩ 3	8		-
Fa.	Ø .ð	S. S.	
· .	*~ " ~	*~ *~	j · · · j
nants.	Symbolic Conso	onsonants, and	Consonants, Mute C
69	02	11	22

See Ivore v 111.			See Note VIII.				See Note VIII.		
Sounding as s pronounc- See Note vill. ed forcibly with a mix- ture of w.			Sounding (commonly) as See Note VIII. z pronounced forcibly;	that of th (hard) pro-	tip of the tongue against the upper lip.		Sounding as th (soft) See Note VIII. pronounced with a mix-	ture of w, by pressing the tip of the tongue	against the upper lip.
			12 .				42 7		
3 8	đ	3	.ع		.4	.3	-9	-9	4
nants.	Conso	ilodm	gg bas	epute'	onson) əşuj	nts, N	RGOBA	00
92			11			,	28		

Sounding as z pronounc- See Note VIII. ed with a mixture of w , by pressing the tip of the tongue against the upper lip.	A very peculiar sound, somewhat like that of a pronounced very forcibly by the throat.	A peculiar guttural sound, somewhat like that made in gargling,	or that produced by pronouncing gh very forcibly by the throat.
M:	ಹ:	ýģ	
고 면 · 면	J 4	μ. ω. υu	ري. »·
Consonants.	and Symbolic	s, Mute Consonants,	Consonant
62	<u> </u>		

Sounding as f in fine. See Note VII.				A very peculiar sound See Note VIII. somewhat like that pro-	duced when the water is suddenly poured out	from a bottle or goglet.		Sounding as kh with y, See Note IX. pronounced simultaneously.
د	,			Ъ				khy
								-
	·•	•વ્ય	·ŋ	C :	:•)	: ct	·' '	
' s:	uvuo	Cons	oilodm.	and Sy	'sjuv	osuo	Mute C	Consonants,
83				83				84

Sonanta.	Symbolic Cons	das _{etans} nosa	mts, Mute Co	
			·a. ·≺	·1. ·1.
<u> </u>	•==		nh	
	Sounding as n, but very short, as if only half pronounced.		Sounding as n v piration.	
	ut very lly half		with as-	
		in Arabic and cháidí- búidí in Bengali.		

	See Note V.
	∞ ∞
Sounding as m with as- piration.	This letter corresponds with a mute consonant in some-fanguages; it is often silent, and some times has a sound which is intermediate between that of a and o.
mh	& •
\$ \$	\$
onsonants.	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Co
88	88

Notes.—I. The foregoing Table is chiefly according to Sir William Jones' method, modified by Sir Charles Trevelyan and some other gentlemen, and published in 1834, at Serampore, in a work entitled 'The application of the Roman alphabet to all the Oriental languages, &c., &c.'. The few alterations and additions I have made, were quite necessary to make it more complete and clear, and suit uniformly the whole languages in the Catalogue.

The vowels are not placed in this Table according to the order in which they occur in native and other works, but arranged according to their frequency and uscfulness in writing. The small letter or letters placed under each vowel are its symbols (symbolic vowels), and they are nothing but its representatives in a different and smaller form. This is the case in all the languages in the Catalogue, except the first four (Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni,) in which the small letters, viz., zabar (), zér (), pésh (), tashdid (-), jazm (0, 4, or 2) madd (~), alife-maqsurah (ا مل م), &c., are vowels themselves. The other letters inserted in these languages as vowels, viz., alif (1), yá or yé (ي), váv (و), &c., are indirect vowels, not being able to produce any sound without the assistance of the small vowels. By the combination of these two kinds of vowels, the sounds of the long vowels are produced. The vowels which produce the sounds of i and é (long) are the same (اي, &c.) but the difference is that the $y\acute{a}$ (2) in the former (i) is the $y\acute{a}e$ maarúf, and that in the latter (é) yáe-majhúl. In the like manner, the sounds of \hat{u} and \hat{o} (long) are produced by the same vowels (), &c.) and the difference here is that the vav

- (.) in the first (i) is the vave-magnif, and that in the second (i) vave-majhal. The combinations of vowels which produce the sounds of a (long) are named alife-mandadah (1, &c.) and alife-magsarah (1, &c.). When the small vowels (and) are doubled, thus (and 2), they are named Tanvin in Arabic, because they take the sound of n (1) after them when the letter to which they are attached is pronounced, as is already explained in the Table opposite to each of these signs.
- III. The letters written under each consonant in the Tamil column, are the mute consonants. They differ from the common consonants only in not having the vewel a (short) attached to them. They are generally found in combination attached to the common consonants, when their sounds are required to be doubled. The small letters in the Telugu, Canarese, and Malyalim columns, are the Symbols of the consonants under which they are placed. In the first column, the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni consonants will be found printed in four or five different forms opposite to each No. These forms correspond with the position of each letter in words, viz., initial, medial, and final.
 - IV. In all the languages in the Table, some letters are not written, but are understood and pronounced in combination. For instance, the first vowel a (short) is considered in Tamil, Telugu, Malyalim, Canarese, Bengali, Sanscrit, Mahratti, Guzratti, Cingalese, and Burmese, to be inherent in every consonant, and is therefore always understood when medial and final, and only written when initial. It is almost the same case with all the small or short vowels in

Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni, which are generally understood, though required for every letter to produce a sound. These remarks are also applicable to the sign (~*) which is named vaşl (,), for it serves to unite together two Arabic words. In all such cases, when a letter is understood in native characters, it is written in the English.

V. Some letters, again, though written are not pronounced. While such letters are not rare in some languages, their occurrence is frequent in others. The Arabic may be included among the former, and the Burmese in the latter. The Arabic letters which generally become silent, are alif (1), $l\acute{a}m(\cdot)$, $y\acute{a}$ (\cdot), $v\acute{a}v$ or $v\acute{a}v$ -e-maadúlah (\cdot), &c., In all these cases, the silent letters are omitted in English character.

The second of the two words united together by this sign, has always the Arabic article alif and lam(1) prefixed to it. The alif in this case is always silent, and the $l\acute{a}m$ is either silent or pronounced according to certain conditions. These conditions are, when the second word begins with ! ウァファウ the lúm is pronounced; and ع و م ك ق ف غ ع when that word commences with ت د د ث ت ت ش it is dropped in pronunciation. In ن or ن ظ ط ض ص ش the latter case, the initial letter of the second word becomes double as if the silent lam were converted into it. Habbulmishk (حب البان) and Ḥabbul-bán (حب المشك) are the examples in which the lam is pronounced and the alif silent; and Ḥabbus-salátín (حب السلاطين) #abbus-zabib (حب الزبيب) are the instances in which both are dropped in pronunciation. It will be seen from the latter examples, that the initial letter of the second word in each of them has taken a tashdid to become double.

VI. In several languages, particularly, the Burmese and Tamil, some letters are possessed with more than one sound, or in other words, their usual sound is altered in one or more ways in combination, under certain circumstances. Most of these letters will be readily observed from the following arrangement.

TAMIL.

- K (ச) also sounds like g, as in கங்கை (Gangai); கனம் (Ganam); கணப்பி (Ganapati); மகன் (Magan) and கமூகு (Kamugu).
- Ch (ச) also sounds like sh, as in சகோதுன் (Shagodaran); சித்தலகொடி (Shindalkodi); மாசம் (Másham;) and பசி (Pashi).
- Ch (ச) also sounds like j, as in சயம் (Jayam); கசேந்தேரன் (Gajéndiran); and பஞ்சி (Panji).
- T (ட) also sounds like d, as in டப்பி (Dabbi); குடம் (Kudam); and வண்டி (Vandi).
- T (த) also sounds like d, as in தர்மம் (Darmam); பதம் (Padam); and செய் டிறது (Sheygiradu).
- P (ப) also sounds like b, as in பதில் (Badil); பஸ்மம் (Basmam); அமேரனம் (Abimánam); and வசம்பு (Vashambu).

BURMESE.

The sound of the letter repr			_
Do	\dots by k , \dots	do	ţ.
	\dots by kh , \dots		
	\dots by kh , \dots	_	•
	by s,		
	by t,	_	•
_	by p,	_	
_	by p,	_	•
	by p,	-	•
_	by r,	_	
	by r ,		-
	by l,		
	by v,	_	•
_	by t	_	•

BENGALI.

The sound of t	he lett	er represented	l by), i	saltered	into	that of v.	
•••••	Do.	•••••	by y ,	••••	do.		
•••••	Do.	•••••	by y ,		do.	z.	
•••••	Do.		by b ,		do.	v.	

GUZRATTI.

The sound of the letter represented by m, is altered into that of bh.

TELUGU, MALYALIM, CANARESE AND SANSCRIT.

The sound of the vowel represented by am, is altered into that of m or n, according to the consonant it precedes.

In all these and other similar cases, the altered sound is represented by its corresponding letter or letters in English character, and not the original or usual one.

VII. In some languages, the alphabet are differently pronounced in different localities. The Bengali is the best example of this kind, in which the pronunciation used for some letters in the North Bengal, is different from that adopted in the South. The following letters are generally subject to this difference of pronunciation:—

NORTH BENGAL.	SOUTH BENGAL.
chh	s
j	
ph	f
B	sh
sh	в
a	

The pronunciation of the Northern parts being that which is generally found in books, is adopted in the Table.

VIII. There are several letters in Arabic, which are not generally pronounced correctly, and their sounds are confounded with each other in speaking; but, they are all used correctly in writing, particularly by educated persons. They are as follows:—

Letters,	Correct	pronuncia	ation.	nunc gene	ect pro- ciation erally in speak-
As exer کس	dodo	••••••	No. 66 (s) No. 76 (s)	cri	
ن ن نسسن نسسن	dodododo	,	No. 77 (2)	. [z indis- minately.
ر د د					h indis- minately.
خ ق	do	••••••	No. 74 (kh) No. 83 (q)	Like	kh indis- minately.
٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ ع	do.	••••••	No. 80 (a) No. 1 (a)). Like	a indis- minately.
ط ت	do.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	No. 78 (t).	th (soft) discrimi- ately.

In cases like the above, the letters used in writing for each correct sound, are expressed in English character, without any regard to the common sound in speaking.

IX. The diacritical marks used in the Table are only three, and of the simplest kind; viz., accents, dots, and alteration of type. The accents are employed for the long vowels to distinguish them from the short. The dots are placed either below or above the letters, and in a number varying from 1 to 3, and thus a letter in English is made to represent several in native languages. By alteration of type is meant, that when two or more English letters are required to represent a single native character in any word, they should be distinguished by Italics if other letters in the same word are printed in the Roman or English, and vice-versa. The letters in the altered type are to show that they stand together for one native character, and require to be pronounced simultaneously. Without some distinction like this, it is very difficult for the reader to know in combination which of the letters stand collectively and which individually for each native character. The first Sanscrit word occurring in the Catalogue, viz., vriksha (a plant) may be taken as an example. In this word, three letters (ksh) are standing together for one character, and it will be, at least, very difficult to know them as such, unless the reader is well acquainted with that language.

The compound letters sh and ch, however, did not require any distinction, being very familiarly known in English; but, for the sake of uniformity, they are also indicated in an altered type in common with others.

When two or more compound letters occur together in any word, and when they are indicated in an altered type according to the above rule, they will not be distinguished from each other and will likely be considered as one. In this case, a hyphen is placed between the compound letters to separate them for the sake of distinction.*

It would have been better if no native character was represented by more than one or two English letters. With this view many characters have been reduced to fewer letters than they actually require. Those that are still found in the Table represented by two or three letters, cannot be represented by one or two, or in any other way, without a great deviation from their natural or proper sounds, and this deviation renders the pronunciation of the words in which they occur, very unintelligible. The latter is very objectionable, particularly, when the names of medicines are concerned.

There are similar and sufficient reasons for every addition and alteration I have made in the method; but, as their explanation in so many languages will necessarily extend these notes to a very great length, I have not entered upon it.

^{*} In order to distinguish the compound letters (two or more English letters representing a single native character) readily, it was first proposed to place a line under each of them, as is the case with gh and kh in Shakespear's Hindustani and English Dictionary; but, a considerable delay having taken place in preparing and casting a few of such letters, I gave up the plan and substituted the alteration of type as explained above.

As the Catalogue is now finished, I can say that I have found no disadvantage whatever from following the latter plan, while it had the advantage of being very easy and cheap, and was therefore readily adopted in all the types used in the work.

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- EXPLANATION OF THE INITIALS AND NAMES ATTACH-ED to the BOTANICAL NAMES AND SYNONYMES.
- Ach. or Achar. E. Acharius, author of Lichenographia Universalis.
- Adans.—M. Adanson, author of Histoire naturella du senegal, &c.
- Ait. or Aiton-W., author of Hortus Kewensis, &c.
- Balfour-Dr. J. H., author of the Class Book of Botany, &c.
- Benth.—M. Bentham, author of Labiatorum genera et species, and Schorophularineæ Indicæ, &c.
- Berk.—Berkeley, a Botanist or Naturalist.
- Bl. or Blum.—C. L. Blume, author of Flora Javanensis, &c.
- Br. or R. Br.—R. Brown, author of many Botanical works.
- Burm.—N. L. Burmann, author of a Flora Indica.
- Cav.—A. J. Cavanilles, author of Icones et descriptiones plantarum, &c.
- Chois. or Choisy—A. D. Choisy, a Swiss Botanist who elaborated several of the Natural Orders for De Candolle's Prodromus.
- Colebr.—H. T. Colebrooke, author of several Memoirs in the Linnean Society's Transactions, &c.
- Colladon-Author of Histoire des Cassiæ.
- Corr.-J. Correa de Serra, author of some botanical papers.
- Dalz.—N. A. Dalzel, one of the authors of Bombay Flora.
- D. C.—A. P. DeCandolle, author of numerous botanical works.

- Dec .- DeCandolle, Fil. (Son of DeCandolle).
- Delile-A. R., author of Flora de Ægyptiaceæ Illustratis, &c.
- Desv.—N. A. Desvanx, author of some botanical papers and editor of the 'Journal de Botanique.'
- Don-D., author of the Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis, &c.
- Duch.—A. P. Duchesne, author of Histoire Naturelle des Fraisiers, &c.
- Dunal-M. F., author of Monographie de la famille des anonacées, &c.
- Endl.—S. Endlicher, author of Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales dispositæ, &c.
- Fabr.—P. C. Fabricus, author of Enumeratio Methodica Plantarum Horti Medici Helmstadiensis, &c.
- Falc. or Falconer.—Dr. H., author of some botanical papers.
- Forsk.—P. Forskaol, author of Flora Ægyptico-Arabica, &c.
- Forst.—Forster, author of a Flora, &c.
- Gærtn.-J. Gærtner, author of 'De Fructebus et Seminibus'.
- G. Don-Editor of a new Edition of Miller's Gardner's Dictionary.
- Greville-Dr. Greville.
- Gris.—G. Grisley, author of Viridarium lusitanicum, &c.
- Ham.—Dr. F. Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), author of a 'Journey to Mysore,' and some botanical papers.
- Haw.—A. H. Haworth, author of Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum.
- H. B. et K.—Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, authors of Nova genera et species, &c.
- Herbert—H. W. Herbert, author of 'Herbert's Amarillideæ' &c.

- H. et T.—Drs. J. D. Hooker and T. Thompson, author of a Flora Indica, &c.
- Heyn. or Heyne-B. Heyne, a Botanist or Naturalist.
- Hook. or Hooker—Dr. W. J. Hooker, author of Botanical Miscellany, and of his (Hooker's) Journal of Botany.
- Jack-Dr. W., author of some papers on Penang plants, &c.
- Juss.-Bernard de Jussieu, author of Genera Plantarum, &c.
- Koen., Kon. or Kön.-J. G. Koenig, a Danish Botanist.
- Kth. or Kunth-A Prussian Botanist.
- Labill.—J. J. Labillardiere, author of Icones plantarum Syriæ rariorum decades.
- Lam.—J. B. Lamarck, editor of the botanical portion of the Encyclopedia Methodic.
- Lehm.—J. G. C. Lehman, author of Plantæ é familia asperipoliarum nuciferæ, &c.
- Lesch.—Leschenault de la Tour, a Director of the botanical garden at Pondicherry.
- Lindl. or Lindley-Dr. J., author of the 'Vegetable Kingdom,' &c
- Link—H. F., author of Philosophiæ botanicæ novæ prodromus, &c.
- Linn.—Carl von Linnæus, the founder of Botanical Science.
- Maton-Dr. W. E. Maton.
- Meisn. or Meissner-Leon Fred. Meissner, author of some botanical papers.
- Miers-J. Miers, author of a work.
- Miq. or Miquel—F. A. W., a Botanist.
- Mill.-P. Millers, author of the Gardener's Dictionary.
- Moen.—C. Moench, author of a few botanical works.
- Müll or Mull.—Otto Fred. Muller, author of some botanical works.

Nees-G. G. Nees von Esenbeck, author of several botanical works

Oliver-G. A., author of a botanical work.

Pavon-J., author of a botanical work.

Pell.—Pelletier, author of some botanical papers.

Pers.—C. II. Persoon, author of Synopsis plantarum seu enchridium botanicum, &c.

Planch-A Botanist.

Pohl-J. J. author of 'Brazilian plants', &c.

Retz.—A. J. Retzius, author of Fasciculus Observationum Botanicarum, &c.

Risso-A., author of Histoire naturelle des Oranger.

Ram. or Röm. et Schult.—J. J. Ræmer, and J. A. Schultes, authors of Linnæi systema vegetabilium, &c.

Rosc. or Rosca-W. Rosca, author of 'Monandrian plants of the Order Scitamineæ.'

Roth-A. W., author of Novæ Plantarum, and several other works.

Rott.—Dr. Rottler, an Indian Botanist.

Roxb.—Dr. W. Roxburgh, author of Flora Indica, and Plants of the Coromandel Coast, &c.

Roy. or Royle—Dr. J. F. Royle, author of the Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalyan Mountains, and of a work on the fibrous plants of India.

Salisb.—R A. Salisbury, author of the Prodromus Londinensis, &c.

Sav. or Savi-C., author of several botanical works.

Schott-H., author of a few botanical works.

Schrad.-II. A. Schrader, author of many botanical works.

Sch. or Schult.—C. F. Schultz, author of Prodromus Floræ Stadgardiensis, &c.

Seb. - A. Seba, author of a book.

- Ser.—N. C. Seringe, who has elaborated several difficult Tribes in De Candolle's Prodromus.
- Sm. or Smith—Sir J. E. Smith, author of several botanical works.
- Spr. or Sprengel-K. Sprengel, author of Systema Vegetabilium, and many other botanical works.
- Stocks—author of some botanical papers in Hooker's Journal of Botany.
- Stok .- J. Stokes, author of Botanical Materia Medica.
- Swt.—R. Sweet, a Botanist.
- Swz. or Swartz-O. Swartz, author of Prodromus Descriptionum Vegetabilium Indicae Orientalis, &c.
- Thunb.—C. P. Thunberg author of Flora Japonica, and many other works.
- Tourn. -J. P. Tournefornt, author of Elements de Botanique, &c.
- Vahl-M., author of Symbolæ botanicæ, &c.
- Vent or Ventn.—E. P. Ventenat, author of Principes de Botanique, &c.
- Vill. or Villars-D., author of Histoire des Plantes du Dauphine, &c.
- W. et A.—Dr. R. Wright and Mr. G. A. Walker Arnott, authors of the Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis.
- Wall.—Dr. N. Wallich, author of Plantæ Asiaticæ rariores, and Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis Illustratæ.
- Wedd.—Weddell, author of Histoire naturelle des quinquinas.
- W. Elliot-Sir, author of Flora Andhrica.
- Wight—Dr. R., author of Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis, Illustrations of Indian Botany, and Contributions to Indian Botany, &c.
- Willd.—C. L. Wildenow, author of Species Plantarum, and several other works.

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NAMES OF THE BOOKS, &c., CONSULTED IN PRE-PARING THIS CATALOGUE.

Abdool Cawder's (Druggist) Lists of Cingalese names of the bazaar medicines in Ceylon (MSS.).

Abel's (F. A.) System of Tables for Qualitative Mineral Analysis.

Ainslie's (Sir Whitelaw) Materia Indica.

Alfázul-adviyah—a Catalogue of Arabic, Persian and Hindustani synonymes of Medicines in India, with brief notes on their uses, &c.

Amaramu—a Sanscrit Vocabulary.

Bahrul-javáher-an Arabic Medical Dictionary.

Bailey's Malyalim and English Dictionary.

Do. English and Malyalim Dictionary.

Balfour's (Dr. E.) Cyclopædia of India, and of the Eastern and Southern Asia, Commercial, Industrial, and Scientific.

Balfour's (Dr. J. H.) Class Book of Botany.

Bowman's (J. E.) Practical Chemistry.

British Pharmacopœia.

Brown's (Mr. C. P.) Telugu and English Dictionary.

Do. do. English and Telugu Dictionary.

Do. (R. N.) Hand Book of Madras plants, 2nd Ed., edited by Sub-Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Wood.

Burhane-qatea —a Persian Dictionary.

Campbell's Telugu and English Dictionary.

Carter's (Dr. Vandyke) List of Mahratti synonymes of native medicines, (MS.)

Chadura-agarádi—a Tamil Materia Medica.

Cleghorn's (Dr. H.) Hortus Madraspatensis.

Dalile-sátea-a Hindustani and Persian Dictionary.

Dhanmantri-vanou-shada-nikhantu—a Telugu Materia Medica.

Dhananja-padardha-nikhantu—a Telugu Materia Medica.

Don's (G.) new Edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.

Drury's (Col. Heber) Useful Plants of India.

Do. do. Hand Book of the Indian Flora.

D'Rozario's English, Bengali and Hindustani Dictionary.

Elliot's (Sir Walter) Flora Andhrica.

Do. do. List of Tamil synonymes of some medicinal plants (MS.)

Forbes' latest Edition of Hindustani and English Dictionary.

Fown's (G.) Manual of Elementary Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, 9th Ed., edited by Drs. Jones and Hofmann.

Garrot's Canarese and English Dictionary.

Do. English and Canarese Dictionary.

Gilchrist's Hindustani Philology.

Ghiyasul-loghat—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary.

Graham's Catalogue of Bombay plants.

Hanbury's (Mr. Daniel) Notes on Chinese Materia Medica.

Hooker and Thompson's (Drs. J. D. and T.) Flora Indica.

Hooper's (Dr. R.) Medical Dictionary.

Ikhtiyáráte-badia—a Persion Materia Medica.

Jámage-antáki-an Arabic Medical work.

Jámage-boghdádí-an Arabic Medical work.

Jámage-bétar-an Arabic Materia Mcdica.

Judson's Burmese Dictionary.

Key's (Dr. Thomas) Chemistry.

Khámús—an Arabic Dictionary.

Khulásatun-nafáyas—a Hindustani, Persian and Arabio Dictionary.

Lindley's (Dr. J.) 'Vegetable Kingdom'.

List of Hind. Synonymes of the bazaar medicines at Bombay.

Do.

do.

do.

Calcutta.

Do.

do.

do.

Hyderabac

Mackenzie's (Dr. William, c. B. &c.,) Náfeaul-amráz—a Hindustani work on some native medicines.

Makhzanul-adviyah—a Materia Medica in Persian.

Malai-agrádi—a Medical Vocabulary in Tamil.

Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah.

Mirán Labbé's (Native Medical Practioner and Druggist)
Notes on the drugs of Colombo and Kandy (MS.).

Molesworth's Mahratti and English Dictionary.

Montgomerry's (Dr. H. B.) Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Mubárak Aali's (Moonshee) List of Bengali and Hindustani synonymes of the drugs at Islámábád (MS.).

Mufarredat dar ailme-tib-a work on Botany, &c., in Persian.

Mufarredate-móminá—a Catalogue of Simple Medicines in Persian.

Mufarre-dáte-sikandri-a Persian work on Simple Medicines.

Múligai-nigandu—a Tamil work on Medicinal plants.

Muntakhabul-adviyah—a Materia Medica of Hyderabad ir Persian.

Muntakhabul-loghat—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary.

Náma-lingánu-shásanamu—a Sanscrit Vocabulary in Telugu.

O'Shaughnessy's (Sir B. W.) Bengal Dispensatory.

Do.

do.

Bengal Pharmacopæia.

Do.

do.

Manual of Chemistry.

Padartaguna-chintamani—a Tamil Materia Medica.

Pereira's (Dr. Jonathan) Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Pharmacopœia of India.

Qánúne-búaalí-síná—an Arabic Medical work by Avicenna, or 'Canons of Avicenna'.

Qarábádine-qádarí—a Pharmacopæia of Indian medicine in Persian.

Qarábádine-shifái-a Persian work on Pharmacy.

Qarábádine-sikandari—a Pharmacopœia in Persian.

Reeve's Canarese and English Dictionary.

Do. English and Canarese Dictionary.

Regnier's (Rev. M.) List of Burmese synonymes of some medicinal plants and drugs (MS.).

Rheed's Hortus Malabaricus.

Richardson's Persian, Arabic and English Dictionary.

Rottler's Tamil and English Dictionary.

Roxburgh's (Dr. W.) Flora Indica.

Do. do. Plants of the Coast of Coromandel.

Royle's (Dr. J. F.) Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalyan Mountains.

Royle and Headland's Materia Medica.

Shakespear's latest edition of Hindustani and English Dictionary.

Sura-an Arabic Dictionary.

Talife-sharifi-a Catalogue of Indian medicines in Persian.

Thwaites' (Mr. G. H. K.) List of Cingalese synonymes of the medicinal plants and drugs in Ceylon (MS.).

Toḥfatul-mominiu-an Indian Materia Medica in Persian.

Turner's (Dr. E.) Elements of Chemistry.

Voigt's Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis.

Waring's (Dr. E.) Lists of the Medicinal plants proposed to be included in the Pharmacopæia of India.

Do. Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Wight's (Dr. R.) Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis.

Do. Contributions to Indian Botany.

Do. Illustrations to Indian Botany, (Vol. I.)

Wight and Arnott's (Dr. R., and Mr. G. A.) Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis.

William's English and Sanscrit Dictionary.

Wilson's Sanscrit and English Dictionary.

Winslow's Tamil and English Dictionary.

Zakhirahe-khárizmsháhi—a Persian medical work.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX.

INDIGENOUS CATHARTICS.

PHARBITIS NIL RUBER.

(Page 277.)

Although the seeds of this plant are known to some native practitioners and druggists in Southern India as a very good and better purgative medicine than the Kálí-zirkí-ké-bínj or the seeds of the common variety of P. Nil (p. 196), yet they are seldom or never used in their practice, and are extremely rare in the bazaar. In fact, they are not to be found at all in the bazaar at present. A few years ago, I had obtained a sample of them with a great difficulty and from a great distance, and from these raised a few plants in my own compound. After collecting a sufficient quantity of the seeds, I have used them in many cases and found them decidedly superior to Kálá-dánah or Kálá-zirkí-ké-bínj.

As this plant and its seeds are not noticed in any work, native or English, I shall describe them here:—

Bot. Des.—Annual, herbaceous, hairy and twining plant: root small and tapering with many thin rootlets: stem branched, about the thickness of a fowl's quill, twining from right to left, and slightly hairy: leaves triangular, petiolate; not exactly downy, but covered with many thin, short, and weak hairs on both sides; 3—lobed, lobes ovate and pointed, the two lateral lobes smaller than the middle, and the middle slightly dilated at the base: flowers axillary, pedunculate, pedicellate, bracteate: peduncle long, hairy, and 1—2 flowered: pedicel very short: calyx divided, sepals 5, lanceolate, slightly hairy, persistent, about twice longer than the capsule: corolla pale or purple blue, 2—3 inches long, monopetalous, companulate, hypogynous, plaited before expansion; deciduous, expanding in the morning and remaining so

only for a few hours, and then, as soon as the sun gets warmer, closes, and generally falls off before next morning: Stamens 5, erect, filiform, hypogynous; attached to the base of the corolla, with which they fall off: anthers oblong, bilocular, oscilating: style simple, included, filiform, persistent: stigma terminal, capitate, 2 lobed: capsule circular and broadly and slightly cordate, 1—3 celled, 1—3 valved, dehistent: cells 1—2 seeded, triangular; each closed with a thin, smooth and curved valve: seeds irregular, angular, grey in color at the commencement and reddishbrown afterwards.

With the exception of color, there is no difference between these seeds and Kálá-dánah. They are about 2 lines long and 1 or 1½ broad; their shape is that of the segment of an orange; the average weight of each is about half a grain; and their taste is mucilaginous with a peculiar and acrid sensation, quite like that of Kálá-dánah. In the centre of the posterior or broadest surface of the seeds, there is a slight longitudinal depression or groove. When very old, these seeds assume a brownish color, and there is some difficulty then to distinguish them from Kálá-dánah.

I have compared the above plant with the black or common variety of P. Nil (Kálá-dánah plant), which was growing together, and found it to differ only in some minor points, as follows:—

P. Nil ruber.

- Seeds grey or reddishbrown.
- 2. Stem generally palegreen, and often exceeds 25 or 30 feet in length.
- 3. Leaves about the size of a palm, and of a pale-green color.*
- 4. Peduncle generally bears but one flower, and some times two.

P. Nil.

- Seeds black or darkbrown.
- 2. Stem generally blue or greenish blue, and much shorter.
- 3. Leaves, which are of the same form (triangular, not cordate), are generally smaller and of a deeper color.*
- 4. Peduncle generally bears two flowers, and some times three or more.

thin and the leaves pretty distant from each other, the position of the latter (leaves), whether opposite or alternate, cannot be made out.

The above differences are very slight, and I therefore consider the plant under discussion as a mere variety of P. Nil of Choisy. To avoid the confusion that would necessarily arise if both plants and their seeds have the same names, I have named the present variety and its seeds as Pharbitis Nil ruber and Pharbitis Seeds, respectively.

I have used this medicine, as well as Kálá-dánah or Kálí-zirkí-ké-bínj, in many cases, in the same dose, and under the same condition with regard to age, &c., and found the former (Pharbitis Seeds) to be decidedly preferable to the latter; or in other words, it is more speedy, certain, regular, and stronger in its action than the Kálá-dánah. It is also preferable to Jalap in some respects, viz., it is an efficient purgative by itself, while the latter is not so when used alone; and that it possesses no nauseous smell or taste.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Pharbitis Seeds (Pulvis Pharbitis Simplex). This powder should be prepared in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose. From 40 to 50 grains.

Compound Powder of Pharbitis Seeds (Pulvis Pharbitis Compositus). Take of Pharbitis Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose.—From a drachm to drachm and a half. This powder is more efficient than 'Pulvis Kaladanæ compositus' and equal to the corresponding preparation of Jalap.

I have not yet used Pharbitis Seeds in any other form, but have no doubt that it can be used in all the forms that Káládánah is used, viz., Extract, Tincture, and Resin; which are described in the Pharmacopæia of India, pages 155 and 156. I believe also that the action of these seeds depends upon a resinous principle similar to that found in Kálá-dánah, (Pharbitisin).

CONVOLVULUS HIRSUTUS.

(Page 273.)

This plant is neither known to possess any medicinal property, nor any part of it is sold in the bazaar; but finding, accidentally, its seeds to bear a resemblance to, and have a taste somewhat like that of, K'al'a-d'anah, I thought they were a pur, tive, and found them to be really so on some trials, which I first began upon myself. I have used them since in numerous cases, and am now satisfied that they are a safe, certain, and active cathartic, and therefore one of the best cathartics in India.

This plant is the Convolvulus hirsutus of Roxburgh, and is described by him in his Flora Indica, Vol. 1, page 479. It is also figured by Dr. Wight in his Icones Plantarium Indiæ Orientalis, Vol. 111, page 834; but there is some confusion about its name in this work. 'Batatus pentaphylla' is the only name found with the Fig. in page 834, but it is referred to, in the Index of the same Volume (111), by two other names, viz., 'Convolvulus pentaphyllus' and 'C. Hirtus.' Whatever may be the cause of this confusion, there is no doubt that the plant figured in page 834 of the above volume, is the one under examination, and that the word 'Batatus' or Batatas is not applicable to it, for it possesses no tuberous root whatever, which will be seen immediately from its description.

I have raised this plant in my own compound to collect the seeds, and had it under my constant observation for the last few years. I shall therefore describe it minutely, and then speak of its seeds.

Bot. Des.—Annual; if cultivated with care lives more than 8 or 9 months: root small and tapering with many thin fibres or rootlets: stem round, twining from right to left, often branched, herbaceous; generally about the thickness of a goose-quill, but often as thick as a finger if cultivated with care; length un-

limited, one plant being sufficient sometimes to cover the whole of a small tree; very hairy, each hair rising from a small reddish brown gland or papilla; and these papillæ are very apparent and render the stem rough for a few months, and then disappear gradually: leaves petiolate, slightly hairy on both sides, digitate or quinate (not palmate); leaflets entire, diverge separately from the top of the petiole; broadly lanceolate, with a point which is generally long and slightly acute; unequal in size, the first lateral pair being smaller than the middle leaflet, and the second pair smaller than the first; and there is occasionally a very small leaf or leafy appendage between the second pair just opposite to the middle leastet: petiole generally longer than the leaf, and thicker than the stem for some time at the commencement; hairy: flowers axillary, pedunculate, pedicellate, bracteate: bracts unequal, one being very small and almost abortive, and the other occasionally grows to the size of a small leaf: peduncle axillary, hispid, bracteate; dichotomous 2 or 3 times, i. e. it divides first into 2 pedicels, and then each of the latter divides again into 2 smaller ones, and so on 2 or 3 times; many-flowered, and jointed at the bracts just before it is divided into pedicels: pedicel 1-flowered, bracteolate, hairy; thin and round at the base, but gradually becomes flat and thicker near the calyx; and dichotomous once or twice in the same manner as the peduncle: calyx extremely downy or tomentose, persistent, ovate, divided; sepals 5, unequal in size and development, remarkably imbricated and appear to be divided into 2 whorls; the two innermost sepals, which appear to form the internal whorl, are imperfectly developed, and are membranous, smooth, transparent, clastic, and twisted so as to form a kind of cone around the style when the corolla is fallen: corolla white, 1-2 inches long, mono-petalous, companulate, hypogynous, plaited before expansion, deciduous; expands in the morning and remains so till about the noon, and then gradually closes and falls off in the night or the next morning; generally expands only once: stamens 5, erect, filiform, hypogynous; attached to the base of the corolla, with which they fall off; irregular in size, 1 being generally the longest, 2 shorter, and the remaining 2 shortest: anthers oblong, bilocular, oscilating, white: style simple, included, filiform, persistent; stigma terminal, capitate, 2-lobed, white: disk glandular and cup-shaped: capsule broadly cordate; 2—4 celled generally, and sometimes 1—celled, in which case the second cell appears absent from absorption: cells 1—seeded, triangular, each closed with a thin, smooth and curved valve: seeds small, irregular and of a reddish-brown color. The plant is in flower and fruit during the whole period it lives, except the hottest part of the year.

The seeds of this plant, which may be called Convolvulus Seeds, are irregular in their outline, slightly angular, smooth, and generally reddish-brown and sometimes reddish-grey in color. They have two surfaces, one of which is convex, and the other divided into two smaller, flat, and slanting surfaces by an intermediate ridge opposite to the hilum, which gives them the appearance of a quarter segment of any globular body. Their length and breadth is about 1 or 1½, and 1½ or 2 lines, respectively; and their taste is mucilaginous followed by a peculiar and slight acrid sensation, similar to that of Kálá-dánah, but much less in degree. The average weight of each seed is almost 1 grain; or in other words, if the seed is large it weighs 1 grain, and if small ¾ of a grain:

When these seeds are powdered, mixed with water and swallowed, they taste like a flour; and the acridity which is sometimes felt in the throat, is very slight, lasts only a few seconds, and often not felt at all. So this medicine my be considered to possess no disagreeable taste, while it is quite free from smell. In this respect it is preferable to *Pharbitis Seeds*, Kálá dánah and Jalap, though somewhat milder in its action if used in the same dose.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Convolvulus Seeds (Pulvis Convolvuli Simplex). Powder the seeds in the ordinary way, pass through a five sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From a drachm to drachm and a half.

Compound Powder of Convolvulus Seeds (Pulvis Convolvuli Compositus). Take of Convolvulus Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose.—From drachm and a half to two drachms.

I have not yet used this medicine in any other form, but believe that it can be used in the forms of Extract, Tincture, and Resin.

CAMBOGIA.

(Page 83.)

Gamboge is a much stronger cathartic than Julap; but like the latter, it is not very useful or satisfactory when used alone. In combination with other medicines, it is one of the best purgatives we are acquainted with.

During the last several years, whenever Jalap was out, I have used this medicine in Triplicane Dispensary, with Cream of Tartar, and never felt the absence of the first named drug. I have also used it lately with Rock Salt, and with a greater satisfaction.

Preparation.—Compound Powder of Gamboge (Pulvis Cambogice Compositus). Take of Gamboge, in powder, three drachms; Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, three ounces and one drachm; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, two drachms. Rub them well together, and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose.—From fifty grains to a drachm, according to the condition of the patients with regard to strength, habit, &c. It is a hydragogue and drastic cathartic. It can be used in youths and children in smaller doses according to their age; but contraindicated in pregnant women. It is much more efficient and satisfactory than the corresponding preparation of Jalp and Kálá-dánah.

One drachm of this Powder contains, six grains of Gamboge; fifty grains of Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar; and four grains of Ginger or Lesser Galangal: or in other words, there is one grain of Gamboge in every ten grains of it.

IPOMŒA TURPETHUM.

(Pages 161 and 162).

There are two varieties of the root known as Turbud, Tikṛá or Shiradai-vér in the bazaar. They are generally sold under the same names, and sometimes distinguished by the words Viláyatí or Shimai (Europe or Foreign), and Nát or Náṭṭu (Country or Indian). Both these varieties are indigenous to India, but the above words are used merely to distinguish them from each other.

The real drug which is the root or the bark of the root of I. turpethum, is one of the best purgatives in India, and is superior to Jalap in some respects which I shall explain presently. The other variety (Nát-ká-turbud) is also the root of a convolvulous plant, but what particular species the latter is, I have not yet found out. It is considerably inferior as a purgative, and its action is very irregular and uncertain.

The resemblance between these roots is so great, that they cannot be easily distinguished from each other, unless a person is well acquainted with them. I shall first describe the real drug, and then point out some distinctions between this and the other.

The best sort of *Turbud* is not a root, but the bark of a root. In this condition it is seldom or never sold separately in the bazaar, but almost always found mixed with pieces of the root, and requires to be picked out. The pieces of this bark are from 2 to 3 or 4 inches long, curved or quilled, about the size of a finger and about a line in thickness, possess a slight agreeable smell if new, and taste feebly acrid.

With regard to the color, there are two kinds of the bark; one of which is grey or reddish-grey, and the other brown. These two kinds are recognised in some bazaars by the Hindustani names Suféd-turbud and Kálá-turbud.

If the woody part of the fresh root of *I. Turpethum* is removed by cutting into the bark longitudinally in one place, the latter (bark) assumes the above form when dry. The color

of the bark depends upon the age of the root before it is cut and dried, the older the latter is the darker the former becomes, and rice rersa.

The next form in which the real Turbud occurs is the pieces of a root. These pieces are cylindrical, 2 to 4 or 5 inches long; vary in thickness from the size of 2 or 3 goose quills to that of 3 or 4 fingers put together, but generally of the thickness of a finger; brown or dark-brown in colour, and smooth though wrinkled longitudinally in some places.

The native druggists in the bazaar try their best to make the false Turbud (Nát-ká-turbud) to resemble the best kind of the real drug (bark of the root of I. Turpethum) by cutting out the ligneous portion of the former; but they cannot accomplish this object. The bark in the false Turbud is too thin, and does not assume the same form when dry. Therefore, the best kind of the genuine Turbud, viz., the bark of the root of I. Turpethum, cannot be confounded with any other bark or root. It is only the pieces of the root of I. Turpethum, which constitutes the commonest kind of the real Turbud, that can be imitated by, and confounded with, the false Turbud. The following distinctions, however, will be sufficient to distinguish the one from the other:—

False Turbud or Turbith-root.

- I. It is a much larger root, varying in size from the thickness of a finger or thumb to that of an infant's fore-arm.
- 2. Brown or pale-brown in colour.
- 3. Very rough and uneven on the surface.
- 4. The structure of this root is that of any common root, and it is comparatively very hard and heavy.

Real Turbud or Turbith-root.

- 1. Much smaller, it being generally about the size of a finger or thumb.
- 2. Generally darker in colour.
- 3. Smooth, though wrinkled in some places.
- 4. Both the cortical and ligneous portions of this root are composed of parallel and straight longitudinal fibres, and this contrasts much with the structure of the false Turbud or Turbith-root.

- Never attacked by in Often worm-eaten.
- 6. Possesses no parti- 6. Its taste is slightly cular taste. acrid.

I have lately used this medicine (the real Turbud) in many cases, and found it to be a very superior and valuable purgative. It is preferable to Julap in having no nauseous smell or taste, and in being a very efficient and satisfactory purgative when used by itself. It is true that it requires to be used in a larger dose than Julap, but this is no disadvantage as long as it is safe and free from nauseous taste and smell. The dose is larger only by 10 or 15 grains.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Turbith-root (Pulvis Ipomææ Simplex). If it is the bark of Turbud, it should be powdered in the usual way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle. But if it is the root, the cortical portion should be separated from it, and the latter alone selected for powdering, &c., as above. The bark is easily separated if the root is broken longitudinally.

Dose .- From fifty to seventy grains.

Compositus). Take of the Simple Powder of Turbith-root and powdered Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From a drachm to four scruples, or more.

CLITOREA TERNATEA.

(Puges 108 and 109.)

The seeds of this plant, which are casually noticed as a purgative in some medical and other works, are very deservedly included and spoken of highly in the Pharmacopæia of India, page 80. The native druggists and practitioners consider them

as a very good substitute for the seeds of *Pharbitis Nil ruber* (p. 277) and *P. Nil* (p. 196), and they are consequently often known in the bazaar by the same names as those of the two latter, which I have already mentioned in page 109 of this work. They are certainly a very good substitute for the above drugs, as well as *Jalap*, and are equal to *Convolvulus Seeds* in every respect, except the taste, which is disagreeable and much more acrid.

I gave a trial to this medicine on two different occasions, and on each occasion in pretty large number of cases. When I tried first a few years ago, the medicine almost failed to act as a good purgative, but on the second trial, very recently, it has proved itself much more efficient than anticipated. The cause of this difference is, that the seeds used on the first occasion were bought from the bazaar, and they were, as I found out afterwards, collected before they were quite matured and dried on the plant. They were flat, dark-brown, and oblong. On the second occasion, the seeds used were gathered from the pods which were quite dry before their removal from the plant. These seeds were nearly round or slightly compressed near the edges; oblong; dull green, greenish brown or brown in color, and minutely mottled. The ends of some seeds were round. and of some flat, as if it were cut off by a knife. Speaking comparatively, these seeds were much thicker and rounder, paler in color, and more disagreeable and acrid in taste, than those used on the first occasion.

These seeds are not sold in the bazaar of Madras by the common or proper druggists, but by those druggists who sell the fresh medicinal plants and consequently named Kach-chá-pansárí in Dukhni. Even these do not sell them always, and generally procure them only when they are ordered to do so. Under these circumstances, the seeds are often required to be collected from the plants when there is a need for a large quantity of them. The plants are cultivated in some places, and found wild in others; and are as follows:—

Bot. Des.—Perrenial; much branched and shrubby: root slightly fleshy, tapering, branched: stems several, twining from

right to left, pubescent in young plants: leaves unequally pinnate, leaflets 2-3 pairs, oval, or alightly ovate: flowers large, blue or white; pedunculate, resupinate, bracteolate: peduncles short, about 1 inch in length; axillary, solitary, 1—flowered: bracteoles roundish, about 2 lines in diameter, adherent to the base of the calyx: calyx about } of the length of the corolls, 5-cleft, unequal, persistent, hypogynous: corolla papilionaceous; vexillum large, rounded with a cleft at the end, exterior, blue with a yellowish white color in the centre; alæ oval with a very thin and narrow stalk; keel slightly bootshaped with two thin thread-like stalks: stamens varying in number from 5 to 10 or more, diadelphous, 1 being separate and the rest united by filaments; hypogynous: anthers very small, globular, white: style simple, longer than the stamens, slightly curved, dilated at the end: legume a few inches in length and a few lines in breadth, flat, straight, slightly pubescent, 2-valved; 1—celled, but divided into many partitions by cellular walls, each of which contains a seed; many seeded: seeds oblong, about 2 or 3 lines long, greenish brown or brown in color. The plant is always in flower.

There are two varieties of this plant, distinguished by the color of their flowers as blue and white. The blue, again, has another sub-variety, which is double-flowered. There is no apparent difference in the action of the seeds of these varieties, or if any at all, it is in favor of the white variety. But, from whatever variety they may be, the rounder and thicker the seeds are, the more energetic they prove in their action.

As these seeds are not known by any particular name, it is inconvenient to describe their preparations; and I have therefore named them Clitorea Seeds.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Clitorea Seeds (Pulvis Clitoreæ Simplex). To be powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopperbottle.

Dose.—From a drachm to drachm and a half.. In this dose it produces 5 or 6 free motions, and its action is increased in proportion to the increase of its quantity up to two drachms, when the number of motions it generally produces is 8 or 9.

Compositus). Take of Clitorea Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From drachm and a half to two drachms.

JACQUIMONTIA VIOLACEA.

(Page 275).

The seeds of this plant are a safe and mild aperient. It being a periennial and always in flower, which is of a beautiful blue color, it is used as an ornamental plant in many European bungalows, gardens, and other places at Madras. It is supposed to have been introduced first into the Horti-agricultural Society's and other gardens at Madras by Sir Walter Elliot, and he is, very likely, also the author of its botanical name.

The plant is very easily propagated by cutting, layers, or seeds; but in the first two cases, it does not generally produce seeds.

Bot. Des.—Perennial, spreading extensively, very ornamental: stem twining as well as creeping; about the thickness of the little finger near the root, but very thin in upper parts; length unlimited, bluish-green, twining from right to left, and takes root if any part of it comes in contact with soil: leaves cordate or oblong-cordate, petiolate, smooth, soft, slightly wavy, entire: flowers axillary, pedunculate, pedicellate, bracteolate: peduncle twice or three times longer than the petiole, many flowered: pedicels very short, generally 2—3; each surrounded by several bracteoles, and form a kind of umbel, which is generally compound: calyx divided; sepals 5, 3 of which well developed and 2 almost abortive; imbricated, broadly cordate, acuminate, longer than the capsule, pale green in

color: corolla monopetalous, about an inch long, bright blue with a white eye, plaited before expansion: stamens 5, of equal size, attached to the base of the corolla: anthers oblong, white: style filiform, a little longer than the stamens, generally persistent: stigma small, 2—lobed, white: ovary very small, glandular, cup-shaped, of a pale-yellow color: capsule nearly round or broadly cordate, about the size of a coriander fruit, 1—2 celled, dehiscent: cell 1—2 seeded: seeds very small, angular, and of various color, generally brown or reddish brown.

The seeds are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line in length and breadth, angular, and bear a resemblance to $K\'{a}l\'{a}$ - $d\'{a}nah$ in their form. They are inodrous, and their taste is purely albuminous, without the least acridity or disagreeableness. This is the only advantage of this aperient over all other medicines of the same class. Their color is reddish-brown, brown, or yellowish white. The reddish brown and hard seeds should alone be selected for medicinal purposes. Their dose is from a drachm and a half to two drachms.

ACACIA CONCINNA.

(Page 21.)

The dry pod or legume of this plant is the commonest article used by native women in this country for washing their head, as soap is in Europe, &c. It is therefore found not only in every bazaar, but also in every family house.

The pod is either reddish-brown or brown in color; varies much in length, generally from 3 to 6 inches; about I inch broad; many seeded; 2—valved; valves much contracted between the seeds; much wrinkled; and has a sourish and nauseous taste. The seeds are shining black, oval or oblong, and very hard.

This pod is a cathartic, nauseant, and also emetic to a slight extent. In its action as a cathartic, it is superior to Senna, but it is more nauseous and disagreeable in taste and smell. Like Senna, it is not an efficient purgative by itself, but a very good

adjuvant to other purgatives, as Sulphate of Magnesia, Rock Salt, &c. In addition to the stronger action, its other advantages over Senna are, that its use is not attended with griping in the bowels, and that it is a very useful remedy in Jaundice not depending upon obstruction.

Preparations.—Simple Infusion of Acacia Concinna (Infusum Acacia Concinnæ Simplex). Take of the dry Pods of Acacia Concinna, without seeds, four ounces; Boiling Water, 20 fluid ounces Bruise the pods, infuse in a covered vessel

for two hours, and strain.

Dose.—Four fluid ounces. This is a mild cathartic, and if four drachms of Sulphate of Magnesia added to it, acts as a

strong purgative.

Compound Infusion of Acacia Concinna (Infusum Acacia Concinnae Compositum). To be prepared in the same manner as the above preparation, with the addition of Coriander Fruits, bruised, four drachms; and Ginger or Lesser Galangal, sliced, two drachms.

Dose.—The dose and manner of using this preparation as a cathartic is the same as those of the preceding. This Infusion is more suited to be used by itself in Jaundice, &c., in which case, it should be administered in three or four ounce doses two or three times in 24 hours.

PHARBITIS. Sp. of?

(Page 277.)

I have obtained the seeds known in Calcutta as Shab-pasandu or 'Shapussundo,' which are mentioned in the Pharmacopæia of India, page 157. I have sown a great many of them but only two plants were produced, and these too, died after 2 months without flowering. They had grown to the extent of 2 feet, and were as follows:—

Bot. Des.—Herbaceous: root small and tapering: stem twining, very hairy: leaves palmate with regard to the form, and

septenate with reference to the number of leaflets; hairy on both surfaces; leaflets entire, ovate or oval.

They were apparently Convolvulous plants, but from want of flowers I cannot say to what Genus of that Order they belong. They are, probably, either a species of Convolvulus or Pharbitis.

The dry seeds I have received from Calcutta, are of the form of a quarter segment of any globular body; grey, dark-grey or reddish-brown in color; woolly, being covered with small, thin, very soft, and cotton-like hairs; inodorous and almost tasteless. They bear a great resemblance to Convolvulus Seeds (Convolvulus hirsutus) in their form, and though somewhat larger than the latter, yet lighter in weight.

Although mild, this medicine is one of those cathartics which are preferable to many others for not having a bad smell or taste.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (Pulvis Shab-pasandú Simplex). To be well dried in the sun, powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From one drachm to drachm and a half.

Compound Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (Pulvis Shab-pasandú Compositus). Take of Shab-pasandu Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From four scruples to two drachms.

ROCK SALT.

(Page 216.)

This Salt is well known now to be a mere variety of Chloride of Sodium, but why it is much more stronger as a cathartic than the latter I cannot explain. It is also stronger than Cream of Tartar, but like this drug, it is not a satisfactory cathartic by

satisfactory than Cream of Tartar. I have already mentioned its entrance into the Compound Powders of Gamboge; Pharbitis, Convolvulus, Clitorea, and Shab-pasandú Seeds; and Turbith Root; and have also used it in the same manner with Jalap and Káládánah in lieu of Cream of Tartar.

Rock Salt occurs in large masses, varying in weight from 2 or 3 to 8 or 10 lbs. The masses are dull or brownish white externally, and white and crystalline internally. The salt has a pure saline taste. It is procurable in every large bazaar in India, and its price is about 4 or 5 annas per lb.

N. B.—In conclusion of my remarks on Cathartics, I wish to state that these medicines are generally required to be used in a larger dose to act satisfactorily among the natives of this country than Europeans. For example, the Compound Powder of Kálá-dánah prepared and used in flity or sixty grain doses according to the Pharmacopæia of India, page 156, is, perhaps, sufficient to act as an efficient purgative in Europeans; but it is not so in natives, in whom even drachm and a half of that Powder does not act quito satisfactorily.

According to my own experience, the best way of preparing the Compound Powder of Kálá-dánah is to combine it with Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in equal proportion, with a small quantity of Ginger or Lesser Galangal; or in other words, it should be prepared in the same manner as the corresponding preparation of all the purgatives I have described above, except Gamboge. Prepared in this proportion, it produces 6 or 7 motions satisfactorily in 1½ drachm doses.

My remarks on all the above cathartics, particularly with reference to their action and dose, is solely based upon the experience among the natives of this country, who, as a rule, are not satisfied with any purgative, unless it acts briskly and produces some slime or bile.

INDIGENOUS EMETICS.

RANDIA DUMETORUM.

(Page 212.)

The dry nut of this plant is one of the most ancient emetics, and is not only found in India, but also in Arabia, Persia, and many other places of Asia. In latter places it is said to be sold under the Arabic name Jouzul-qai, which means the emetic nut. It is well known in the Indian bazaars by its Hindustani and Dukhni names Mén phal and Ménd-phal. It is very cheap and procurable in many bazaars at about 2 annas a lb.

The nut is generally about the size of a small nutmeg, and often much larger; globular or oval; deep grey or reddish brown; and crowned with the rim of the calyx. It consists of a shell or pericarp, seeds, and mucus or pulp. The shell is hard and thick; 2-colled; contains numerous small seeds, which are very adherent to the mucus and to each other; wrinkled and divided externally into quarters by 4 distinct longitudinal lines, 2 of which are generally more marked and correspond with the division of the cells internally. The seeds are small and oblong; about 11 lines in length; slightly flat; of a reddish brown color; very hard; and formed into a lump together with the mucus, which is hard and corresponds with the shape of the nut, and is divided symmetrically into 2 halves by a thin membranous layer, the septum of the cells. The mucus or pulp is generally grey or reddish brown and sometimes yellowish grey; very small in quantity; and possesses a very nauseous taste and smell; and is so adherent to the seeds, that it cannot be separated from them by any process in dry state. It is, however, very soluble in cold and hot waters, alcohol, and many other liquids.

The average weight of the nut is 1 drachm, and if the pulp is completely removed by dissolving in water, the shell and

seeds generally weigh 45 grains, and thus show the weight of the pulp only to be 15 grains or \frac{1}{4} of the nut.

This is one of the medicines I have paid much attention to during the last few years, and have now found out that it is, as an emetic, quite equal to Ipecacuanha if not superior to it.

It is certainly not a good emetic, nor quite free from irritation, if used, as is generally done, by powdering the whole nut. The thick shell and the numerous hard seeds of the nut are not emetic at all; indeed, if any thing, they are slightly irritant; but only the dry pulp or mucus, which is the least part of the nut, possesses the emetic and nauseant properties.

When the shell is broken, the lump of the mucus and seeds will be found hard and loose, and is easily removed from the former. But the mucus and seeds cannot be separated from each other, except by dissolving in water or powdering and passing through a cloth or sieve.

The lumps of 2 or 3 nuts is generally a dose of the medicine. They should be bruised, macerated for 10 or 15 minutes in 3 or 4 ounces of water, rubbed with fingers, and then strained through cloth. The mucus being very soluble in water, passes off with it, and the seeds with some resinous and other insoluble matters, remain on the cloth. The draught is now ready for use, and if given to a patient, it produces nausea and vomiting in about 10 minutes, and very free emesis is followed if assisted with warm water.

The best and most convenient way, however, of using this medicine is in powder, which I shall describe under the head of Preparation.

Sugar and honey do not seem to interfere with the action of this medicine, and they may therefore be added to it to cover the nauseous taste. This combination is very useful when it is administered to children as an emetic or expetorant, in smaller doses according to their age, &c.

When used as an emetic, the vomiting produced by this medicine contains a large quantity of frothy mucus. From this, and from its being a very nauseant vegetable emetic, I thought

it will prove a good remedial agent in Dysentery, in the same way as Ipecacuanha is. On instituting a trial on some cases, this opinion was more than realized. Having now used it in many cases, I do not hesitate in considering the dry pulp of the Emetic Nut or Randia Nut (Randia dumetorum) equal to Ipecacuanha as a remedy in Dysentery.

The modus operandi of this medicine is the same as that of Ipecacuanha, viz., it relieves the Dysenteric Inflammation—

First, by reducing the force of general circulation, partly by depressing the system, and partly by determining the blood to the skin.

Secondly, by reverting or diminishing the peristaltic motion, and thereby giving rest to the inflamed bowel.

Thirdly, by increasing the secretion of mucus from the extensive surface of the bowels, and thus restoring to its normal condition the morbid capillary circulation of the affected part.

Every nauseant emetic or medicine will more or less possess the actions in the 1st and 2nd axioms, and, if it is not irritant at the same time, might subdue the dysenteric inflammation to some extent. But, unless it also possesses the action in the 3rd, it will not be so useful in Dysentery as to deserve a special notice. It is the latter action which makes the dry pulp of the nut of Randia dumetorum, Ipecacuanha, and also a few other emetics to be noticed in the following pages, peculiarly useful in that disease.

Like Ipecacuanaha, the pulp of Emelic-nut is not sufficient to effect or complete a cure in Dysentery by itself, but generally requires the assistance of other medicines, particularly the Opium. I almost always prescribe it with the latter from the commencement of treatment, and in ordinary cases they check the progress and mitigate the symptoms of the disease in 3 or 4 days, and then the cure is completed in 5 or 6 days more, either by the same medicines or by the use of Dover's Powder or some other preparations of Opium. In slighter cases, the disease itself is often checked in a few days, and requires little or no other medicine afterwards. In some severe and obstinate cases, however, when the disease lasts longer than a week or so,

or assumes the chronic form, the use of other medicines is always necessary.

Even in Dysentery the most convenient way of using this medicine is to have it ready in powder. But in the absence of this preparation, it may be made into a draught as already described, and given 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. The pulp of 1 or 2 nuts is generally sufficient for a dose in Dysentery, and the draught is to be combined with 20 to 40 drops of *Tincture of Opium*, according to the frequency of motions.

Preparation.—Simple Powder of the Pulp of Emetic Nut (Pulvis Pulpæ Randiæ Simplex). After removing the shell, the lumps of seeds and pulp should be well bruised and passed through a sieve or thin cloth. By this means all the seeds will be separated. The coarse powder thus obtained should be powdered again and passed through a fine sieve or cloth. The powder is now fit for use, and should be kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—Two scruples, as an Emetic; and from fifteen to thirty grains or more, in Dysentery, according to the severity of the disease.

Other preparations of this medicine are the same as those of Ipecacuanha, and as they are more nauseant, diaphoretic, and astringent than emetic, I shall not describe them here.

STRYCHNOS POTATORUM.

(Page 235.)

The berries or fruits of this plant are familiarly known in the Indian bazaars by the Hindustani and Dukhni names Nirmali and Chilbinj. They are as common and cheap as the nut of Randia dumetorum, and their price is about the same, viz., 2 annas per lb.

These fruits are known as an emetic in Southern India, and often resorted to for that purpose by some native practitioners; but what they are very popular for in this, as well as many other places in India, is, their property of clearing the

dirty or muddy water. This explains the meaning of their names Nirmali, Clearing Nut, &c.

The emetic property of these fruits is also noticed in some medical and other works, but in a very casual manner; and they do not appear to have been ever used in the English medical practice.

The cause of their not acquiring a repute as a valuable emetic is the improper way in which they are administered. The whole fruit is generally powdered and given in about half a tea spoonful doses, and there is no wonder if it does not act satisfactorily, because the seed which is by far the largest portion of the fruit, is not emetic. The degenicus or pulp and the thin pericarp or testa are the only parts endowed with the property of emetic, and if they be used separately, their action is highly satisfactory.

Of these two parts, again, the dry mucus is more efficient, but it is so small in quantity and so adherent either to the seed or pericarp, that it cannot be separated from them. If it is adherent to the pericarp, so much the better, and they both can be used together very satisfactorily. But if it is adherent to the seed, it is not easily available for use.

The fruits of Strychnos Fotatorum are a little smaller than a Scap-nut, round, smooth, shining, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color. They are 1—seeded, and the seed is slightly that and circular, and yellowish grey or pale brown in color.

The seeds are found in the bazaar with or without the pericarp, but generally in the latter condition. If the fruit is entire, the pericarp can be easily removed from the seed with fingers, and the pericarp is also sold separately in some bazaars of Southern India.

When sold separately, it occurs in two conditions. In one condition it is found in thin, scaly, and shell-like pieces, which are shining externally, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color. This is nothing but the pericarp removed when the fruit is dry. In the second condition, it is formed together with the mucus into large balls or masses, each of which generally weighs a lb. If the pericarp is removed with mucus or pulp when the

fruit is quite ripe, and made into balls and dried, it assumes the above form. In this condition, it contains a large quantity of dry mucus, and is much superior in its action than the other form. The dry mucus appears to be more efficacious in Dysentery than Ipecacuanha, but it is obtained with such a difficulty that the small quantity I received was sufficient only for a few cases, and was used in much smaller doses than desirable.

The dose of the Simple Powder of Pericarp, prepared in the usual way and kept in a stopper-bottle, is from 40 to 50 grains, as an emetic; and from 15 to 30, in Dysentery.

TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA.

(Page 249.)

This is one of the commonest plant in Southern India, and found in almost every garden and field. It enjoys a great reputation as an antidote to snake-bites, &c., among the snake-catchers of this country, and is known to them as the plant resorted to by *Mongoose* when bitten by a snake. The natives are aware of its emetic property, but seldom employ it as such, and no part of the plant is sold in the bazaar. It is required to be collected for use.

Bot. Des.—Perennia root fibrous, fibrils numerous: stems several, twining from right to left; generally about the size of a fowl's quill, some times as thick as that of a goose; branched, slightly downy: leaves opposite, often decussate near the root, entire, 2 to 3½ inches long and 1½ to 2½ broad, oblong-ovate, slightly bearded on the upper side at the base, occasionally and slightly cordate at the base, very shortly and abruptly acuminate, glabrous above and slightly downy below, petiolate: petiole short, downy, slightly channelled: Flowers small, about 3 or 4 lines in diameter, of the shape of a star; expanding morning and evening and in the night, but close during the day when the sun is hot; pedunculate, umbellate, involucrate: peduncle axillary, simple, generally alternate, longer than the petiole: umbel generally compound and irregular, surrounded at the base by involucres: involucres very small and persistent:

calyz hypogynous, persistent, poly-sepalous; sepals 5, small, about a line or line and a half in length, green or pale green: corolla hypogynous, poly-petalous; petals 5, triangular, about a line or line and a half in length, occasionally and slightly recurved; pale yellow, except at their base internally, where they are of pink color or marked with pink dots: stamens and pistil unite together and form a common body (gynandrous), which is about a line in diameter, and marked with 5 yellowish and elevated lines: ovaries 2: follicles in pairs, opposite to each other and slightly adherent at the base (divaricate when young), tapering to a point, 2 to 4 inches long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness in the middle, glabrous, 1-valved, dehescent : seeds comose, being furnished with a tuft of hairs on the upper end or base which is towards the end of the follicle; small, very thin, reddish brown, and slightly obovate. The plant flowers all round the year, particularly when cultivated.

There are two varieties of this plant, which differ from each other only in size and a few other minor characters. When placed under the same circumstances, one is always larger than the other. In the large variety, the petals are larger, more or less reflexed, and also slightly revolute some times; and the adult leaves are broader, thinner, deeper in color, and slightly recurved.

With regard to the root of this plant, it seems to have been confounded with another root in some books. For example, the following sentence occurs in the Materia Indica, Vol. II, page 83:—

'The root of this plant, as it appears in the Indian bazars, is thick, twisted, of a pale color, and of a bitterish and somewhat nauseous taste.'

In the first place, the root of this plant is not sold in bazaars, at least, in the bazaars of Southern India. Secondly, it is not a thick root, but a fibrous root consisting of many round, thin, and brittle fibres or fibrils. These fibrils generally vary in their number from 5 to 15 or 20, and sometimes they are upwards of 50. They are from to 2 to 5 or 6 inches long, about 1 or 1 line in thickness, and of a pale or dirty white color. These fibrils or roots issue from a woody part, which is the axis or centre between them and stems. They are seldom branched,

but generally give attachment to very thin and hair-like fibres or rootlets.

The whole of the plant under discussion, including the stem and follicles, is emetic; but the root and leaves are not only the best, but also easily powdered to be brought into use.

The root, again, is by far the best as a substitute for Ipecacuanha in Dysentery, and as an expectorant and diaphoretic.

About 4 years ago, when I had an occasion to make remarks upon some native medicines, my opinion of Tyloph ra asthmatica was as follows:—

'It is the best substitute we possess in this country for Ipecacuanha, both as an emetic and as a remedy for Dysentery in large doses. From 20 to 40 grains of its powder with the same quantity in minims of Tinctura Opii, 3 or 4 times a day in 24 hours, checks the disease as speedily and successfully as the Ipecacuanha. It is also a better medicine than the latter, to use as an emetic or expectorant in cases of Asthma.

'Next to Ammonia I have more faith in Tylophora Asthmatica as an antidote to snake-bites than any other medicine. The fresh juice should be administered frequently and in large doses till free vomiting is produced, and then be followed with strong and diffusible stimulants.'

From my subsequent and more extensive experience of native medicines, I have found that Tylophora asthmatica is not the best, but one of the 4 or 5 best emetics in India, and ranks after Randia dumctorum and Strychnos Potatorum; and that although the whole parts of it are emetic, the root alone is a very good remedial agent in Dysentery. Its modus operandi in this disease is the same as already explained under Randia dumetorum.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Tylophora Root (Pulvis Tylophoræ Simplex). To be prepared in the usual way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From forty to fifty grains, as an emetic; and 15 to 30 or more, in Dysentery.

phoræ Foliæ Simplex). The leaves are powdered with more difficulty than the roots. They should be first well dried in the sun or on a sand bath, powdered, and passed through a thin cloth. This coarse powder is to be pulverized again, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose. - Same as the Simple Powder of the Root.

There are also other preparations of the root of T. asthmatica, as Compound Powder, &c., but as they possess more of other properties than emetic, they may not be described here.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

(Page 82.)

This is one of the commonest shrubs in India, and in S. India there is scarcely any waste, ruinous, or sandy ground which is not covered with it. Its medical properties are known to the natives of this country from the earliest period, and is particularly held in high estimation by the Hindu practitioners (Vaiddiyars) in the treatment of venereal and other skin diseases. So much so, that it is called by some of them 'the vegetable mercury.'

Although this plant is frequently used as a medicine, yet no part of it is sold in the bazaar. It being found in every place, it is resorted to whenever it is required.

Bot. Des.—A large shrub, much branched, abounding in a milky and acrid juice: stem and branches knotted at short intervals, slightly ash-colored: leaves opposite, decussate, entire, 3 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 broad, cuneate-obovate or oblong-obovate, rounded and slightly pointed at the end, bearded on the upper side at the base, stem-clasping, subsessile, under surface is covered with a woolly down: flowers pedunculate, umbellate, involucrate;

peduncle lateral or terminal, thick and long, simple, slightly clothed with a woolly down, nearly erect; when lateral, it is alternate i. e. arising alternately between the opposite leaves: umbels generally simple, occasionally compound, surrounded at the base by involucres: involucres small and scaly: calyx hypogynous, deciduous, poly-sepalous, sepals 5, ash-colored, each sepal about a line and a half or 2 lines in length: corolla hypogynous, deciduous, poly-petalous; petals 5, oblong, obtuse, reflexed, revolute, pale-blue or white: stamens indistinct, filiments combined and formed into a tube (gynostegium) which completely surrounds the pistils: stamineous corona 5—leaved; leaflets keelformed, recurved at the base, slightly incurved and dentate at the apex: ovaries 2: styles 2, situated within the gynostegium: stigma common to both styles, dilated into a flat body which is about 11 lines in diameter, 5—angled, cartilaginous, and is situated just above the gynostegium: follicles in pairs, ventricose, smooth, dehescent, and one of the pairs generally abortive : seeds comose, very thin, slightly obovate, and have a tuft of hairs attached to their base or upper end which is towards the end of the follicle. The plant is seldom or never free from flower in any part of the year.

The two varieties of this plant met with in Madras, are distinguished by their color, which is pale-blue or bluish-purple in one, and cream-white in the other.

Almost every part of this plant is used in medicine, but the bark of the root and dry milky juice are by far the best. Of these two parts, again, the milk is the strongest, but it is very irregular and unsafe in its action; therefore, the root-bark is the best and most useful for medicinal purposes.

According to my experience, the older the plant is, the more active is the bark in its effects; and if it be powdered by simply drying it, as is generally done, it requires to be used in a much larger dose to act efficiently as an emetic. The thick, rough, and spongy epidermis, which the bark is covered with, and which is quite inert, should be scraped off with a knife before it is powdered. The powder prepared with this precaution, is white and bears a great resemblance to the flour of rice. It has a nauseous and slightly acrid smell, and a bitterish taste. It

should be preserved in a stopper-bottle. The dose of this powder as an emetic, is from forty to fifty grains.

According to the suggestion of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy in the Bengal Dispensatory, I have used also this medicine in some cases of Dysentery, and found it in large doses to be a good substitute for *Ipccacuanha*. Its dose in this disease is the same as the Simple Powder of *Tylophora asthmatica*.

ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM

AND

ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM.

(Pages 35 and 36.)

The root-bark of A. decapetalum is the chief ingredient in a few secret prescriptions which are in great vogue in the treatment of Leprosy, venereal and other skin diseases, at Arcot and Vellore. While using this bark myself in some cases of Lepra, I found it produce vomiting on many occasions, even in so small a dose as 5 grains, and this gave me a clue as to its being an emetic. On trials in larger quantities, which were as usual begun upon myself, it has proved itself an efficient and safe emetic. In smaller doses, it is a nauseant and febrifuge; and in still smaller quantities one of the best alterative-tonic in India.

This bark is very bitter, and its repute in skin diseases is not without foundation. If it is continued for a sufficient period, its influence over them is greater than that of Calotropis gigantra.

The plant is pretty common in the jungles of Southern India, and also occasionally met with in the gardens. No part of it is sold in the bazaar.

Bot. Des.—Tree, size variable, generally small, spinescent when young; the young branches arising from the trunk of an old or adult tree are also spinescent: leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate or narrow-oblong, 3-5 inches long and 1-1! bread.

glabrous, petiolate: petiole short, slightly pubescent, about \(\frac{1}{4} \) inch in length: Flowers middle-sized, slightly fragrant, yellowishwhite, generally axillary, pedunculate: peduncle short, simple: calyx epigynous, toothed, persistent, short: corolla poly-petalous; petals 6-10, oblong, more or less reflexed: stamens twice the number of the petals; filaments hairy at the base; anthers oblong: style generally longer than the stamens: fruit about the size of a small soapnut, globular, glabrous, druping, red in color, mounted with the calyx, 1—seeded, slightly and agreeably sweet to the taste: seed circular, slightly flat above and below, hard, and brown. Flowers about the beginning of the hot weather.

The native practitioners and druggists speak of 2 varieties of this plant, and call them white and black. The white is, the plant I have just described, but the black is not a variety, as considered by them, but a closely allied species, viz., Alangium hexapetalum of Lamarck. They call this plant as a black variety of A. decapetalum, because it bears some resemblance to it in its general appearance, its flowers are purple or purplish blue, and its bark is much darker in color.

The bark of this plant is considered as a much superior alterative and alexipharmic, and its use is said to be attended with occasional vomiting. I am induced from these circumstances to think that it is also an emetic; but the plant not being found in Madras, and its specimens obtained with a great difficulty and cost, I have not as yet ascertained its properties by personal experience.

Preparation.—Simple Powder of Alangium Bark (Pulvis Alangii Simplex). Dry the bark of the root without exposing it to the sun, powder in the ordinary way, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dosc.—Fifty grains, as an emetic.

FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA FICUS DÆMONA

AND

FICUS POLYCARPA.

(Page 143.)

A few years ago, while examining the medicinal plants in some gardens and fields in Codumpock, a village about 6 or 7 miles from Madras, with a view to find out their native names in actual use, I eat a few fruits of Ficus oppositifulia, which bear a great resemblance to the common cultivated fiig (F. carica) and are very sweet in taste. A few minutes afterwards, I felt sick in the stomach and vomited 2 or 3 times. This circumstance led to the discovery of the emetic and other properties of this plant, as well as of F. polycarpa, which are already noticed in the Pharmacopæia of India (p. 217) according to my remarks sent in a paper to the Committee of that work, together with some specimens of the plants.

I mention now these plants here merely to state that every thing I said about them before has been confirmed by subsequent experience, except the antiperiodic effect, which is very feeble; and that F. dæmana of Kænig and one or two other closely allied species of Ficus are also possessed with emetic property.

It was my intention to describe all these plants, but from the long and continued dry weather in this place during the last 2 years, most of them are either dead, dying, withered, or not in fruit at present. I cannot, therefore, describe them with such minuteness as is necessary to show some clear and decided distinctions between them. They are, however, well described and figured by Drs. Roxburgh and Wight in their Flora Indica and Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis, respectively, and the following is the description from the first named work, of F. oppositifolia and F. dæmona, which are by far the most common, and also more useful than the other plants:—

F. oppositifolia (Roxb.)

'A small tree, a native of the banks of rivulets, and other places where the soil is moist and rich, common about Calcutta.

'Trunk erect, seldom as thick as a man's body, branches opposite and sub-erect. Bark scabrous, ash-colored. Young shoots scabrous, and covered with much short white hairs, piped, and interrupted at the insertion of the leaves as in the Bamboo. Leaves opposite, short, round, petioled, oblong, slightly serrate, of a firm scabrous texture, shining above, downy below, and most beautifully reticulate, one of each pair is always consider. ably smaller than the other; they are from 5 to 9 inches long. Fruits on the young shoots axillary and peduncled, in the naked woody branches racemed, round, about the size of a large nutmeg, covered with much short white hairs, several equi-distant ridges running from the umbilicus to the base. Calyx of the fruit 3—leaved. Flowers, a few round the inside of the mouth of the navel. Filaments or peduncles single, with a proper threeparted perianth surrounding the middle. Female flowers numerous. Peduncles long. Perianth none. Style and stigma placed together on the side of the germ, funnel-formed.

APPENDIX.

F. dæmona (Kön.).

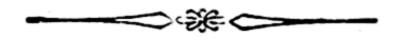
- 'Shrubby. Leaves generally opposite, cuneate, oblong or oblong-pointed, serrate, above scabrous, downy underneath, with a green gland in axills of the veins. Fruit in pairs on long radical racemes, above very hairy, of the size of a nutmeg.
- 'A native of the sandy lands near the sea on the coast of the Tanjore country. From thence Dr. Rottler sent plants to this garden (Calcutta garden) where they produce fruits all the year round. In its native barren soil it grows to be stout ramous shrub, or small tree.
- Young shoots densely clothed with thick, soft, appressed white hairs. Leaves in general opposite, petioled, oblong or oblong cuneate, acute, serrate, above smooth but hard, downy underneath, and elegantly reticulated with numerous, soft, hairy veins, and a deep-green smooth gland in their axills; from 2 to 12 inches long, one of the pairs is always smaller than the other, and when single often oblique as in Begonia. Petioles round, clothed with appressed pubescence, in each side of their insertion is a green gland. Stipules within the leaves, caducous

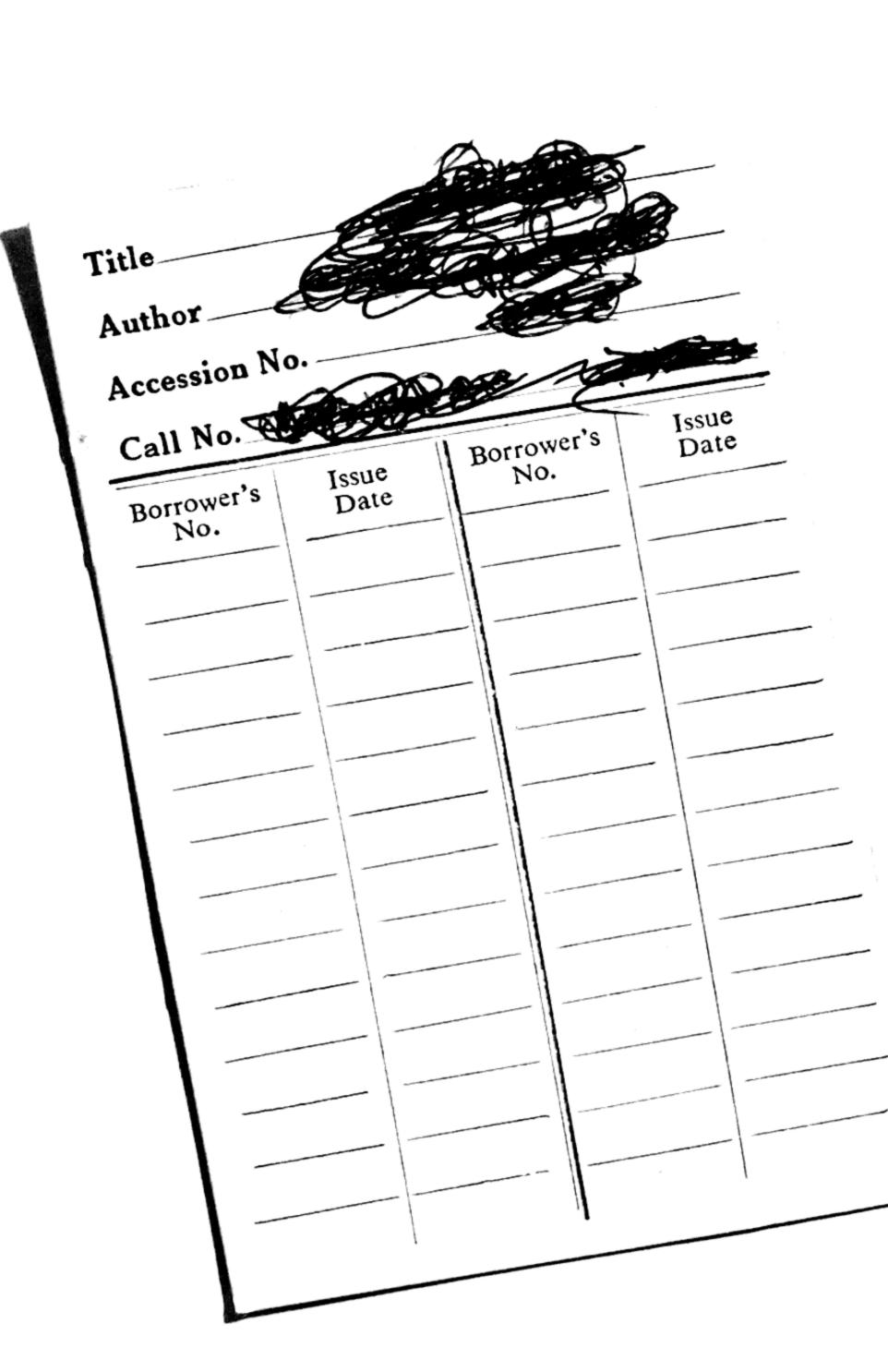
Fruit for the most part in pairs, in radical withering racemes, and frequently of great length, with apices penetrating the earth. In the native soil the whole raceme and fruit often entirely under-ground; also found single or in pairs on the trunk or branches, though less frequently than on the root. They are generally about the size of a large nutmeg, obovate, very hairy; the mouth shut with numerous scales, the exterior ones glandular and more remote; several obscure, equi-distant ridges run from the umbilicus towards the base. Calyx of the fruit of three minute scales. Male corrollets monandrous. In habit this plant is very much like F. oppositifolia, but the inflorescence is very different.'

As found in the vicinity of Madras, these plants differ in some minor points from the above descriptions, and they resemble so much in their general appearance, it is very difficult to distinguish them from each other, except by repeated and careful examination.

What is described as fruit by Dr. Roxburgh in the above plants, as well as in many other species of Ficus, is the fruit-receptacle of recent authors, which is fleshy, assumes a globular or fruit-like form, and therefore generally known as a fruit. It has a great many very small flowers and fruits attached to its inner surface within the cavity. The fruits or rather achieves of these plants are those small bodies, which are about the size and form of a poppy-seed, attached to the inner surface of the fruit-receptacle, and commonly known as seeds.

With regard to the bark of these plants, which is recommended for use, it is meant for the bark of the trunk and branches, and not the root-bark.





Title_ Author_ Accession No. Call No. Issue Date Borrower's No. Borrower's No. Issue Date

INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNO-NYMES, AND MENTIONED IN THE REMARKS, ADDENDA AND APPENDIX.

Abelmoschus moschatus		14, 15, 16, 24	:
Abutilon Asiaticum	•••	19)
,, populifolium		19)
Acacia Arabica	•••	150, 151	
,, catechu	•••	36	,
,, concinna	•••	\dots 352	,
,, leucophlæa	•••	275)
,, rugata	• •••	21	
,, vera	•••	20, 151	
Acalypha Indica		181, 199, 265	•
Acidum Arseniosum		56	
Aconitum ferox	•••	30, 31, 32, 147, 159, 265	•
,, heterophyllum	•••	27, 28, 29, 32, 168	}
,, luridum		265	
" Napellus		265	•
,, palmatum	•••	265	
Acorus calamus		27, 28	3
Adenanthera Pavonina	•••	17	
Ægle Marmelos	•••	117, 139	
Agati grandiflora	•••	168 266	>
Agave Americana	•••	35	
Ailanthus excelsa	• • •	96, 266	
Alangium decapetalum	•••	36, 366	
,, hexapetalum	•••	20, 366, 367	
Alhagi Maurorum		171	
Alœ Indica	• • • •	230	
Alpinia calcarata	• • •	267, 269	
,, Chinensis	•••	266	j

374 INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMES, &c.

Alpinia Galanga	•••	•••		267
" Khulanjan	•••		•••	268, 274
,, nutans	•••	•••		269
Althea rosea			•	270
Amomum aromaticum	•••	•••		270
,, xanthioides		• • •		44, 270
Amylum	•••			270
Ananas sativus	•••	•••		160
Andrographis paniculata		•••	•••	189
Andropogon calamus aron		•••		48
Andropogon citratus			•••	49
Martini	•••	•••	•••	49
municatua	•••	•••	•••	50
Schononthy		•••	•••	49
Anethum Sowa		•••	•••	199
Anisomeles ovata	•••	•••	•••	270
	•••	•••	•••	109
Anisum	•••	•••	•••	52
Antimonium Sulphuratur	n	•••	•••	271
Apis mellifica	•••	•••	•••	271
,, socialis	•••	•••	•••	271
,, dorsata	•••	•••	•••	271
,, nigripennis	•••	•••	•••	
,, bicolor	•••	•••	•••	271
Apium involucratum	•••	•••	•••	91
Apolotaxis auriculata	•••	•••	•••	271
Aqua Ptychotis	•••	•••	•••	91
Argenti Nitras	•••	•••	•••	271
Arsenicum Album	, •••	•••	•••	253
-,, Bisulphuretum	•••	•••`	•••	272
Artabotrys odoratissima	,	•••	1	35, 175
Asparagus	•••	•••	•••	60
Asparagus sarmentosus	•••	•••	•••	59, 60
Astragalus verus	•••	•••	•••	272
Atropa Belladonna	•••	•••	•••	283
Aucklandia Costus	•••	•••	•••	271
Azadirachta Indica	•••	•••		246

INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMES, &c. 375

Balsomodendron Mul	kul		•••	•••	272
,, pub	escens	•••	•••	•••	272
Baringtonia acutang	ula	•••	•••	•••	55
Bassia longifolia	••	•••	•••	••••	275
Batatus pentaphylla		•••	•••	• • • •	342
Bdella nilotica	•••	•••	•••	•••	272
Berthelotia Indica	•••	•••	•••	• • •	68
Bignomia xylocarpa		•••	•••	•••	272
Blumea balsamifera	•••	•••	•••	•••	272
Bœrhaavia diffusa	•••	•••	•••	•••	273
Bombax Malabaricus	3	•••	•••	•••	59, 60
Boraginaceæ	•••	•••	•••	•••	80
Borassus flabelliforn	nis		245,	246 , 2	75, 276
Boswellia floribunda	a	•••	•••	•••	272
,, glabra	•••	•••			67, 7 7
,, thurifera		•••	•••	6 6	, 67, 76
Bragantia Wallichi	i	•••	•••	•••	273
Brucea quassioides		•••	•••	• • •	273
Bryonia callosa	•••	•••	•••	•••	104
Butea parviflora		•••	•••	•••	273
Butea frondosa	•••	•••	•••	•••	165
,, superba	••	•••	•••	•••	165
Cacalia kleinia	•••	•••	•••	•••	133
Cactus Indicus	•••	•••	•••	•••	191
Calotropis procera	•••	•••	•••		171
Calotiopis gigantia	•••	•••	•••	3	64, 366
Cambogia	• • •	•••	•••	•••	345
Cantharis vesicator	ia	•••	•••	•••	179 110
Capparis spinosa	•••	•••	•••		88
Carbo Animalis	•••	•••		•••	88
,, Ligni	•••	•••	•••	•••	72
Carbon	•••	•••	•••		199
Carum ajowan	•••	•••	•••		275, 276
Caryota urens	•••	•••	•••		93
Cassiæ Pulpa		•••	• • • •		102
Cassia Lignea	•••	•••	•••	•••	

376 INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMES, &c. **255** Cassyta filiformis 93 Cathartocarpus Fistula 186 Celastrus paniculata... 40 Chavica betle 24 Cicer arietinum 26, 158 Cinchona excelsa 102 Cinnamomum Cassia 144 eucalyptoides 103 iners ... 102 nitidum 144 tamala ... 196, 348 Clitorea ternatea Cnidium diffusum 159 244 Cocculus cordifolius 246, 275, 276 Cocos nucifera 51 Coleus amboinicus 51 aromaticus 80 Compositæ... Convolvulus hirsutus ...273, 342, 354, 355 342 pentaphyllus 342 hirtus 74 Conyza aurita Cordia latifolia 263 263 **Myxa** 94 Cortex Cassiæ 68 Coscinium fenestratum 34 Cratæva religiosa 34 marmelos **34** odora Crinum Asiaticum 35, 39 toxcarium 118 Crocus sativus 170 Croton Roxburghii 119 Cubebs officinalis 136 Cucumis pseudo-colocynthis 121 Cucurbita maxima ... 122

			5 0 20
Curculigo Orchioides	•••	•••	59, 60
Curcuma aromatica	•••	•••	31, 58, 68
" leucorrhiza	•••	•••	124
,, longa		•••	68, 118
,, Zedoaria	•••	•••	29
,, Zerumbet	•••	•••	127, 165, 274
Cycas revoluta	•••	•••	128
Cyperus pertenuis	•••	•••	181
Datura alba	•••		54, 1 31, 1 35
,, fastuosa		•••	13 5
Delphinium pauciflorum		•••	3 2
Diospyros Ebinaster	•••	•••	132
Echinops echinatus	•••	•••	37
Elettaria cardamomum	•••		43, 44
Ellettaria major			273
Emblica officinalis		• • •	197
Embryopteris glutinifera		•••	132
Eriodendron anfractuosum		• • •	75, 131, 150
Erythræa Roxburghii	•••	•••	99
Erythronium Indicum			250
Eugenia pimenta		•••	121
Euphorbia ligularia		• • •	137
Extractum glycyrrhiz@			18
Feronia Elephantum		•••	150, 151
Ficus dæmona			368, 369
,, glomerata		•••	246
" Indica			148
,, oppositifolia		•••	368, 370
,, polycarpa		•••	368
,, religiosa	•••	• • •	91
Fœniculum Panmorium	• • •		199
Fumaria officinalis	•••	•••	273
,, parviflora	, ···	•••	273
Garcinia pedicellata	•••	•••	145
Gendarussa vulgaris	•••	•••	164
Gloriosa superba	•••	•••	147
			4.0

48

Glycyrrhiza Glabra	•••		• • •	17
Guilandina Bonducella			•••	80
Hedychium spicatum			267	, 274
Helianthus annuus				22
Helleborus niger	•••		•••	279
Hemidesmus Indicus			•••	283
Hibiscus Abelmoschus	•••	• • •		15
Holarrhena antidysenterica	a		•••	259
,, pubescens				259
Hydnocarpus odoratus				1 51
Hydrargyri Corrosivum Su	blimatum		•••	156
Hymenodictyon excelsum	•••			26
Hyoscyamus nigrum		•••		199
Hyperanthera moringa	• • •			176
Indigofera tinctoria		•••	• • •	196
Infusum Acacia concinno S	Simplex		•••	353
,,	Compositum	•••	•••	353
Inga dulcis		•••	•••	68
Ipomœa Turpethum	•••	•••	346, 347,	348
Jatropha Curcas	•••	•••	120,	214
Jaquemontia violacea	•••	•••	275,	351
Juglans regia	•••	•••		63
Justicia Gendarussa	•••	•••	•••	164
Ledebouria hyacinthides	•••		250, 251,	252
Lichen rotundatus		•••	•••	194
Liquor Spiritus	•••	• • •	••••	275
Lodoicea Sechellarum	•••	•••	•••	260
Luffa acutangula		•••	•••	13
,, pentandia	•••	•••	•••	13
Mallotus Philippinensis	•••	• • •	•••	163
Malva Mauritiana	• . •	•••		10
Melia Sempervirens	•••	•••	173,	179
,, Azedarach	• • •	•••		64
Mesua ferrea	•••	•••	121,	170
Michelia Champaca	•••	•••	•••	174 169
Momordica charantia	•••	•••		100

Moringa Pterygospe	rma	• • •	•••	•,••	176, 177
Mucuna gigantea	•••		•••	• • •	109
Myristica Officinalis		•••	•••	• • •	180
Nardostachys Jatan	ansi	•••		•••	
Nerium Odorum	•••	•••	•••	•••	239
Nigella Indica		•••	•••	•••	40, 183
,, sativa		•••	• • •	•••	40
Nima quassioides	•••	•••		•••	273
Nyctanthes arbor tr	istis	•••	•••	•••	170
Nymphæa edulis	•••		•••	• • •	196
,, rubra		•••	•••	•••	196
Onosma bracteatum		•••	•••	•••	133
Paganum harmala		•••	• • •	•••	167
Pandanus odoratissi	imus	•••	•••	•••	35
Panicum Italicum	•••	• • • •	• • •	•••	19
Parkinsonia aculeat	a.		•••	••'•	21
Pedalium Murcx	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	111
Permelia perforata	•••	•••	•••	•••	150
,, perlata	•••	•••		•••	150
Pharbitis Nil		109,			340, 349
Pharbitis Nil ruber	•••		277		341, 349
Pharbitis, Sp. of			• • •	• • •	277, 353
Pharbitisin	•••		• • •		341
Phænix sylvestris	•••	•••	•••	246,	275, 276
Phyllanthus Embli	ca	•••	•••	• •••	
,, multifl	orus	•••	• • •		144
,, niruri			•••		198
Physalis somnifera	•••	•••	• • •	•••	258
Picrorrhiza Kurroa	• • • •		• • •		277
Pimpenella anisum		•••	• • •		144
Pimpinella involuc	rata	•	· • •		199
Piper Betle	•••	• • •			97
,, Chaba		• • •	• • •		98
., longum		· · •	•••		98
Plumiera acumina		···	•••		99
Pheumananthe kur	roo		• • • '	• • •	146

Pongamia glabra	•••		• • •	•••	80
Potassa Bitartras			•••		206
Premna esculenta	•••				197
latifolia	•••		•••		197
Prosopis spicigera	•••		•••	•••	22, 239
Psoralia corylifolia			•••	•••	14, 15
Pterocarpus Marsuj			•••	•••	165
Ptychotis Ajowan		•••	•••	5	1, 52, 90
,, involucrat			•••	•••	199
., Roxburgh	ianum	• • •	•••		91
Pulvis Alangii Simp	plex	•••	•••	•••	367
,, Cambogiæ C		•••	•••	•••	345
,, Clitoreæ Cor	mposi tus		•••	• • •	351
	nplex		•••	• • •	350
,, Convolvuli (Compositus		•••	• · ·	344
	Simplex	•••	•••	•••	344
,, IpomϾ Co	mpositus		•••	•••	348
,, ~	•		•••	•••	348
,, Kaladanæ (Compositus		•••	• • •	341
,, Pharbitis C			•••	•••	341
,, Si	implex		•••	•••	341
, Pulpa Rand			•••	•••	359
,, Shab-pasan	dú Compos	situs	•••	•••	354
,, ,,	Simple:		•••	•••	354
Tylophoræ	Simplex	•••	• • •	•••	363
., Tylophoræ		lex	•••	•••	364 258
Punceria coagulan	s	• • •	•••	•••	
Randia dumetorum	1		234, 356,	358,	359, 363
Rhus coriaria			•••	• • •	280
Rignonia xylocarp	a	•••	•••	•••	272
Rock Salt		341	344, 348,	351,	354, 350
Rosmarinus	•••		•••		280
Rottlera tinctoria	•••		•••	•••	118, 170 186
Rubia cordifolia	•••	•••		•••	176
Salix Ægyptica	•••	• • •		• · · ·	176
., Babylonica	•••	•••	•••	•••	110
-					

INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL	NAMES USED	AS SYNONYMES, &	Lt. 381
Salvadora Indica	•••	•••	222
,, Persica	•••	•••	222
Sapindus emarginatus	•••	•••	21
Sarsæ Radix	•••	•••	283
Scilla Indica	• • • •	•••	250
Sesamum Indicum	•••	•••	76, 189
Sethia Indica	•••	•••	200
Sida Mauritiana	•••		19
Sirium Myrtifolium	•••		223
Solanum Indicum	•••		62
,, melongena	•••	•••	232
,, nigrum		153,	280, 283
,, rubrum	•••	153,	281, 282
Stannum	•••	•••	233
Storax	•••	•••	189
Strychnos Nux vomica	•••	48,	212, 234
,, potatorum	:1	234,	359, 360
Suaeda Indica	•••		222
Syzigium jambolanum	•••		207
Tectona grandis	•••	•••	22 8
Terminalia catappa	•••		46
Toddalia aculeata			263
Tylophora asthmatica		153, 361, 363,	
Urginea Indica	•••	•••	38
" Scilla		•••	25 0
Uvæ Passæ	•••	•••	252
Vernonia anthelmintica			183
Vitex negundo	•••	•••	164
" trifolia	•••	•••	108, 164
Zizyphus Jujuba	•••	•••	263

INDEX OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES.

•	_				
Acetate of Lead				•••	12
Acetic acid	•••	•••			100
Acid, arsenious	· •••	•••			56
benzoic	•••	•••	•••		24
hydrochlor					25
hwdrogulni		11.			72
malic		•••		•••	68
. muriatic	•••	•••	•••	•••	25
nitric		•••			25
7,	• • •				100
,, Oxalates	• • • •	•••		•••	100
,, oxalic	• • •	•••			25
,, sulphuric	•••	•••	•••		68
,, tartaric	C 4	•••	•••		206
,, Tartrate	or potasu	l amom n	··· lant		100, 101
Acidulated wat	er of Benga	ar-gram p		•••	25, 266
Aconite	•••	•••	•••	•••	147
Aconitia		•••	•••		26
Aconite, variet		• • •	•••	•••	90
Ajowan fruits	 G:1	 	•••		367
Alangium barl		owder or	•••	•••	81
Alexandrian L		• • • •	•••	•••	226
. ,,	enna	•••	•••		121
Allspice	• • •	•••	•••	,	136
,, Indian	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	•••	45
Almond	•••	•••	•••		45
" bitter			•••		241
" India		•••	•••		45
" swect	•••	•••	•••		112
" tree	•,•	• • • •	•••		266
Alœ plant	• • • •			•••	39
Alœs	•••		•••		41
Alum	•••	•••	•••		

INDEX OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES.

Alum earth of Neps	1	•••	•••	•••	107, 189
Amber	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	84, 235
American Sumach		•••	•••	•••	~ 80
Ammonia	•••	•••		•••	363
Ammoniac		• • •	•••	•••	42
Ammonia, hydrochle	orate of	•	•••	•••	42
Animal charcoal	•••	•••	•••	•••	88
,, varieties of	bezoar	•••	•••	•••	70, 71
Anise	•••	•••	•••		199
,, star	•••	:	•••	•••	160
Aniseed		•••	•••	90, 51,	144, 199
Antimony, sulphure	t of	•••	•••	•••	52
,, tersulphu	ret of	•••	•••	•••	52
Apple, pine		•••	•••	•••	47
" wood	•••	•••	•••	•••	139
Arabic gum	•••	•••	•••	•••	150
Armenian bole, Ind	ian vari	ety of	•••		75
,, red		•••	•••	•••	74
Arrack		•••	•••	• • •	56
,, varieties of	•••	•••		•••	275, 276
Arsenic, impure bis	ulphure	t of	•••		272
,, white	•••	•••	•••	•••	56
,, white oxide	e of	•••		•••	56
Arsenious acid	•••	•••	•••	•••	5 6
Ash-manna		•••	•••	•••	171
Assafœtida	•••		•••	•••	61
Ass' milk	•••	•••	•••		166
Attar or utr of rose	s	•••	•••		217
Babool tree	•••	•••	•••	•••	19
Bael fruit	•••	•••	•••	•••	139, 140
Balm of Gilead	•••	•••	• • •	•••	65
Balsam, Gurjun	•••	•••	•••	•••	132
,, of Mecca	•••	•••	•••		65
Bamboo mushroom	•••	•••	•••	•••	205
Banana	•••	•••	•••	•••	179
Banyan tree	•••	•••	•••	•••	142

Barberry, Indian		·	•••	•••	67
Bark	·		•••	•••	5
Barley	•••	•••		•••	155
Bastard sago tree	•••	•••	•••		92
Bdellium		•••	•••	6	4, 272
Bee		•••	•••	•••	271
Belleric myrobalan		•••	•••	•••	241
Bengal gram plant		•••	•••	• • • •	100
	vinegar o	of	•••	•••	24
,, kino		·		•••	7 9
,, quince	•••	•••	•••		33
walnut	•••	•••	•••		3 6
Ben-nut			•••	•••	177
Benzoic acid	•••		•••	•••	. 24
	•••	•••	•••	•••	66, 67
	•••	•••	•••	•••	164
,, of Indian				•••	67, 68
Betel leaf		•••	•••	•••	44, 97
,, plant		•••	•••	•••	40
Betel nut		•••	•••	•••	54
Bezoar, a mineral		of	•••	•••	6 8
" animal va	rieties of	•••	•••		70, 71
,, varieties o			•••	68,	69, 70
Biborate of Soda		•••	•••	• • • •	230
Biliary concretion	of a cow	or bulle	ck	•••	70, 71
Bile, ox	•••	•••	•••	•••	138
Bisulphuret of Ar	senic, im	pure	•••	• • •	
,, of M	ercury, ii	mpure	•••	••3	156
Bit-loban	•••		•••	•••	71
Bitter almond	•••	•••	•••	•••	45 259
" Indarjou	•••	•••	•••	•••	153
" Súrinján	•••	•••	•••	•••	96
Black catechu	•••	•••	•••	. •••	85
" dammer	••	•••	•••	•••	2 7 9
" hellibore	••••	•••	•••	•••	186
,, oil	•••	•••	•••	•••	

INDEX OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES.

Black, pepper	•••	•••	•••	134,	135, 20 0
" salt…	•••	•••	•••	•••	71
,, varnish	•••	•••	•••	•••	172
Blimbi fruit	•••	•••	•••	•••	63
,, tree	•••	•••	•••	•••	63
Blistering ointmen	t	•••	•••	•••	179
Blue stone		•••	•••	•••	123
Bonduc-nut	•••	•••	•••		80
Bones	•••	•••	• • •	•••	191
Borax				•••	230
Buds	•••	•••	•••		4
Bulb or tuber	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
Butea kino		•••	•••	•••	79, 165
Cabbage rose	•••	•••		•••	216
Cajuput oil		•••	•••	•••	81
Calamine	•••	•••	•••		26L
Calomel		•••		•••	157
Calomelas	•••	• • •	•••	•••	157
Calumbo or Colum	nbo root			•••	82, 279
Camel-bezoar	•••			•••	70
Camphor	•••	•••	8	33, 157,	235, 241
,, varieties	of	•••	• • • •	• • • •	84
Caout-chouc tree,		•••	•••	•••	142
Caraway fruits or	seeds	•••	:••	•••	90
Carbon	• • •	•••	•••	•••	72
Carbonate of soda		•••	•••	•••	72
,, ,,	crude		•••		72
	impure	•••	•••	•••	230
,, of zinc	, impure			•••	261
Cardamoms	•••	•••	•••	•••	88
,, Ceylon		•••	•••	•••	273
,, larger	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	43
,, lesser	•••	•••	•••	•••	43, 88
,, Malab	ar	•••	•••	•••	44
,, officir	hal or Ma	alabar	•••	•••	13 4
Carrot	•••	•••	•••	•••	13 1
				_	

		,			
Cashew nut		• • •	. • • •		46
Cassia China.	•••	• • • •	4	•••	102
,, bark		•••	•••	94,	102, 103
•	•••	. •••	• • •	•••	102
	• ••	•••	•••	•••	93
Castor		•••	•		95
" oil …					187
,, oil from the se	eds of		seeded		
oil plant					188
· •			ll gooded	angtar	
,, oil from the s		ше вша	ii seeded	Castor	188
oil plant	•••	•••	•••	•••	
,, oil plant	•.••	•••	•••		120, 214
,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	120, 214
,, plant, small	seeded	•••	•••	•••	215
Casuarina pine	•••	•••	•••	••••	96
Catechu	•••	•••	•••	•••	20, 96
" błack	•••	•.••	•••	•••	96
,, red	•••	•••	•••	•••	96
,, tree	•••	•••	•••	•••	20
,, varieties of	•••	•••	•••	•••	96
" white	•••	•••	•••	΄, •••	96
Cat-mint, Malabar	•••	•••	•••	•••	52
Celery	•••	•••	•••		91
Ceylon cardamoms	•••	•••	•••	•••	273
,, moss	•••	•••	•••	•••	150
Chalk	•••	•••	•••	•••	107, 117
Chammomile-flower	8	•••	•••	•••	52
Charcoal	•••	•••	•••	•••	8 7
" animal	•••	•••	••••	•••	88
,, varieties o	f	. •••	•••	•••	88
", wood	•••	•••	•••	•••	88 242
Chebulic myrobalar	26	•••	•••	•••	87
Chillies	•••	•••	•••	•••	212
China root	•••		•••	40	189, 279
Chiretta	•••	•••	•••	48,	138
" purple	•••	•••	•••	•••	200

Chloride o	f sodium .	:		•••	72, 231,	
Cinnabar	•••	···.	•••	•••	•••	156
Cinnamon	J	•••	•••	•••	•••	103
,,	wild	•••	•••	•••	•••	102
Citron	•••	•••	•••	•••	105,	106
Clay, varie	eties of		•••	•••	•••	107
Clearing n	ut		•••	•••	235,	360
Climbing	plant	•••	•••	•••	••	2
Clitorea se	eeds	•••	•••		•••	355
,,	compo	und powd	er of	•••	•••	35 L
"	simple	powder o	f	•••	•••	350
Cloves	•••	•••		•••	•••	91
Coarse sug	gar	•••	•••		•••	220
	Indicus sec	eds	•••	d	•••	46
Cochineal	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	111
Cocoanut	•••	•,••	•••	•••	• • •	112
,	dry kernel	of	•••	•••	• • •	113
	jaggery	•••		•••	•••	2 21
	oil	•••		•••	•••	113
	toddy	•••	•••	•••	113,	246
	tree	•••	•••	•••	•••	112
Coffee	•••	•••	· •••	•••	•••	113
Colocynth	1	•••		•••	103,	104
Common	salt		•••	•••	38, 72,	231
Compoun	d infusion	of Acacia	concinna	•••	•••	353
Compoun	d powder o	f clitorea	seeds	•••	•••	351
•	"	convolvi	ılus seeds		•••	344
	<i>;</i>	gambog	θ	•••	•••	345
	,,	kálá-dá	nah		•••	355
	,,	pharbit	is seeds	•••	•••	341
	,,	shab-pa	sandú see	ds	•••	354
	,,	turbith	root	•••	•••	348
Cone of t	he male va	ariety of (Cycas circi	nalis	•••	128
	***	"	revol	ute	•••	128
Confection	on of roses	. • • •	•••		•••	217
Convolvu	lus seeds	•••	•••	344,	349, 354,	355

Convolvulus sceds	compoun	d powde	r of	•••	344
,,	-	owder o			34.4
~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••		•••		65
~ -	•••		•••		123
" sub-acetate	of	•••	•••		123
,, sulphate of	•••		•••	•••	123
Coptis		•••	•••		114
Coriander fruits or	_	•••	•••		115, 353
Corn, Indian	•••	•••	•••	• • •	261
Corrosive sublimat	e	•••			156
Cotton		•••	. •••		149, 150
,, plant	•••	•••	•••	•••	149
anada	•••	•••	•••	•••	149
,, tree, red	• • •	•••	•••	•••	75
,, tree, yellow		•••	•••	•••	111
		•••	•••		147
Ipecacuanl	18		•••	•••	153, 249
,, kariyat	•••		•••	·	138
••		•••	•••		56, 275
,, liquorice	•••	•••			16, 18
•	ush	•••	•	•••	16
,, sarsaparill	a		•••	152,	153, 283
,, senna	•• •	•••	•••	•••	94
,, sugar	•••	•••	•••	•••	219
Cowhage	•••	•••	•••	•••	177
Cowitch	•••	•••	•••	•••	177
Cow's milk	•••	•••	•••	•••	166
Cream of Tartar	206,	341, 344	1, 345, 348	, 351,	
Creat or Kreat	•••	•••	•••	•••	47
Creeper	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 2
Croton oil plant	•••	•••	•••	•••	120
", seeds	•••	•••	•••	•••	120
Crude carbonate of	_	•••	•••	•••	72
" sulphate of	soda.	•••	•••	•••	231
Cubebs	••• ,	•••	•••	•••	98, 121 123
Cumin fruit or see	da	•••	•••	•••	120

INDEX	OF.	EVOLUEN	SINONIMES.		
Curcuma			•••		126
Dammer, black			•••	٠,٠	85
Dates	• •	•••	•••		196
Datura			41, 130,	131,	135, 136
,, purple flowered					130
white ,,			•••	• • • •	1 3 0
Deadly Night-shade		•••	• • •	•••	283
Dill fruits or seeds .	••	•••		•••	50, 199
	••			•••	53
Dividivi	••		•••	•••	80
Dover's powder		•••	• • •	•••	358
Dragon's blood .			•••	•••	165
Dried air bladder of f	fish	•••	•••	•••	160
Dry kernel of cocoan	ut		•••	•••	113
- (3) (••	•••	•••	• • •	190
Ebony		•••		•••	132
Eggs			• • •	•••	191
		•••	•••	•••	85
Emblic myrobalans .				•••	72, 197
Emetic nut		• • • •	•••	212,	356, 358
" simple po	wde	r of		•••	359
Endive			•••	•••	99
English Physic nut.	••	•••	•••	•••	163
Essential oil of Sanda	al w	boor	•••	•••	224
Exile Oleander			•••	• • •	244
Extract of country lie	quoi	rice	• • •	•••	18
" of gulancha.	• •,•	•••	•••	•••	245
" of Indian bar	ber	ry	•••	•••	67
,, ,, liqu	iori	ce	•••	•••	18
" of liquorice		•••	•••	•••	148
,, of the leaves	of .	Abrus pr	ecatorius	•••	18
" of the root		,,	•••	• • • •	18
Exudation of Bengal	-gra	m plant	•••	99,	100, 101
Fennel, sweet	•••	•••	•••	•••	144
Fibre, sun-hemp	• • •	•••	•••	•••	119
Fish-bezoar	•••	•••	•••		70

Fish, dried-air blad	der of	•••	•••	•••	160
Fish oil	•••	•••	•••	88,	187, 212
Flowering tops of I	ndi <mark>an hen</mark>	p plant	•••	•••	86
Flowers	•••		•••	•••	4
,, chamomile	•••	•••	•••	•••	52
Frankincense, India	in i		•••	•••	76
French Physic nut		•••		•••	163
Fruit	•••			•••	2
Fruits, ajowan				***	90
anigod		•••	•••		199
,,,	•••	•••			90
corriender	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
•	•••	•••	•••	•••	123
,, cumin	•••	•••	•• 4	•••	50
**	•••	•••	•••	•••	40, 98
Galangal, greater	•••	•••	•••	•••	
,, lesser		•••	•••	•••	40, 266 138
Gall, ox	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Galls,	•••	•••	•••	•••	145
,, oak	•••	•••	•••	•••	145
,, tamarix	•••	•••	•••	•••	239, 240
Gallstone	•••	•••	•••	•••	70
Gamboge	•••	•••	83, 145,	146,	345, 355
,, Compour	id powder	of	•••,	•••	345
Garlic	•••	•••	•••		38, 251
Gentian root	•••	•••	•••	••,•	146 279
Gilead, balm of	•••	•••	•••	•••	65
Ginger 262, 269, 27	0, 341, 34	4, 345, 3	348, 351,	353,	354, 355
,, green		•••	•••	•••	262
,, mango	•••	•••	•••	• •••	124
Goat-bezoar	•••	•••		•••	70
Goat's milk	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	166
Gold, leaf of	•••	•••	•••	•••	62
Grapes	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	257
Grass	•••		•••	•••	2
Greater galangal	•••		40	, 98, 2	
Green ginger	•••	. ••	•••	•••	262

1	NDEX OF	english	BYNONYMES.		391
Green vitriol	• • •		•••	•••	141
Ground nut		•••	•••	•••	53
Guava red	•••	•••	•••	•••	207
white	•••	•••	•••	•••	206
Gulancha	•••	•••	•••	•••	244
. extract	of	•••	•••		245
Gum, ammoniac		•••	•••	•••	42
Arabic	•••	•••	•••	•••	150
,, Arabic, In			•••	•••	150
huton		•••	•••	•••	79
of Feronia	elephan	tum	•••	•••	151
Gum or resin	•••	•••	•••	•••	7
,, tragacantl	3	• • •	•••		247
Gurjum balsam		•••	•••	•••	132
Hart's horn	•••	•••	•••	. • • •	116
Hellibore, black		•••	. • • •	•••	279
Hemidesmus		•••	•••	• • • •	152
Hemp-plant, I	ndian		•••		85
Henbane seeds		•••	•••	• • •	159
Herbaceons pla		•••	•••		1
1			•••		153
Hermodactyl		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	• • •	172, 357
Honey	•••	•••		•	271
,, bee		•••			176
Horse-radish the Hundred leave		•••	•••		216
		• • •	•••	•••	96
Hyderabad cat Hydrochlorate	. 2	mia	•••	•••	42
Hydrochloric a	5 '			•••	25
		•••	•••	•••	815
Hydrocotyle, I		•••	•••		72
Hydrogen, sulphuni		•••	•••	•••	72
Hydrosulphuri Impure bisulp				•••	272
-		ercury	•••	•••	156
,, ,,,	ate of pot	•	•••	•••	205
,, carbon	of sod		•••	•••	230
"	of zine				261
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	OI WITH	• •••	***		

Impure nitrate of silver	• • •	•••	•••	271
" oxide of lead	•••	•••	•••	203
, ,, red oxide of iron	•••		•••	141
" sub chloride of merc	cury	• • •		84, 157
Indian allspice		•••	•••	136
,, almond			•••	241
,, barberry	•••	•••		67
,, ,, berries of				67, 68
" extract of		•••		67
,, ,, wood of				67, 68
,, caout-chouc tree	•••	•••		142
,, corn		•••		261
,, frankincense		•••	•••	76
,, gum Arabic		•••	•••	150
hamm		•••	•••	86
confection of	•••		•••	86
homp plant	•••	•••	•••	85
		•••	•••	85
,, ,, flowering	_	•••	•••	
,, ,, leaves of	•••	•••	•••	86
,, ,, resin of	•••	•••	• • •	86
,, ,, seeds of	•••	•••	•••	86
", hydrocotyle	•••	•••		158
,, kino	•••	•••	•••	208
,, ,, tree	•••	•••	•••	208
,, leech	•••	•••	•••	154, 2 72
,, liquorice	•••	•••	•••	18
,, mulberry plant	•••	•••		177
" peppermint	•••	•••		173
" mustard …	•••	•••		229
,, rhubarb	•••	•••	•••	213
,, senna	• • • •	•••	•••	94
,, spikenard	1	•••	•••	57, 181
,, spirituous liquor	•••		•••	56, 275
,, squill		• • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	250
", tragacanth	•••	•••	•••	111
,, whiting	• •••	•••	•••	116

Indigo	•••	•••	94,	
" plant …	•••	***	•••	94
Ipecacuanha	•••	357, 358, 359,	361, 363	
,, country	•••	•••		249
Iron	•••	•••	72, 141	
" impure red oxide o	of	•••	•••	141
" magnetic oxide of			•••	140
" rust of …	•••	•••	•••	72
,, sulphate of	•••	•••	•••	141
Isinglass	•••	•••	160	
Jadvár	•••	•••	29, 58	_
" varieties of	•••	•••		9, 30
Jaggery	•••	•••	76 , 220	
	•••	••	•••	276
,, of Caryota urer	ns	•••	•••	221
,, of cocoanut	•••	•••	•••	221
,, of palmyra	•••	•••	•••	220
,, of Phœnix sylv	restris	• • • •		221
,, of sugar cane	• • •	•••	220	
, varieties of	•••		220	
Jalap 1	62, 341	, 344, 345, 346		
Jamaica sarsaparilla	•••	•••	22-	
Jasmine	•••		•••	24
Jinjili oil	•••	•••	•••	227
", ", plant	•••	•••	•••	227
,, ,, seeds	•••	•••	•••	227
Juniper berries	•••			164
Káládánah 196,			1, 345, 35	
,, Compound	powder	of	•••	355
Kamala	•••	•••	•••	170
Khus khus grass	•••	•••	•••	48
Kino	···	•••	•••	165 7 9
"Bengal …	•••	• • •	•••	79 79
,, butea	•••	•••	•••	208
" Indian	•••	. • • •	• • •	208
,, tree, Indian	•••• ,	•••	50	200
			<i>5</i> 0	

Kokum butter	•••	•••	•••	146
Kariyat, country	•••	• • •	•••	138
Kreat, Kariyat or Crea	t	•••		47
Lamp oil	•••	•••	•••	188
Larger cardamoms		•••	•••	43
Large sebestens		•••	• • •	115
" seeded Castor oil	plant	•••	•••	188
Lead	•	•••	•••	204
,, acetate of	•••	•••	•••	72
,, impure oxide of		••	•••	203
,, red		•••	•••	203
,, red oxide of	•••	•••	•••	203
,, stone		•••		140
,, white	•••		•••	203
Leaf of gold	•••			62
., of silver	•••	•••		5 5
Leaves	•••	, , •••	•••	5
,, of Cassia		•••	•••	102
,, of Indian hemp-	nlant	•••	•••	86
Leech	-	•••	•••	154
" Indian	•••.	•••	•••	272
Legume or pod	•••	•••	•••	3
Lemon	•••	•••		5, 106
Lemon grass oil	• ••	• • • •	10	49
Lesser cardamoms	•••	•••	•••	43, 88
malammal 40 40	98 266	267 260 274	941 94	-
,, galangal 40, 40,	20, 200,	348, 351		
" " a varie	tv of	040, 001,	, 000, 00	267
Lime, (the fruit)	•	•••	10	4, 105
,, (the earth)	•••	•••		2, 100
alabad .	•••	•••	8	2, 100 83
,, siaked ,, unslaked	•••	•••	• •••	83
Linseed	•••	•••	•••	168
a:1	•••	•••	•••	168
Liquid storax	•••	•••	•••	169
Liquorice		•••	•••	148
	• • •	•••	•••	420

Liquori	ce country	•••	•••	•••	18
,,	,, extra	ct of	• • •	• · •	18
,,	extract of	•••		•••	148
"	Indian	•••	•••	•••	18
,,	,, extra	ct of		•••	18
,,	root	•••	• / •	•••	17, 148
	country		•••	•••	56, 275
,,	of Acacia leu	cophlæa	•••	•••	275
,,	of Bassia lon		τ •••		275
"	of borossus fl		•••	•••	276
,,	of Caryota ur			•••	276
"	of Cocos nuc		• · ·	•••	27 6
,,	of jaggery		•••		276
,,	of Phænix s	ylvestris	•••	•••	276
,,	of rice	•••	•••	•••	276
,,	pariah	•••		•••	56
,, ·	spirituous, In	ndian	•••	•••	56
,,	varieties of	•••		•••	275
Lithar			• • •	•••	203
	tone	•••		•••	140
Loaf s	ugar	•••		•••	220
Long I	pepper		•••	•••	98
,, Z	edoary		•••		127, 274
Mace	•••			•••	180
Magne	et	•••	•••	•••	140
Magne	etic oxide of ir	on		•••	140
Mahw	ah tree	•••	•••	•••	66
Maize	•••	•••	• • •	•••	261
Malab	ar cardamoms		•••	•••	44, 134
- ,,	catmint	•••		•••	5 2
,,	\mathbf{nutmeg}	•••		• • •	180
Malo	variety of Cyca		cone of	•••	128
	"	revoluta	•••	•••	128
	•	egranate plan	ıt	•••	210
Malic		• • •	•••	•••	68
Mallo	w	•••	•••	•••	19

Malwa opium	•••	•••		190
Mango ginger		•••	•••	124
,, tree	•••	•••		171
Manna	•••	•••		171
,, of Alhagi maur	orum	•••	•••	37
,, of mudar		• • •	•••	8 1
,, of tamarix	•••	•••	•••	239
Margosa toddy	• • •	•••	•••	246
,, tree	•,••		•••	63
Marking nut		•••	•••	46, 226
Marsh-mallow	••;	•••	•••	19
Mastic	•••		•••	58, 172
Mastich		•••	•••	172
Mecca, balsam of		•••		65
Mercury				158
" perchloride of	•••	•••	•••	156, 157
" subchloride cf	•••	•••		157
Mezereon	•••	•••		174
,, root	•••	•••	•••	109
Milk	•••	• • •	•••	166
" Ass'	•••	•••		166
" Cow's		•••		166
"Goat's		• • •	•••	166
Milk-hedge plant	•••	•••	•••	137
Milky juice		•••	•••	8
,, opium	•••	•••	•••	190
Mineral clay	•••	•••	•••	189
,, variety of bezo	ar	•••	•••	68
Mishmi tita	•••	•••	•••	114
Moss, Ceylon	•••	•••	•••	150
Mowa tree		•••	•••	66
Mudar	•••	• • •	••,	81, 82
Mulberry plant, Indian	•••	• • • •	•••	177
Mummy	•••	•••	•••	181
Muriatic acid	•••	•••	•••	25
Mushroom, bamboo	•••	•••	•••	205

IND	EX OF	ENGLISH	SYNONYMES.			397
Mushroom worm		•••				205
Musk		•••	•••	•••		177
Mustard		•••	•••	•••		195
,, Indian		•••	•••	•••		229
,, oil of						229
Myrobalans, Beller	ic	•••		•••		241
,, chebul		•••				241
,, emblio	;		•••		72,	197
Myrobalan tree		•••	•••		,	176
Myrrh			•••	•••	164,	181
Native sulphur			•••			236
Neem tree			•••	•••		63
Nepal, sassafras of	•	•••	•••	•••		84
Nitrate of potash			•••	•••		206
,, of silver, in	pure	•••	•••	•••		271
Nitric acid	_	•••	•••	•••		25
Nut		•••	•••	•••		4
,, betel		•••	•••	•••		54
" bonduc		•••		•••		80
" cashew		•••	•••			46
" clearing		•••	•••	•••		2 35
" emetic …		•••				212
" ground …		•••	•••			53
" marking			• • •,			226
,, soap		•••	•••	• • •		224
Nutmeg		•••	•••	•••		1 80
,, Malabar		•••	•••	•••		180
Nux vomica		•••	•••	•••		234
Oak galls		•••	•••	•••		145
Officinal cardamon	S	•••	•••	•••		134
Oil		•••	•••	•••		7
" black …		•••	•••			186
,, castor		•••	•••			187
", cajuput		•••	•••			81
,, fish		•••	•••		88,	187
" lemon grass		•••	•••	•••		49

Oil of white shark	•••	•••	•••	233
,, olive	•••	•••	•••	186
,, rock	•••		•••	195
,, turpentine	•••	•••	•••	241
,, wood	•••	•••	•••	132
Oleander, sweet scented		•••	•••	182
,, exile	•••	•••	•••	244
,, yellow		•••	•••	244
Olibanum	•••	•••	66, 76, 77,	200
Olive oil	•••		•••	186
Omam-water	•••	•••	• • •	91
Onion	•••	•••	37, 38,	250
Opium	•••		87, 190,	358
,, $dúdh$ í	•••	•••	•••	190
" Malwa		•••		190
,, varieties of	•••	•••	•••	190
Orange			•••	104
Orpiment, yellow	•••	•••	•••	5 7
Orris root	•••	•••	4	32
Oxalic acid	• • •	•••	•••	100
Ox, bile		•••	•••	138
,, gall		•••	•••	138
Oxymel	•••	•••	•••	172
Palm wine, vinegar of	•••		•••	23
Palmyra jaggery		•••	•••	220
,, sugarcandy	•••	•••	•••	221
,, tree	•••	•••	76,	245
,, toddy	•••	•••	•••	246
,, vinegar	•••	•••	•••	23
Pariah liquor	•••,	•••	•••	56
Paradise-grains	•••	•••	•••	44
Pellitory of Spain	•••	•••	•••,	210
,, root	•••	•••	•••	210
Penny-wort		~ • •	•••	158 200
Pepper, black	•••	•••	•••	98
,, long	• • •		•••	30

				000
Pepper mint, Indian	•••	•••		173
Perchloride of mercury	•••	•••		156, 157
Pharbitis seeds		•••	341,	344, 355
,, Compour	d powder	of	•••	341
	owder of	•••	•••	341
Physic nut, English	•••	•••	•••	163
" " French	•••	•••	•••	163
Pine apple	•••	•••	•••	47
Pine, Casuarina	•••	•••	•••	96
" Tinian	•••	•••		96
Piny dammer	•••	•••	•••	2 53
Pipe-clay		• . •	• • •	70, 107
,, a variety of	•••	•••	•••	107
Pistachio nut	•••	•••	•••	177
Plantain	•••	•••	•••	179
Pod or legume	•••	•••	•••	3
Pomegranate		•••	•••	210
Poppy heads	•••		•••	194
,, red	•••	•••	•••	192
" seeds …	•••	•••	•••	193
" white	•••	•••	•••	193
Port wine	•••	•••	•••	255
Potash, acid tartrate of	•••	***	•••	206
,, impure carbonate	of	•••	•••	2 0 5
,, nitrate of		•••	•••	206
Protoxide of iron	•••	•••	•••	70
Prunes	•••	•••	•••	206
Purging cassia	•••	•••	•••	93
,, ,, pod or leg	gume of	•••	•••	93
Purple chiretta	•••	•••	•••	138
,, flowered datura	•••	•••	•••	130, 139
Quick lime	: • •	•••	•••	8 2
Quince, Bengal	•••	•••	•••	33
Quinine	•••	•••	•••	211
Radish	•••	•••	•••	101
Radish	•••	•••	•••	73, 212

D				5 3
Rain water	•••	•••		
Raisins	•••	•••	211,	
Randia nut	•••	•••	•••	358
" Simple powd	er of	•••	•••	359
Rangoon creeper	•••	· • •	•••	211
Raw-sugar	•••	•••	•••	220
Realger	•••	•••	•••	272
Red Armenian bole	•••	•••	•••	74
,, ,, Indi	an vari	ety of		75
,, catechu		•••	•••	96
,, cotton tree	•••	•••	•••	7 5
,, guava			•••	207
,, lead		•••	•••	2 03
,, oxide of lead		•••	•••	2 03
nonnu	•••	•••		192
and land	•••	•••	•••	209
1		•••		154
,, sorrei ,, sulphur		•••	•••	237
Resin of Indian hemp	_	•••	•••	86
	, i di i		•••	7
,, or gum		•••		6
Rhizome or root	•••	•••	71, 83,	213
Rhubarb	•••	•••	, 1, 00,	213
,, Indian	•••	•••	•••	191
Rice	• • • •	•••	• •.•	276
,, liquor of	•••	•••	•••	195
Rock oil	•••			
" salt 216, 3	41, 344	i, 345, 348, 351	, 303, 30±	232
Rohun tree	•••	•••	•••	236
Roll sulphur	•••	•••	•••	
Root, Calumba	•••	•••	•••	82
" China	•••	•••	•••	212
,, or rhizome	•••	•••	•••	6
" turbith	•••	•••	•••	161
,, valerian	•••	•••	•••	253
Rosc, cabbage	•••	•••	•••	216
" confection of	•••	•••	•••	217

	INDEX	OF ENGLISH	SYNONYMES.		401
Rose, hundred	leaved			•••	216
Roselle		•••		•••	154
Rosemary			•••	•••	280
Roses, attar or	utr of			•••	217
Rose water		•••	•••		217
Round zedoary			•••	•••	29, 125
Rousa-ká-tél		•••	•••	•••	48
Rust		•••	•••	• • •	141
" of iron …		•••	•••	•••	72
Saffron		•••	•••	118	126, 170
Sal-ammoniac		•••	•••	110,	42
Salep		•••	•••	•••	60, 221
Salt, black	•	•••	•••	•••	72
,, common	•	•••	•••	•••	72, 231
Saltpetre		•••	•••	•••	206
Sandal wood	•	•••	•••	,	2 00
0.00	ential o	oil of	•••	•••	224
	_)II	•••	• • •	209
Sappan wood		•	•••	•••	81
Sarsaparilla		•••	•••	•••	224
-		•••	•••	•••	152
T	intry	•••	•••	•••	152 224
	naica	•••	•••	•••	
Sassafras of N	-	•••	•••	•••	84
Scammony		•••		•••	225
Sebestens, larg		•••	•••	•••	115
,, sma	i i	•••	•••	•••	114
Sceds	•	•••	•••	•••	3
,, coriande		•••	•••	•••	115
" croton		• • •	•••	•••	120
,, cumin		•••	***	•••	123
,, henbane		•••	•••	•••	159
,, of endiv	_		•••	•••	99
		plant	•••	•••	86
,, of jinjili	-		•••	•••	227
,, of sun-h	-	dod onator	oil plant	•••	119
,, of the si	TI 211 . 866	ded caster	ou bigur	 51	215
				51	

Seeds, poppy		•••	•••	193
-win an	•••	•••	•••	211
~~~~~		•••	•••	201
			352,	353
Senna Senna Alexandrian	•••		•••	226
	•••			94
" country	•••.	•••	•••	94
" Indian	•••	•••	•••	94
" Tinnevelly	•••	•••	•••	233
Shark, white	•••	• •	353, 354,	355
Shab-pasandú seeds		···		354
"	Compound power		• • ,	354
**	Simple powder	ot	•••	1
Shrub	•••	•••	•••	127
Sier, fish	•••	•••	•••	68
Silicate of magnesi	a and iron	•••	•••	65
Siliceous concretion	of bamboo	•••	•••	
Silver, leaf of	. •••	•••	•••	55
,, impure nitra	ite of	•••	•••	271
Simple infusim of		•••	•••	353
Simple powder of C		•••	•••	350
	onvolvulus seeds	•••	•••	344
	metic nut	•••	•••	359
	harbitis seeds	•••	•••	341
	hab-pasandú seed	ds	•••	354
	urbith root	•••	, • • •	348
	'ylophora root	•••	•••	363
,,	" leaves	•••	•••	364
Sitta-rattai	•••	•••		48
Slaked lime	•••	•••	83,	203
Small sebestens	•••	•••	• • • .	114
seeded casto	r oil plant	•••		215 70
Snake bezoar	•••	•••	•••	-
" stone	•••	•••	•••	70
Soap	•••		• • •	224
nut	•••	4	21,	224 70
, stone		· • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,,,,

		•	
Soda biborate of	•••	•••	230
,, crude sulphate of	•••	•••	231
,, impure carbonate o	$\mathbf{f}$	•••	230
Sodium, chloride of	•••	•••	72, 231
Solid storax	•••	•••	235
Sorrel, red	•••	•••	154
Spermaceti	•••	•••	97
Spice	•••	•••	181
Spikenard, Indian	•••	•••	57, 181
Spirit	•••	•••	8
Spirituous liquor, Indian	a	•••	275
Spogel seeds	•••	•••	201
Squill	•••	•••	225, 250
,, Indian	•••	•••	250
Star anise	•••	•••	160
Starch	•••	•••	270
Steatite	• 44	•••	70
Stick-sulphur	•••	•••	236
St. Ignatius' bean	. •••	•••	160
Storax, liquid	•••	•••	169
", solid…	•••	•••	235
Subchloride of mercury,	impure	•••	84, 157
Subacetate of copper	•••	•••	123
Suet	•••	•••	228
Sugar	•••	•••	219, 357
Sugar candy	•••	· • • •	221
,, ,, varieties of	f	•••	221
" coarse	•••	•••	220
,, country	•••	•••	219
,, of sugar cane	•••	•••	221
,, raw	•••	•••	219, 220
,, varieties of	•••	•••	220
,, white	•••	•••	210
Sugarcane jaggery of	•••	•••	219
gugar candy	of	•••	221
,, Bugar candy	<b>~•</b>	•••	

			100
Sulphate of copper	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	123
,, of iron	•••	•••	141
" of magnesia	• • •	•••	353
,, of soda, crude			231
,, of zinc		•••	261
Sulphur			72, 235
,, varieties of		238	5, 236, 237
,, stick			236
,, roll	•••		236
,, native		•	236
,, red			237
Sulphuret of antimony		••••	52
,, of arsenic, ye	llow		57
Sulphuretted hydrogen	•••	•••	72, 73
Sulphuric acid		•••	25
Sumach American	<b>.</b>		80
Sumac			280
Sumach		•••	280
Sun-hemp fibre	•••		119
,, seeds	•••	••••	119
Sweet almond	•••		45
,, fennel			144
fruita			199
A . ~	•••		32
,, nag ,, indarjou			259
,, lime			105
geented Oleander			182
,, súrinján		,	153
Tabashir	•••	•••	65
,, bluish-white	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	65
,, white	•••		65
Talipat palm	•••	•••	116
Tamarind		•	238
,, stone	•••	•	238
Tamarisk tree	•	****	176
Tamarix galls	• • • •	•••	. 239, 240

	INDEX OF	ENGLISH	SYNONYMES.		405
Tamil tree			•••		20
Ton	•••		•••	•••	201
Tartaric acid					68
m.	• • •	••		•••	240
7D 1 1	· · ·	•••	•••	•••	240
m o		···· .	•••		179
Tersulphuret	 of antimon	•••	•••	•••	52
Tin	or anomon	-	•••	•••	233
Tincture of o	 mium	• • •	•••	•••	359
Tinian pine	-	•••	•••		96
Tinnevelly se		•••	•••		94
Tobacco	ша	•••	•••		182
	ties of	•••	•••		182
Toddy	vies or	•••	•••	•••	245
•	 ryota urens	•••		•••	246
00000	•	•••	•••	113	
Fiana	glomerata	•••	•••		246
mana	•	•••	•••		246
,, margo		•••	•••	•••	246
	ix sylvestri	•••	•••	•••	246
	ar of		•••		23
	ties of	•••	•••	•••	246
,, variet		•••	•••	111, 112	
~		•••		,	247
τ,	um ndian	•••	• • •		111
• •	ermiform	•••	•••	•••	252
Tree		•••	•••	•••	1
Tuber or bu	 lb	•••	•••		6
Turbith root		•••	•••	161, 347	. 35 <b>5</b>
	Compound	 I nowder	_		348
,,	Simple po	-	•••		348
Turmeric	···			118	, 126
Turpentine			•••		77
_	oil	•••	•••	•••	241
Twining pla		•••	•••	•••	2
Tylophora r		powder o	of	•••	363

Tylophora leaves simple	e powder	of	364
Unslaked lime	•••	•••	83
Utr or Attar of roses	•••	•••	217
Valerian root	•••	•••	253
Varieties of aconite	•••	•••	26
,, almond	•••	•••	45
,, bezoar	•••	•••	68, 69, 70
" camphor	•••	•••	84
,, catechu	•••	•••	96
,, charcoal	•••		88
,, clay	•••	•••	107
,, jadvár	•••	•••	29, 30
,, jaggery	•••	•••	220, 221
,, opium	•••	•••	190
,, sugar	•••	•••	219, 220
,, sugar-candy	·	•••	221
" sulphur	•••	•••	225, 236, 237
,, tabashir	•••	•••	65
,, tobacco	•••	•••	182
,, toddy	•••	•••	246
,, lesser galan	gal	•••	267
Varnish, black	•••	•••	172
Verdigris	•••	•••	123
Vermiform tragacanth	•••	•••	252
Vinegar	•••	• •••	22
,, of grapes	•••	•••	23
" of Bengal gram	plant	•••	24
" of palm-wine		•••	23
" of toddy	•••	•••	23
" of " of Pho	enix sylve	stris	23
Vitriol, white	•••	•••	261
" green	•••	•••	141
Walnut	•••	•••	36, 163
" Bengal	•••	•••	36
Water	•••	•••	53
,, distilled	•••	•••	53

Water rain	•••	•••	•••	<b>53</b>
,, rose	•••	•••	•••	217
Wax	•••	•••		97
Wheat	•••	•••	•••	249
White arsenic	•••	•••	<b>5</b> 6	, 57, 253
,, catechu	•••	•••	•••	96
,, dammer	•••	•••	•••	253
" flowered datura	•••	•••	130,	131, 253
,, guava	•••	•••	•••	<b>206</b>
,, lead	•••	•••	•••	203
,, oxide of argenic	•••	•••	•••	56
" рорру	•••	•••		193
" shark	•••	•••	•••	<b>233</b>
,, ,, oil of	•••	•••	•••	233
" sugar …	•••	•••	•••	220
,, vitriol			•••	261
Wild cinnamon	•••	•••	•••	102
,, date tree	•••	•••	•••	197
,, nutmeg	•••	•••	•••	211
Wine	•••	•••	•••	255
,, vinegar	•••	•••	•••	23
Wood	•••	•••	•••	6
,, apple	•••	•••	•••	139
,, charcoal	•••	•••	•••	88
,, of Indian barber	ry	•••	•••	€7
,, oil	•••	•••	•••	132
,, sandal	•••	• • •	•••	223
" sappan	•••	•••	•••	81
Worm mushroom	•••	•••	•••	205
Yellow flowered cottor	tree	•••	•••	111
,, oleander	•••	•••	•••	244
" orpiment	•••	•••	•••	57, 83
" sulphuret of a	rsenic	•••	•••	57
Zedoary		•••	•••	29
" long		•••		127
,, round		•••	•••	29, 125

## 408

## INDEX OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES.

Zibeth	•••	•••		•••	258
,, ci	vet cat	•••	•••	•••	258
Zinc	•••	•••	•••	•••	261
,, imp	ure carbona	te of	•••	•••	261
,, sulp	hate of	•••			261

## INDEX OF ARABIC SYNONYMES.

## A, Á, A.

جبب Aabab		•••			163
عبير Aabir	· · · •				118
آ بنوس Abnús					132
عنص Aafs					145
ين الديك Aainuddék	٠,,, ع				16
جين الذاس Aainunnás		•••			47
Aaknah عكنه		•••			153
علك Aalak					7
ك رومي Aalake-rúmi	حد				172
Aalakussanóbar التسنو بر	علكثا				200
علق Aalaq	•••				154
ب علسي Aalsi					38
Aanab		•••			257
بندي Aanabahe-hindi	عنبه	•••	• • • •		89
Aanabus-saalab بالثعلب	-		280,	282,	283
Aanabus-saalabe-ahmar	•		•••	,	282
Aanabus-saalabe-asvad			,		280
عنصل Ansal					225
بل بذدي Aansale-hindi	عند	•••		1	250
عنر قر حا Aaqarqarhá	•••				210
عا قرقرحا Aáqarqarhá	•••				210
عا قول Aáqúl			٠		<b>37</b>
الكا فور Aarqul-káfúr	عر ق		• • •		127
Aasl June	•••				172
سل ا انتحال Aaslunnahal	ع	•••			172
جذبه Aagbah عذ	•••		•••		239
عظم Aazm	•••				191
Abhal نهل آ	•••	• • •			164
Abnúse-hindi ي عنوس	آبنو				13 <b>2</b>
			52		

ابتر Abqar	•••	•••	• • •	206
أ فلا طن Aflatan	••		•••	64
م بند ي Afsantine-hindi	ا فسسنتير		•••	<b>5</b> 8
Afyun افيون	•••		•••	190
Ainab				257
عطر Aitr		•••		7
عطرار لورد Aitrul-vard	•	•••	•••	217
Aitrul-vardul-ahmar		٠ .		217
ا کتمکت Akitmakit			•••	80
ليل العبل Aklílul-jabal ليل	<b>6</b> 1	•••	•••	280
البان Albán	•••		•••	8
Ambarbaris مبرباریس	l	•••		67
Amelahe-moqash-shar	4	•••		197
Amlaj جلد أ	• • •	•••	•••	197
ا مغيلان Ammughilan	•••	•••		19
Amrud المرود		•••		207
د ا بیض Amrude-abyaz	ا مر و	•••		206
ودا حر Amrude-alimar	<del>-</del>	•••	•••	<b>207</b>
ا نبغول Anbaghól			•••	248
ندر با ریسی Anbar-báris	1	•••	•••	67
هند ی Angḥaráe-hindí		•••	•••	153
ا نيسو س Anisún		•••	•••	199
ا نجره Anjarah			•••	178
آنک Anuk	•••	• • • •	•••	204
اقا قيا Aqáqiyá	•••			20
لا سمون Aqovoyalásamún	اقو يا		•••	65
اراک Arák	• • •	•••	222,	223
ا ر مینا Arminá	•••	•••		42
Arruz j , l	•••	•••	•••	191
ارسانیقون Arsaniqun		•••	•••	<b>57</b>
Artáníyáe-hindí مسدي	ار تا نىيا ئۇ			153
اشجار Ashjar	•••	•••	• • •	1
ا صل Asl	•••		•••	6
اثل اقِA	•••		•••	238
اثلتي Aslaq	•••	• • •		256
Aslage-ahi a T will				256

ANDEX OF	F ARABIC SYN	ONYMES.		411
ا ثلق ا سو د Aglage-asvad	1	•••	•••	164
ا تل الأحر Aglul-ahmar			•••	239
المدور Aslul-mudavvar	ا صل			6
ا صل أُ الصيني Aṣluṣ-ṣini		•••	•••	212
ا صل ا لسطبر Ashussitabr	•••	•••		6
ا صل السوس Aşlussus	•••	•••		148
Asmár اثمار		•••		2
آطريلال Atarilal	•••			254
Atbán اتبان	•••	• • •		2
ا تكمه Atkumah	• • •	• • •	•••	24
عود البرق Aúdul-barq		•••		179
عود القرح Audul-qarh		• • •	•••	210
Aulúk علوک	•••			7
Aulqam عِلْقَم		•••		103
Aunnáb با فيا		• • •		263
ب بند ب Aunnabe-hindí	عذا ب	· • •	262,	<b>263</b>
إلكا فور Auruqul-kafur	عروق			127
Auruqussabbaghin غين				126
بروق الصفر Auruqussufr			•••	126
بربوند Ausarahe-révand	عصا راء	•••	•••	83
عشر Ausliar	•••	•••	•••	8 <b>2</b>
عشبه Aushbah			•••	224
بى Aushbahe-magḥrabiبى	عشبه مغر			224
تا لدار Aushbatunnar	عشب	•••	•••	152
عشر Aush-shar	•••			<b>82</b>
Azhár از یا ر		•••	•••	4.
آذریون Azaryún		•••	•••	152
ب النحيل Aznabul-khil				22
سى الكلب Azrásulkalb	ا ضر ا	•••	•••	205
ازوري Azúri	• • • •	•••	• • •	179
	B, Bh.			
با بو نبج Bábúnaj	•••			52
عطا ئى Badiyane-khataí		•••		160
Bádrúje-abyaz بيض	ا د ر و	• • • •		184
Badzıhre-mandani	با د زُ هر مَعَد			68

Baiz بيض			• • •	19
Baizah بيضه	• • •			19
با لنكو Bálanko		••• ·	•••	13
Bámiyá أبا عبياً	•••	•••	•••	13
با ن Bán	•••		1	76, 17
بنفسج Banafsaj	•••	•••	•••	25
Banafshaj بنغشج	•••	•••	•••	258
ق بند ي Bandaqe-hindi	بند	•••	•••	22,
Baqam بقم	•••	• • •	• • •	81
Baqlatul-mulk الملك الماكث	بقات			<b>27</b> 3
Basbás بسباس			•••	180
سباسه Basbásah		•••		180
بسنا يج Basfáyij				205
بصل Başı			•••	37
بصل ا ادر Başlul-bar		•••		225
دى Başlul-barre-hindi	بصل البر هـ	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 50
بصل الفا ر Başlul-fár		•••		225
Başlulfáre-hindí ي مند ي	بصل الفار	•••	• • •	<b>25</b> 0
Bastaj بسترج	•••		•••	77
Bastitáj بستيتا ج	•••		•••	247
Bazr بزر	•••	•••		3
Bazr بذر	•••			3
بز ر قطو نا Bazre-qatuna			•••	<b>2</b> 01
ا كَلِمَا لِنكُو Bazrul-bálanko	بز ر	•••	•••	132
بزرا لبنج Bazrul-banj		•••	•••	159
را لهندبا Bazrul-hindabá	بز		•••	99
بزر الحزر Bazrul-jazar	•••	•••		131
را لَكَرَ فس Bazrul-karafs	بز	•••	•••	91
زرالکتان Bazrul-kattán	بغ ﴿	•••	•••	168
بزرا الخس Bazrul-khas		•••	•••	167
ش Bazrul-khash-khash	بزرا لنمشخا	•••	D •••	193
الغروع Bazrul-khirvaa		•••	•••	214
Bazrul-khirvaaaussayhir				215
Bazrul-mázariyúne-hind		لما ز ر يو	بزرا	109
را لتنب Bazrul-qinnab	_	•••	•••	86
ورا المثنائي Bazrul-qissaa	ب			122

INDEX	r Anabic	SINONIMES.		110
بهتی الحجر Behqul-hajar	2	•••	•••	194
Pikhe-kabar بديخ كبر			•••	110
Bikhe-kabar بدیخ کبر Biranje-kabali نهج کا بلی	ڊر	•••		134
$\mathbf{B}i_{\ell}h$ بیش $\dots$	•••		25,	266, 263
س بورق Bóraq	•••	•••		230
Bun بن		•••		113
Buzur بزور		•••		3
Buzur بذور	•••	•••		3
* JJ .				
	Ch.			
چشمیز ج Chashmizaj	•••	• • •	•••	92
	$\mathbf{D}$ , $Dh$			
Dajrul-akbar جرالا كبر		•••	•••	95
خوین Dammul-akhvain				165
Dammul-akhvaine-hindi	ا ین بندی	دمالاخو	•••	208
Dammussaabán الثعبان	ر م	•••	•••	165
م التنين Dammuttanín		•••		165
Dand عنی	•••	•••		120
دند بري Dande-barrí		•••		163
ک ند نهر ی Dande-nahrí	)			163
ا ق کند ر Daqaq-kundar		•••		77
ت ارفلفل Dár-filfil		•••		98
Dardár دردار	•••			156
د ار بلد Dár-hald	•••	•••	4	67
د ارصینی Dárşíní		•••		103
ک اتون Dátún		•••		120
ا ليلسا ن Dhonul-balsán	د هی	•••		65
د هن الحل Dhonul-ha	_	•••		227
ک ی Dhonul-jouze-hindí		<i>د</i> هن		113
الكتان Dhonul-kattán الكتا		•••	•••	168
لنصروع Dhonul-khirvaa لنخروع	_	•••		187
Dhonul-khirvaa-aussag		س ا لغر و ع	د ه	188
Dhonul-khirvaaaul-kabi	ع ا لكبير r	هن الغيرو	… د	188
ا ر جيل Dhonun-nárjíl	ُ د هن اُلذ			113
ا تينج Dhonur-ratinaj	· د هن ا لر	•••	•••	241

دهن الراتيا نج Dhonur-ratiyanaj	•••	•••	241
ك هن السمك Dhonus-samak	•••	•••	187
د هن السمسم Dhonus-simsim	•••		227
د فلي Difli		•••	182
دودالصباغين Dúduṣṣabbágḥín		•••	111
<b>F.</b>			
فا د ج معد ني Fádaje-maadaní	•••	•••	68
Faham فحصم		•••	87
Fahm فحصم	•••		87
فحم العظم Fahmul-aazm	•••	•••	88
فعم العيوان Fahmul-haivan	•••	•••	88
فيم الخشب Fahmul-khashab	•••	•••	88
فندق مند ع Fandage-hindí			224
فنجنگشت Fanjangasht		•••	256
فر نجمشک Faranj-mishk	•••		185
Féjan فيجن	•••	•••	218
فلفل ا حر Filfile-ahmar	•••	•••	87
فلفل ا سو د Filfile-asvad	•••	•••	200
فلفل مو يه Filfile-móyah	•••	•••	98
فيل زُهر ج Fíl-zahraj	•••	•••	67
فذد ق مند می Findage-hindi	•••	•••	224
فو د نبح مند ی Fodanaje-hindí		•••	173
فو فل Fófal	•••	•••	54
فوم Fóm	•••	•••	38
نو تذبج هند ي Fótanaje-hindí			173
فو فل Foufal	•••		54
Fóvvah فوة ه			218
فو دا اصبا غين Fóvvahuṣ-ṣabbágḥín	•••	•••	218
Fujl منجل	•••		212
G, Għ.			000
گرد نه سماق Gardahe-somáq	•••	•••	280
گزا سجبین Gazaujabin	•••	•••	239
غرالسمك Gharrussaniak	•••	•••	160 3
قلاف القطنيت Ghilaful-qutnit	•••	•••	J

غلاف الثمر Gḥiláfuṣ-ṣamar		ı
ي السمك Ghirriyussamak		
گلو Giló	•••	
H	, <b>ң</b> .	
Ḥab	•••	3
حبق الهند Habaqul-hind	•••	
نبت السود الظhabbatussouda		]
بحب العرعر عر Ḥabbul-aaraar		
برحب الأثل Ḥabbul-asl		239, 2
برحب البان Habbul-ban	•••	176,
بند ی Ḥabbul-kaknaje-hindi	حب الكاكنيره	
برحب الفهم Habbul-fahm		:
جب المشك Habbul mishk		
حت المشك Habbul-mushk		
جب القلب Habbul-qalb		2
جب القطن Habbul-qutn	•••	1
جنب النيل Habbun-nil	/	1
جب الرشاد Ḥabburrashad		1
ب ألسفر جل Ḥabbus-safarjal		2
جب السلاطيبن Habbussalatin		1
Habbussalatine-ṣaḥrai جر لَا نِي		1
بري ظري Ḥadaqe-barri		2
Hadíd a a a	•••	1
حاج Háj		_
Hajare-armaní منى	***	
Hajrul-bagar مجرا لبقر.	•••	-
Hajral-haiyah ميمر العيه		
Hajrul-hat تعجر العوت	•••	
الجمل Hajrul-jamal	•••	
Hajruttis التيس	•••	
ا لمغناطيس Hajrul-mighnatis	, are	1
Hajrussam السم	,	
Halílaj مليلج	•••	2
هلیلج ا صفر Halilaje-asfar	•••	2
هلیلیج ا سو د Halilaje-asvad	•••	2

حما ض Ḥammáẓ	•••	•••	•••	218
جنظل Ḥanzal	•••	•••	•••	103
ا حمر Hanzale-ahmar	حنظل	•••	•••	248
تحرمل Ḥarmal	•••		•••	195
جشایش Ḥashayash	•••	•••	•••	2
جشیش Hashish	• • •	•••	•••	2
با ن Ḥaṣi-lubán	<b>-</b>		•••	66
Hél هيل	•••	•••	•••	88
هیل بو ا Ḥel-bavá	•••	•••	•••	88
بال ذكر Helzakar	•••	•••	•••	42
Hiltit حلتيت	•••	•••	•••	61
Hinná liz			•••	167
Hintah حنطه	•••	•••	•••	249
رومی Hintahe-rúmí	حنطه		•••	261
بروب Hubáb	•••	•••	•••	3, 4
Hujéd ميصح	•••	. ••	•••	33
Hulbah حلبه		•••	•••	248
به بري Hulbahe-barrí	حلب	•••	•••	228
Humar	•••	•••	***	<b>238</b>
Húmar حوصر		• • •		238
حما ض جهHummap	•••	•••	•••	218
ا- حر ف Hurf	•••	•••	•••	168
حر مل Hurmul	•••	•••	•••	195
باند ي Huzuze-hindi	حضيض	•••	•••	67
	т			
	1.	•		
ا جا ص Ijas	•••	•••	•••	206
ا نقرد یا Inqardiya	. •••	•••	•••	226
ا نقطر يون Inqitriyan	•••	•••	•••	235
ا سفید ا ج Isfédáj	•••	•••	•••	203
ا ثمد Ismad المد	•••	•••	•••	52
Isqil السقيل		•••	•••	<b>22</b> 5
ے مند ی Isqile-hindi	اسقيا	•••	•••	<b>25</b> 0
النسر نبج Isrinj	, • •	•••	• • •	203
ا صطر ک Istarak		•••	•••	235
ا طریلال Itrilal	***	0. ◆ ≠	•••	254

INDE	C OF ARABI	C SYNONYMES.		417
ا ذارا تي Igaraqi	•••	•••	•••	234
Igkhir خر Igkhir	•••	•••	•••	49
	J.			
	J.	•		00 105
جدوار Jadvár	•••	•••	•••	29, 125
جميز Jammaiz	•••	•••	•••	142
، ستر Jande-bedastar	جاد بيد	•••	•••	95
جزر Jazar	•••	•••	•••	131
جزما زج Jazmázaj	•	•••	•••	239
جنطياً نا Jintiyana	•••	•••	•••	146
جوز Jouz	•••	•••	•••	163
نجو ز بو Jouz-buvá ا	•••	•••	•••	36
ز بر ي Jouze-barri	جو	•••	•• >	36
هند ي Jouze-hindi	_	•••	•••	112
و ز ماذُل Jouz-masal	ج	•••	•••	130
Jouz-masale-abyaz		جو ز∘		130
Jouz-másale-asvad			•••	130
Jouz-másame-abyaz			•••	130
Jouz-masame-asvad	4 1 1		•••	130
کو ثل Jouzul-kousal		•••		212
أر القى Jouzul-qai		•••	212,	234, 356
آ لطيب Jouzuttib		•••	•••	180
ملنجنين Julanjabin		•••		217
Jund six	•••	•••	•••	95
ستر Junde-bødastar	جند بيد	•••		95
	К,	Ķh.		
کبا به Kabábah	•••	••		121
لد ی Kabare-hindí	کبر هذ	•••	•••	110
کبیت Kabit	•••	•••	•••	139
کد ر Kadar	•••	•••	•••	192
کافو ر Káfúr	•••	•••	•••	83
کا کذبے Kaknaj	•••	•••	•••	258
فيطو س Kamafitas	کا	•••	•••	73
Kamazariyus بوس	کما ذ را	•••	• • • •	232
روس Kamázariyús	كما زري	•••	•••	232
*	-		<b>5</b> 3	

<i>-</i>			
Kamún کون	•••	•••	123
کونِ ارمذي Kamune-armani	•••	•••	90
کون اسود Kamune-asvad	•••	•••	183
کموں کر صابی Kamune-kirmani	•••	•••	90
کو ن ملوکی Kamune-muluki	•••	•••	90
کموں روتمی Kamune-rumi	•••	•••	90
کنگر ز د Kankarazd	•••	•••	58
کر و یا Karóya	•••	•••	90
کر فس Karafs	•••		91
Kasérá کثیرا	•••	•••	247
كثيرا ئم بندي Kaséráe-hindí	•••		11 l
كا <i>ذ ي بـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</i>	•••		192
Kaznah کزنه	•••	•••	178
لهد يد Khabsul-hadid حبث الهد	•••	•••	141
ب خير بو ا لله Kh-air-bava	•••	•••	88
Khal しょ	•••		22
خل ا لعنب Khallul-aanab خل		•••	23
خل الحمص Khallul-himmas	•••	•••	99
خل الخمر Khallul-Khamar خل	•••		23
Khálávan خالارن	•••	•••	261
Khamar خمر		•••	8, 255
خمر الهند Khamarul-hind	•••	•••	56
بخند روس Khandarús	•••		261
خانق الكلب Khanequl-kalb خانق الكلب	•••	•••	234
خربتی ا سو د Kharbaqe-asvad خربتی	•••		279
خربق هند ي Kharbaqe-hindi خربق	•••	•••	<b>277</b>
Khardal しょう	•••	•••	229
نسک Khasak نسخ	•••	•••	247
خسک کبیر Khasake-kabir خسک	•••	•••	195
Khashab	•••	•••	6
Khashabuşsini لصيني	•••	•••	212
ند تى Khasife-hindi خسف بند	•••	•••	36
Khilaf فلاف	•••	•••	222
خرا ز الصغر Khirázus-sakhar خرا	•••	•••	194
لله خروع بين	•••	•••	214
خروع الصغير Khirvaa-aussaghir خروع	•••	•••	215

Khitmi خطمى	•••		•••	270
Khiyar-shanbar	خيا	•••	•••	93
خُولْنَجا ن Khúlanján	•••	•••	266	, 268
Khúlanjáne-aaqáribi	ا ں عقار ہے	خو لنجا	266	3, 267
لِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُ الْمُلْمُ الْمُلْمُ الْمُلْمُ الْمُلْمُ الْمُلْمُ الْمُلْمُ الْمُلْمُ الْمُ	حُو لنجاً رُ	••••	•••	40
للله Khulanjane-qashi صبي		<b>خ</b>	•••	40
بغير Khulanjane-saghir بغير	مولنجان م	<b>خ</b>		<b>266</b>
Khumúr خمور			•••	8
یا بس Ähurmae-yabis	خر مائے	•••	•••	196
لَّب Khuṣyatuṣ-ṣa-alab بلب	خصية آلثع	•••	•••	221
Khuṣyuṣ-ṣaalab شعلب	خصى ال	•••	•••	221
کبریت Kibrít		•••	•••	<b>2</b> 3 <b>5</b>
ت ا جر Kibrite-ahmar	کبری	•••	•••	<b>237</b>
Kils کلس		•••		<b>82</b>
کجل Koḥal	***	•••	•••	<b>52</b>
کند ر Kundar	•••	•••	76, 7	7, 201
کند رون Kundrun	•••	•••	•••	201
کند ر Kundur		•••	76, 7	7, 201
Kundur-madharaj	د رمد ح	كذ	jo-	77
ر ا نثیل Kundur-unga	ًکند	•••	•••	77
رُمَّا نَشْمِلِ Kundur-unga « ر ف کر Kundur-şakar	کند	•••	•••	77
کر کم Kurkúm	•••	•••	11	8, 126
کذ بر تا Kuzbarah	•••		•••	115
	Υ.			
	L.			
سلبي Laban	•••	•••	•••	8, 166
الاتان Labnul-atán	لبن	•••	, •••	166
س ا لبقر Labnul-baqar	لد	•••	•••	166
ن المعز Labnul-magz	لبر	•••	•••	166
Labnul-khash-khash		لبن ا	•••	190
عصا فر Lasánul-aasafír			• • •	259
Lasánul-aasáfírul-haló			•••	259
Lasanul-aasafirul-mu		لسان ألعصاف	•••	155
ي أ لثو ر Lasánug-gour		•••		133
Lehaiyetuttis لتيس	ا ميحا	•••	•••	22
ليمو Limú		•••	•••	104

مو ئے حامض Limue-hamiz	ليد	104
بت بربری Loabate-barbari	٠	153
Louz lej	•••	45
I louzul-haló العلو Louzul-haló	•••	45
لوزا لمر Louzul-murr		45
البان Luban	•••	66, 77
		,
	<b>M</b> .	
معجون Maajun	•••	86
Máa 'Le	•••	53
Mác-matar مطر سافر	••••	53
ما ' مقطر Máe-moqattar	•••	53
magháse-hindí ي عنو ث	lėo	243
Maghrah s	•••	75
Maghze-khiyar-shanbar	مغز خيا ر ش	93
Mahmudah & Joseph	•••	225
Majdabah محد به	•••	122
Mann	•••	171
شط الغول Mashtul-gh-oul		18
مصطكى Mastakí	•••	172
نگی ر و می Mastakić-rumi	•	172
ما ' الا بقر Maul-abqar		25
Maul-khilaf الخلاف	•	222
Maul-kibrit الكبريت الكبريت		25
ما ' ألملح Mául-milh		25
سا الورد Maul-vard الورد	•••	217
مويز Mavez	•••	252
ما زريون Mázariyún	•••	174
Mazariyune-hindi مند م		108
Méanhe-sayclah على سايله		169
Méanhe-yabisah يعهُ يا بسه		235
Mighnatis طيس Mighnatis	•••	140
Milh also		231
ملح ا سو د Milhe-asvad	••••	71
	•••	71
مآم نغطی Milhe-nifti مام طبرز د Milhe-tabarzad	•••	216
אש באת ניט שוויציווייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	····· ··· ···	210

INDEX O	F ARABIC S	YNONYMES.		421
Milhul-anjin العجين	ماء	•••	•••	231
Milhul-hajar الحجر	- 	•••	•••	216
ملح القلى Milhul-qili	•••		•••	230
Milhunnar ملحا لذار	•••		•••	42
Milhussaghah as Ill		•••	• `•	<b>230</b>
Miquatis مقنا طيس	-	•••	•••	140
ا اروم Mişbahurrum				235
Mishk مشک	ت ب	•••	•••	177
Misk سک		•••		177
Mokhátah ablica	•••		•••	114
Mokhatahe-kabir کبیر	مخاط	•••	•••	115
Mokhitah مخيطه		***	•••	114
•	•••	•••	•••	<b>252</b>
منق _ط Monaqqá مقل Moql	•••	•••	•••	64
ل ارزق Moqle-arzaq	مق	•••	•••	64
Mughilán مغيلان		•••	•••	19
		•••		181
مر Mur سنج Murdà-sanj	•	•••	•••	203
Murr		•••	•••	181
مشک Mushk	•••	•••	•••	177
	•••	, •••		
	N.			
ند ي Naanáae-hindí	نعناء ه	•••	•••	173
ا لهند Nagnagul-hind	منعن	•••	•••	173
نبا ت Nabát		•••	1	l, 221
ابيا تا ت Nabatat	•••	•••	•••	1
Nabatul-khash-khásh	عشخاش	نبات الم	•••	193
Nabatul-khash-khash	_	ینحا شا لا حمر	ا ت الخش	192 نب
قنب Nabatul-qinnab	أنبا ت ١ ل	•••	•••	85
نب Nabátul-qunnab		•••	•••	85
ا لقطى Nabátul-quta	نبا ت	•••	. • • •	149
ا لنيلج Nabatun-nilaj	نبا ت	• • •	•••	161
ا لصبر Nabatus-sibr			•••	38
نبق Nabiq	•••	• • •	•••	262
نجل Nahl	•••	•••	•••	271
نا ر نج Niranj	•••	•••	•••	104

نا ر جيل Nárjíl	•••	•••	•••	112
بيعر م Narjile-bahri بيعر	نا رجيل	•••	•••	169
نشا ستج Nashástaj	•••	•••	•••	170
س نفط Nift	•••	•••	•••	195
	•••	•••	•••	161
سیایج Nílaj نیاو فر Níláfar	•••	•••	•••	183
انعاس Nohas	•••	•••	•••	123
	Ο.			
اوراق Ouraq	•••	•••	•••	5
	$\mathbf{Q}.$			
را ليهو د Qafral-yahud	قغر	•••	•••	195
Qahva ا قهو ا	•••	•••	•••	113
قَنَعَى Qalai	•••	•••	•••	233
قلمبک Qalambak		•••	•••	105
قلقند Qalqand		•••	•••	123
Qand		•••	•••	<b>220</b>
قندول Qandól		•••	•••	179
قنقهر Qanqahar	•••	•••	•••	228
قا قُله Qáqilah		•••	•••	88
كبا ر Qaqilahe-kubar	قا قله	•••	•••	42
عاً رَ Qaqilahé-sighar	قلهٔ ص	•••	•••	88
قر نفل Qaranful		•••	•••	91
ي البحر Qarnul-bahar	قر ر	•••	•••	235
فرن الايل Qarnul-él	•••	•••		116
قرظ Qarz	•••	•••	•••	20
قصب بوا Qaşabbuvá	•••	•••	•••	47
ب سکر Qaşabe-sakar	قصر	•••	•••	219
ا لسكر Qaşabussakar	قصب	•••	•••	219
ر ير ه Qaṣabuzzarirah	قصب الز	•••	•••	47, 189
را لد م Qateruddam	قاط	•••	•••	165
قلى Qili	•••	•••	•••	230
قلقل "Qilqil	•••	•••	•••	95
قنبيل Qinbíl	•••	•••	•••	170
تنب Qinnab	•••	•••	•••	85, 86

INDEX	OF ARABIC	SYNONYMES.		423
قنه Qinnah	•••	•••	•••	145
قیقهر Qiqahar	•••	•••	•••	228
قير Qir	•••	•••	•••	201
قرفه Qirfah	•••	•••	•••	94
Qirfahe-sailaniyah ميه	قر فهٔ سیلا ن	•••	•••	103
قر مز Qirmiz	•••	•••	•••	111
قرطم Qirtum	•••	•••	•••	89
ا لبر ی Qisaul-barrí	قثا '	•••	•••	175
قشر Qishr	•••	•••	•••	5
کند ر Qishar-kundur		•••	•••	71
Qishrul-khash-khash	خشخاش	قشر ًا ا	•••	194
قلقا س Qulqás	•••	•••	•••	114
قلقل Qulqul	•••		•••	<b>95</b>
قنب Qunnab	•••	•••	•••	85, 86
قرطم Qurtum	•••	•••	•••	89
قَشُو رُ Quakár	•••	•••	•••	5
قسط Qust			•••	271
Quşyatul-kalbul-bahı	للب العبرم	قصيت الك	•••	95
قطن Qu <u>t</u> n	•••	•••	•••	149
قطن Qutun	•••	•••	•••	149
	${f R}.$			
ريحان Raiḥán	•••		•••	184
Ráná li	•••		•••	210
ر صاکس Rasas	•••	•••		233
راوند Rávand	•••	•••	•••	213
لد ي Ravande-hindi	را وند ہذ	•••	•••	213
رازیا نج Rázíyánaj		•••	•••	199
Rázíyánaje-khaláí		رازي	•••	160
یو ند Rubbe-révand			•••	83
ا کسو س Rubbussús	َ رَ <b>ب</b> َ	•••	. <b></b>	148
رما ن Rummán	•••	• • •	•••	210
	S, Ş, Ş	, Sh.		
مصر م Ṣaalab-miṣrí	ثعلب	•••	•••	221
Sabara ارا	•	•••		238

صابو ن Şábán	•••	•••	•••	224
سد ر Sadur	•••	•••	•••	263
صاً ئے Sáe	•••	•••	•••	$24^{0}$
Şáe 'اس	•••	•••	•••	240
ل بند بي Safarjale-hindí	سفر ج	•••	•••	33
فرأ البقر Ṣafraul-bayar	-	•••	•••	138
Sáj ہا ہے	•••	•••	•••	240
Sakkar سسکر		•••		219
الا بيض Sakkarul-abyaz	سکر	•••		219
Sakkarul-hind الهند	•	•••	•••	219
Samagh	•••	•••	•••	7
	<b>-</b> \$0	•••	1	150, 151
غ عربي Ṣamagḥe-aarabbi غ كبيت Ṣamagḥe-kabit	ر م	•••	•••	151
با لقنا د Ṣamag ḥul-qaṣṣad			•••	247
Ṣamagḥul-qatade-hindi	لقتا د ہند <i>ی</i>	صغا	•••	117
إلقتا د Ṣamagḥul-qattad			•••	247
كالمنوبو Ṣamagḥuṣ-ṣanóbar		•••	•••	200
Saman سين		•••	•••	162
سما ق Samáq	•••	•••		280
ا مريقه Samaqe-amriqah	سا ق	•••	•••	80
Samar ثمر		•••	•••	2
إلعر عر Samaratul-aaraar	ثمر ة	•••	•••	164
ثمر ته الاثل Samaratul-asl		•••		239, 240
مرة الطرفا Ṣamaratut - tarfá		•••	•••	239
Samin سمين	•••	•••	•••	228
سم الفار Sammulfår	•••	•••		56
Saná Lim	•••	•••	•••	226
سنا ئے ہند ی Sanáe-hindí	•	•••	•••	94
سذا مكى Saná-makkí		•••	•••	226
بند ا بیض Şandale-abyaz	0	•••		223
ندل احر Şandale-ahmar		•••	•••	209
سنجسبو يه Sanjsabóyah		•••	•••	95
وبر الهند Ṣanóbarul-hind	س	•••	•••	199,200
سقمو نيا Sagmuniyà	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 2 <b>5</b>
صرورا حر Şarure-ahmar	•••	•••	•••	156
Sásam L	•••	•••	•••	129

سا سم Sasim	•••	•••	•••	129
Shaair شعير	•••	•••	•••	<b>155</b>
شاهسفر م Shahasfaram	٠ د	***	•••	184
شهد أنج Shahdanaj	•••	•••	•••	86
Shahm شحم		•••		<b>228</b>
Shahmus-samak سمك	شجم ال	•••	•••	97
Shajar شجر	•••	•••	•••	1
Shajratud-devdar	رة! لديو	شېچ	•••	199
لانبج Shajratul-anbaj		•••	•••	171
Shajratul-jouze-hindí	و ز ہنگ <i>ی</i>	شجرة الج	•••	112
Shajratul-khirvaa				214
Shajratul-khirvaa-aus-	sayhir ,	ة النصروع الصغ	شجر	2.15
Shajratul-mouz الموز			•••	178
ا اقطن Shajratul-qutn	شجرة	•••	•••	149
Shajratul-talh الطلح	شيم	•••	•••	178
جيل Shajratun-narjil	ة النا,	شعر	•••	112
Shajratur-rummán			•••	209
Shama: شبع		•••	•••	97
Shamar ممار	•••		•••	199
شنجرف Shanjarf	•••	•••	•••	156
شقا قل Shaqaqul		• • •		60,61
ند ی Shaqaqule-hindí دد ی	شقا قل م.		•••	59,60
شراب Sharab		•••	•••	8,255
شرابات Sharabat	•••	••••	•••	8
Shatil du		•••		162
شاض Shaz	•••	•••	,	81
Shib شــــ	•••	•••	•••	41
Shibbit شبت	•••	•••		50
Shiraj ج	•••	•••		227
یر خشت Shir-khisht	شد	•••	•••	171
Shitarajشيطر ج	•			202
Shitaraje-ahmar حر	شیطر ج		•••	202
Shoshmir شميرشو شمير			•••	88
Sh-oukul-carábiyah	لاعراب	شوک ۱		20
Sh-oukul-jamal جمل		_	•••	37
Sh-oukul-makkah	_			20
			54	

~				
سر يه Sh-oukul-misriyah	ئىو ك1 لم		•••	20
شو نيز Sh-ouniz	•••	•••	•••	183
Shuk شک	•••	•••	•••	56
Shul شل …	•••	•••	•••	33
صبر Şibr	•••	•••		38
سدر Sidr	•••	•••	•••	262,263
سكنجبين Sikanjabin	•••	•••		172
سىسم Simsim	•••	•••	•••	227
Soad sew	•••	•••	•••	528
سعد کو في Soade-kúfi	•••	•••	•••	128
ثوم Sóm	•••	•••		38
سـكر Sukkar	•••	•••	•••	219
ا لعشر Sukkarul-aushar	سکر	•••	•••	82
Sulaimání سيلماني	•••	•••	•••	157
Suman	• • •		•••	162
سما ق Sumáq	•••	•••	•••	280
مريقه Sumaqe-amriqah	سما ق	•••	•••	80
سنبل Sunbul			, ••	253
$\operatorname{Sum}\operatorname{ug}h$ غ			•••	7
لعصا فير Surbulul-aasifir	سندل ا		•••	253
Sanbulul aasáfire-hindí	فہ ہندی	العطا العناء	•••	181
منبل الطيب Sunbuluttib	س ر ا سام	بستنبل را بمد	. •••	253
يد ي Sunbuluttibe-hindí		سندا	•••	181
سو رنجان Súrinján	, , ,	<u> </u>	• •••	153
	•••	•••	•••	100
	Т, Т.			
طبا شير Tabáshir		•••		65
Talh	•••	•••	•••	179
تمر هند ی Tamare-hindi	ī	•••		238
تمتم Tamtam	•••	***	•••	280
Tanbák کن	•••	•••	•	182
تنبول Tanból	•••	•••	•••	97
طرفا Tarfá	•••	•••	•••	238
Tarfae ahmar , 7 1 ' b	طر	. ••	•••	229
Tashmizaj تشميز ج	•••	•••	•••	92
الله عني Tibn	•••	•••	•••	2

تمتم Timtim	•••	•••	•••	280
ثین Tin	•••	•••	•••	142
طین ا بیض Tine-abyaz	•••	•••	•••	117
بن أرمني Tine-armani	طب	•••	•••	74
تیں بری Tine-barri	•••	••.	•••	143
طین مغر Tine-maj har	•••	•••	•••	<b>75</b>
تين الاحق Tinul-ahmaq		•••	•••	142
ت ا کبر Tiryaqe-akber		•••	•••	247
روق Tiryaqe-faruq		• • •	•••	247
روق Tiryáqul-fárúq	<b>A</b>	ت	•••	247
الحية Tiryaqul-haiyah		•••	•••	70
انها لک Turabul-halik		•••	•••	56
تب القي Turábul-qai	_	•••	•••	58
تر نجیبن Turanjabín		•••		3 <b>7</b>
Turbud تر بد	•••		161, 346,	347, 348
توت Tút	•••	•••	•••	177
	**			
	$\mathbf{U}$	•		101
ارز Urz	•••	•••	•••	191
سم Ush-shaj	•••	•••	•••	42
ا شق Ush-shaq	•••	•••	•••	42
اسیر Usir	•••	•••	•••	48
ا سر نبج Usranj		•••	•••	203 167
خو دوس Ustokhudás	اسطو ۔	•••	•••	6
اصول Uştı		•••	•••	6
ا لسطبر Usálussitabr	ا صو ل	•••	•••	106
Uraj ترج ١	•••	•••	•••	100
	V	<b>7.</b>		
waj و بر	•••	•••		<b>32</b>
Vajj	•••	•••	•••	32
سورق Varaq		•••	•••	5
س ورد Vard	•••	•••		4, 216
د ا بدض جه Varde-abya	و ر د			162
دا جر Varde-ahmar	-	•••	•••	216
لا حر Vardul-ahmar	-	•••	•••	216
طمي Vardul-khitmi			•••	270

ورق النضه Vargul-fizah			•••	55
نَ الذهب Varquz-zahab			••	<b>62</b>
Vars و رس		•••	•••	170
	Y.			
يقطين Yaqtin	•••	•••	•••	2
يقاطين Yaqatin	••••	•••	•••	2
	•••		•••	162
یا سمن Yásaman	• •	•••		167
یرنا Yoranná	•••	•••	•••	
	Z, Z, Z.			
Was famóis laige	, ., v			118
زهفران Zaafarán	11 1 60	••• •	•••	141
Zaafaranul-hadid مد يد	ر عفر ان انھ	<i>)</i>	•••	252
ز بدیب Zabib	•••	•••	•••	4
Zahr زبر	•••	•••	•••	186
Zait زيت	•••	•••	•••	152
ضيا ن Zaiyán	•••	•••	•••	41
زاج Záj	•••	•••	•••	41
زاج ابیض Záje-abyaz	•••	•••	•••	123
زاج اخضر Záje-akhzar	•••	•••	· • • •	
زاج اصفر Zaje-asfar	•••	•••	•••	141
ج الاخضر Zájul-akhzar	زا	•••	•••	123
Zaló ناو Zaló	•••	•••	•••	154
نبور عسل Zanbure-aasl	j <b>.</b>	•••	•••	271
ز نجبيل Zanjabil	•••	• • • •	•••	262
رطب Zanjabile-ratab	ز نیجبیل	•••	•••	262
ريا بس Zanjabile-yabis		•••	•••	262
ز نجفر Zanjafr	•••	•••	•••	156
Zanjár زنجار	•••	•••	•••	123
ز نجر ف Zanjarf	•••	•••	•••	156
Zanjárul-hadid iz is	ر نیجا ر ا	•••	•••	141
م ہند ی Zaqqume-hindi	ز قو ک	•••	136,	
Zarárihe-hindí پند ي	ذ راریم	•••	•••	179
والهند Zararihul-hind	فرآري	·	•••	179
تد ی Zarávande-hindi	زرا وند ب	•••		56
Zarnab j	•••	•••	102,	143

زر نیخ احر Zarnikhe-ahmar		•••	· 272
زرنیخ اصفر Zarnikhe-asfar		•••	5 <b>7</b>
Zarsúd زرسود Zarsúd	•••	•••	126
Zibaq نيبق نيبق		•••	158
زوفائے یا بس Zúfáé-yábis		•••	159
جمسة اصابع Zukhamsatc-asabca	ذوخ		256
سة الاوراق Zákhamsatil-ouráq	ذ و خَم		$25_6$
زرنباد Zuranbád		•••	127
Zurrat نرت Zurrat	•••		<b>2</b> 32
ذرة المكه Zurratul-makkah	•••	•••	261

#### INDEX OF PERSIAN SYNONYMES.

A, A, A	•		
عرق بيدمشك Aarqe-bede-mushk	•••		22
عرق گوگرد Aarge-gogird		•••	2
عرق گل سرخ Aarqe-gule-surkh		•••	21
Aarge-namak عرق نمك		•••	2
عرق شو ره Aarge-shorah	•••	•••	2
بني أعسل لبني Aasle-lubni	•••		16
Äb بآ آب ش	•••	•••	5
Abe-baran باران آپ ساران	•••		5
آ ب مقطر Ábe-moqattar	•••	•••	5
آ بنو س Ábnús	•••	•••	13
آ بنو س هند ي Ábnúse-hindí	• • •	•••	13
	•••	•••	3
اگر ترکی Agre-turkí	•••	•••	8
آ هن Áhan	•••		14
عطر Aitr	•••	•••	
Aitre-guláb عطر گلا ب	•••	•••	21
Aitre-gule-surkh عطر کل سرخ	•••	•••	21
ب عطر صند ل Aitreggandal	···		<b>2</b> 24
Akalkara   كلكر ا	•••	•••	210
Álú 🎝 T		•••	200
Amelah de I	•••	•••	197
آعله عنشر Amelahe-moqash-shar	•••	•••	197
ا مرود Amrúd	•••	•••	207
ا مر و د سپید Amrúde-supéd		•••	206
Amrude-surkh	•••	•••	207
Anár Juli	•••	•••	210
Anbalah ا نبله ا	•••	•••	238
ا نگبین Angabin	•••	•••	172

INDEX OF PERSIAN SYNONYMES.				431
مند ي Angḥaráe-hindi	انغرائے،	•••	•••	153
ا نگوز ، Angózah		•••	•••	61
آنگور Angúr	•••	•••	•••	257
خشک Angure-khushk خشک	۱ نگو ر .	•••	•••	<b>252</b>
رروبا ، Angure-rubsh	<del>-</del> -	••	280, 282	2, 283
Angúre-rúbáhe-siyáh	رو با د سیا د	ا نگو ر	•••	280
Angúre-rúbáhe-surkh	-		•••	283
کند د Angusht-gandah			•••	61
انجره Anjarah	•••	•••	•••	178
Anjir أنجير ال	•••	•••	• • •	142
بيرا حق Anjire-ahmaq	محن ا		• • •	142
برد شتي Anjire-dashti	بعن ا	•••	•••	143
آار زیر Arzir	•••	•••	•••	<b>233</b>
Arziz ا رزيز	•••	•••	•••	233
Ash-tachagan بحجگان	آ شر	•••	•••	95
آ طريلال Atarilal	•••	•••	•••	254
Aunnabe-hindí مندى	عناب	•••	•••	263
Ausarahe-mahak	عصا رئم	•••	•••	148
سا رئم نيل Ausárahe-níl	ae	•••	•••	161
يو ند Ausárahé-révand يو	عصا <i>ر أه ر</i>	•••	•••	83
مشبه Aushbah	•••	•••	•••	<b>224</b>
بند ی Aµshbahe-hindí کند		•••	•••	152
Aùshbahe-maghrabi Azád-darakhte-hindi	عشبهٔ مغر ب	•••		224
Ázád-darakhte-hindi	خت هند ع	را د د ر	; ī	<b>63</b>
	В.			
با بو نه Bábúnah	•••	• • •	• • •	<b>52</b>
Bádah s & b	•••	•••	_ •••	255
بادام Bádám	•••	•••	•••	45
هدد ي Bádáme-hindi		•••	•••	241
شيرين Badame-shirin	بادام	•••	•••	45
Bádame-talkh م تلخ Badame-talkh	ין ט ארייאר	•••	•••	45
برني Badangane-barri		•••	•••	231
بر ب Bádanjáne-barrí بر ب	با د سجا ر	•••	•••	231
بادنج Bádinj Bádinán ایال	•••	•••	• • •	112
باديان Bádiyán	•••	•••	•••	199

خطائي Bádiyáne-khatái	بادیاں۔		•••	160
Bakam بكم	•••	•••	•••	81
با لنگر Bálango	•••	•••	•••	132
ئے خر د Bálankóe-khurd	با لنكو			185
Balílah بليله	•••	•••	•••	241
کو هی Balinjásefe-kóhí	بلنحا سف	•••	•••	<b>5</b> 8
Bámiyah با میه		•••	•••	13
Bán ن با	•••	•••	•••	176
Banafshah بنفشه	•••		•••	<b>255</b>
بنگڪ Bang	•••	•••	•••	86, 87
Banj-angasht نجنگشت	,	•••	•••	256
آ بی Banj-angashte-abí بی	ىنىچنگشت		•••	256
Banj-angashte-siyah s	ينگشت س	ن	•••	164
Bar بر		•	•••	2
برها Barhá	•••	•••	•••	2
بارزد Bárazd	•••	•••	•••	145
بأرزد Barazhd بأ	•••	•••	•••	145
برگ Barg		•••	•••	5
Bargahá برگها	•••	•••	•••	5
تنبول Barge-tanból		•••	•••	97
Barinjasife-kohi کو هی		•••	•••	-58
Bazbáz بزباز		•••	•••	180
Bédánah بيد ا نه		•••	2	11, 252
بيد انجير Bédanjir	•••	•••	•••	214
طائى Béd-anjíre-khataí	د انحد خد	 د	•••	120
خرت Béd-anjire-khurd	بيد أنعم	••	•••	215
بید مشک Béde-mushk	•	•••	176, 1	77, 222
Beh-dánah نه د ۱ نه	•••	•••	•••	211
بير ز د Bérazd .	•••		••••	115
بهی د آنه Bihi-danah	•••		•••	211
$\mathbf{B}ikh$ بدیخ …	•••	•••	•••	6
Bikhha أبيخيا	•••		•••	6
Bikhe-jallabah مخ جلا به	بير	•••	•••	162
بييخ كي Bikhe-kabar	•••	•••	•	110
Bikhe-kalambah خلمبه	بي		•••	82
بیع میک Bikhe-mahak	·	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	148

INDEX OF	PERSIAN	SYNONYME	s.	433
Bikhe-mudavvar	بديمز			. 6
Bikhhae-mudavvar,	دیخنها ئیے مہ	J		6
Biladur بلاد			• • •	226
بر نج Biranj			• • •	191
Biranje-kabali نبج کا بلی	ر,		•••	134
Bishnág گ	). 	•••	•••	25
Biyarah بياره		•••	•••	2
بيارها Biyaraha بيارها		•••	•••	2
Boé jahúdán ای عربو د	د ک	•••	•••	64
بخ و ال Ból بول ال	G- 3-	•••	•••	181
Bole-siyah على الم	•••	•••		39
بو ن سي Bun بن Bun	•••	•••	•••	113
بن العدد	• • •	•••	•••	110
	Ch.			
چها رعغز Chahar-maghz	-		•••	163
Chahár-maghze-hindí		چہا ر	•••	36
چارمغز Chár-maghz		•••	•••	163
خروس Chashme-khurós	چشم	•••	•••	16
چشمیز ک Chashmizak				92
چشوم Chashum	• • •	• • •		92
Chaye چا ئے		•••		240
رک آهن Chirke-áhan	>			141
$Ch$ ób چو ب $\dots$	•		•••	
حو بيا Ohobha		•••	••	$\cdot \frac{6}{6}$
و ب چيني Chób-chíní	· · · ·	•••	•••	212
ر حب پ	v	•••	•••	212
	D.			
ن هند ي Dabane-hindi			•••	179
ا ن شا ب Dabán-sháb ن شا	د ب	•••		184
ر ا نه Dánah	•••		•••	3
Dánahá lại lo		•••	•••	3
د ند بري Dande-barrí				163
د ند نهري Dande-nahri	·	•••		163
در خت Darakht	•••	•••		1
در ختبا Darakhtahá	•••			1
د رختان Darakhtán		•••	•••	1
			55	_

د رخت ۱ نبه Darakhte-anbah	•••	•••	171
د رخت با د نج Darakhte-bádinj		•••	112
ت رخت بنگ Darakhte-bang	•••	•••	<b>85</b>
Darakhte-bédanjír بيد انجير	<b>د</b> ر		214
عجير خرد Darakhte-bédanjire-khurd	فت ب <b>ی</b> د آنَ	درخ	215
بیخ حیا ت Darakhte-bikhe-hayat		•••	108
Darakhte-dévdar درخت د يو د ار	<b></b>	•••	199
د رخت گز Darakhte-gaz	•••		<b>238</b>
خت گل چکا ن Darakhte-gulchakán	<b>د</b> ر .	•••	66
سرا ي Darakhte-gulchakane-şahrai	ت گل جکان َ	درخد	<b>65</b>
د رخت گلنا ر Darakhte-gulnár	•••	•••	210
د رخت کنب Darakhte-kinnab	•••	•••	<b>85</b>
د رخت مریم Darakhte-maryam		•••	<b>233</b>
د رخت مسواک Darakhte-misvák	•••	222,	<b>223</b>
Darakhte-mouz ک ر خت مو ز	•••	•••	178
Darakhte-naghzak نغزك تغزك	٠	•••	171
د رخت نا ر Darakhte-nár	•••	•••	209
د رخت نا رگیل Darakhte-nargil	•••	•••	112
د رخت نيل Darakhte-nil	•••	•••	161
د رخت پله Darakhte-palah	•••	•••	<b>7</b> 8
د رخت پنبه Darakhte-punbah	•••	•••	149
د رخت شا نه Darakhte-shanati	•••	•••	18
د رخت صبر Darakhte-sibr	•••	•••	38
د رخت تارې Darakhte-tari	•••	•••	76
Darchíní د ارچینی	•••	•••	103
س دارجوب Dárchób	•••	•••	67
Darhald د ا ر بلد Darhald	•••	67, 117,	
د ا ر شیشعان Dárshíshaaan	•••	•••	179
Dárzard دارزرد Dárzard	•••	•••	126
د یگ برد یگ Dég-bar-dég	•••	•••	157
${f F}.$			
			68
فا د زهر کا ني Fad-zahre-kani	•••	•••	98
فلفل د راز Filfile-daráz		•••	200
Filfile-gird فلفل گرد س	•••		98
Filfile-máyah مو يه	•••	•••	

INDEX OF	rersian sy	NONYMES.		435
فلفل سيا ه Filfile-siyah	•••	•••		200
فلفل سرخ Filfile-surkh		•••	•••	8 <b>7</b>
فیل زهر ه Fil-zahrah				<b>67</b>
و س ما هي Fuluse-mahi			•••	<b>2</b> 34
<u> </u>	•			
	G, Gḥ.			0.41
م مكه Gandume-makkah	کند	•••	• • •	261
گند م Gandum		•••	•••	249
که سما ق Gardahe-samaq	گر د	•••	•••	280
کا و زبان Gavu-zabán	•••		•••	80, 133
گاؤزهرد Gav-zahrah		•••	•••	70
س گز Gaz	•••	•••	• • •	238
گز ا نگبین Gaz-angabin	•••	•••	•••	239
Gazar گزر ن	•••	•••	• • •	131
گز سر خ Gaze-surkh		•••	• • •	<b>2</b> 39
گزما زج Gazmazaj		•••	•••	239
گزِماً زکِ Gazmázak		•••		239 <b>, 24</b> 0
گزما زو Gazmázú	•••		2	239, 240
Ghunchah جفنف		•••	• • •	4
Ghunchahá lezié			• • •	4
گل ا رمنی Gile-armani	, <b>.</b>	•••	•••	74
ل ملتاً في Gile-multání	<b>S</b>	•••	•••	107
کل سپید Gile-supéd	•••		•••	117
Gile-surkh گل سرخ		•••	•••	75
گر د گآ رن Girdagán	•••	•••	• • •	163
هند ی Girdagáne-hindí	گر د گا ن	•••	•••	36
گرد چو ب Gird-chób		•••	•••	54
Giyah ع ايگى	•••		•••	2
گیا ها Giyaha	•••	•••	··•	2
گو گر د Gógird	•••		•••	235
ر د سر خ Gógirde-surkh	· کو گر	, • • •		237
س گل Gul		•••	•••	4
Gulhá کلها سا	•••	•••	• • •	4
Guláb بگلا ب		•••	•••	217
گلنگېين Gulangabin	•••	•••		217
قال بيل Gul-bél	•••	•••	•••	244

گال عبا کس Gule-aabbás			•••	175
با بو نه Gulc-bábúnah	گار	• • •		52
ر د اؤدى Gulc-dáúdí	گا		•••	99
ز با ن Gule-gav-zabán	کن گا و	• •		133
لا سے Gule-gulab کل گلا ب				216
گل خیر و Gulc-k/e-airó				270
گلِ خطمی Gule-khitmi				270
گل بسته Gule-pistalı گل				201
گل شذکت Gule-sang		•••		194
گل سپید Gule-supéd			•••	162
گل سرخ Gule-surkh				216
گانمند Gul-qand				217
کی شکر tiul-shakar				217
			• • •	
	. II,	ΙĮ.	,	
العلائي Habbe-khatái		•••		120
سلاطين Ilabbussalatin			•••	120
Habbussalátine-barri			•••	119
هلیله Ilalílah	· ). :			242
اليال، سيا د Ilalilahe-siyah	. ها		•••	242
لینگ زار د Halilahe-zard		• • •	•••	242
ال سرخ Hanzale-surkh		•••	•••	248
Hasn-lubah حسن لبه		•••		66
Hiná lia			• • •	167
تليخ Hindavánahe-talkh	dis ! .	هند	•••	103
هنگو ل Ulingól	´			156
,			,	
	.€			
ا ند رجو Indarjou		•••	155	, 259
ير ين Judarjouve-shirts	ر جو ش	ا ند ،	•••	259
جو تائية Indarjouve-talkh	_			155
Isbayhol J wint	•••		•••	201
Isband!		• • •	• • •	195
ا سفید ا ب Isfedáb			i - Mar ••• in in	203
ا سپند Ispand	•••		• • •	195
ا سپندان Ispandán .			195	229

INDEX	OF PERSON	N SYNONYMES.		437
·	OI TERSTA	V Classics.		40,
ا سپر ز د Isparzah		•••		201
ا تريلال Itrílál	•,••	• • •	• ;. •	254
جيو د Jivah	• •			158
شعیر Jou	•••	•••	• .	155
جو ز بو یه Jouzbóyah	•••	•••		180
المند ي Javrase-hindi	_	• • •	• • • •	232
Wavruse-mina.		•••	•••	202
	К, Ķ	h.		
ب چینی Kabáb-chíni	کبا ر	• · ·		121, 136
هند تي Kabare-hindi	کبر	•••		110
تنامخ Kabiste-talkh	کبس	•••		103
کبیت Kabit	• • •		·	139
کد ي Kadi		•••	• • •	107
Kádí ビンド	•••	•••	•••	192
شسته Kadie-shustah	کد ئے			107
ا ليهو د Kafral-yahud				195
کا فو ر Kafur				83, 84
سوري Kafure-qaisurı	کافو ر قبیت	•••		84
Káh 35		• · •		<b>2</b>
Káhá la K	•••			2
كنير با Kahrubá	• • •			235
لا جير د Kájírah		•••		89
كلنبك Kalanbak		•••	• • •	105
ر يو س Kamádariyús	کماد	•••		<b>2</b> 3 <b>2</b>
Kanbelá کنجیلا	•••			170
کند Kand	•••	•••	•••	220
نند سپید Kande-suped	·		•••	221
کنگر تي Kankari	•••	•••	•••	58
کنگر ژد Kankarzhada کنگ	•••	•••		58
کر فس Karafs	• • •	•••		91
کر و یه Karóyah	•••	•••	•••	90
Kash-niz کشنیز	•••	• • •	•••	115
کتیر Katerá ا	•••	•••	•••	247
نند تى Katéráé-hindi	کتیرا نه ه	•••	•••	111

کا ژیر ه Kázhírah				89
		•••		127
کرور Kazhúr Kaznah ا	•••	٠	•••	178
کزنه Kaznah کرنه کا	•••		•••	82
بخرک Kharak خرک ندی پ	 خمیتی	•••		277
Kharbage-minui &	سر ب <i>ی</i> س	•••	•••	279
سيا ه Kharbaqe-isyáh		٠	•••	104
Khar-buzahe-rúbáh	رد روب	בת א	•••	103
Kharbuzahe-talkh	حار بر <i>ه</i> ر ادا	•••	•••	247
Khare-khasak	حار-	•••	· · ·	19
Khare-mughilan L	حارمعي	•••	•••	37
برشتر Khare-shutar	· / 4 1	٠	•••	
Khare-vazhgunah	و ۱ تر دو ۱	خا ر	•••	24
Khare-vazhún	خا روا	•••	•••	24
برز هر ه Khar-zahrah	خر	•••	•••	182
Ķhas سخ		•••	•••	48, 49
Khasak-danah ai 1	خسک د	•••	•••	89
Khasake-kalan کلان	خسک	•••	•••	195
بنحا ش Khash-khash شعا	خش	•••	•••	193
نحسته Khastah	•••	•••	•••	4
Khastahá خستها	•••	•••	•••	4
ا بلیس Khayahe-iblis	خايهٔ ا	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	80
Kháyahe-sage-abí	سگٿ آ بې	غي لخ	•••	95
بنبر Khiyar-chanbar	خيا ر ج	•••	•••	93
لكي Khóshahe-makkí كي	خو شهٔ ما	•••	•••	261
Khune-siyavaşhan .	سیآ و شا ر	خو ن ه	•••	165
Khúne-siyávasháne-l	ن ي hindí	سیا و شا ن هند	خو ن	208
Kkurmáe-khushk	لما تُم خشكا	خره	•• •	196
Khusrave-dárú		•••		266
Khusrave-dárúé-kalá		خسروداروا	•••	40
Khusrave-dárúé-khu	rd عرد	خسرود اروني	•••	<b>266</b>
. كليا ني Kilyani			•••	42
Kilz كلز Kilz		•••	•••	243
کنب Kinnab		•••		85
Kirme-rangrézán 💍	نگت ریز ا	کرم ر	•••	111
Kochólah al				234
Kóknár Lie S		•••	•••	193

ارسرخ Kóknáre-surkh	کو کنا	•••	•••	192
کو شت Kósht	•••	•••	•••	271
کوست Kóst	•••	•••	•••	271
کو ج Kouj	• • •	•••	•••	7
کو جها Koujha	•••	•••	•••	7
کو شا د Kou-shad	•••		•••	146
سیا ه Kouz-kunáe-siyáh	کنا ئے ۔	کو ز	•••	130
پيد Kouz-kunáe-supéd	نما ئے س	کو زک	•••	130
Kouz-másale-síyáh علي	ا ثل س	کو زّ ه	•••	130
يد Kouz-masale-supéd	ا ثل سد	کو زما	•••	<b>13</b> 0
كنا ر Kunár	•••	•••	•••	262
ید ستر Kunde-bédastar	کند ب	•••	•••	95
کند ً رو ن Kundrún	•••	• • •	•••	201
ن تنامخ Kundrune-talkh	کند رو	••	•••	201
کند ر Kundur	•••	•••	<b>76</b> ,	77, 201
ر و مي Kundure-rumi	کند ر	•••	•••	172
Kunjad کنجد	•••	•••	•••	227
•		_		
		L.		222
بر عه Laale-moaabbari	لعل مع	•••	•••	228
ليمو Limú	•••	•••	•••	104
ئه تر ش Limue-tursh	ليمو	•••	•••	104
•		M.		
	•	DI.		00
ما فرفین Máfárfin	•••	•••	•••	29
گس عسل Magase-aasl	~ <u> </u>	•••	•••	271
سهد Magase-shahad	مکس	•••	•••	271
Maghze-khiyar-shanba	مىبر ar	مغز خيا ر ۵	•••	93
مها نل Mahánul	•••	• • •	•••	190
Mahmudah & D	•••,	•••	•••	225
الا پروین Máh-parvín	ما	•••	• • •	29, 125
مي Mai		•••	•••	8, 255
ي هند ي Maié-hindi	مدَ	<b>. • • •</b>	•••	56
Majdabah محد به	•••	•••	•••	122
ت مو ش Marge-mósh		. • • •	•••	56 56
ت مو ش Marg-mósh	مرک		•••	56

Mágas				
Mázn j le	• • •	•••	•••	145
مینک Mékhak	•••	•••	• • • •	91
Mis	• • •	• • •	•••	<b>12</b> 3
عوم Móm	•••	•••	•••	97
Mouz je	•••	•••		179
Mul مل		•••		255
Murabbahe-shaqaqul		مر به	•••	60
ا سنگت Murda-sang	مر د	•••	• • •	203
سکت Mushk		•••	• • •	177
Mushk-dánah むしょ		•••		13, 15
ز مد بای Mushke-zamín	مشک			128
	N	1.		
Nabate-bikhe-hayat	; حيا ت	نیا ت ہے		108
الد تي Nainehávandi	کی تیا و		•••	47
Nai-shakar نیشکر	•••	•••	•••	219
نمک Namak		•••	•••	231
ا نگر ر Namake-angur	نمک	•••	•••	206
i Namake-khurdani	، خو ر د		•••	231
ا سنگ Namake-sang		•••	•• ,	216
Namake-siyah ، ليا د	نمک	•••	• • •	71
العام Namake-tagám	نمک ء	•••	•••	231
Nánkháh s l فخو ا	•••		•••	90
Nár از Nár		•••	•••	210
نا رنگِڪ Nárang	•••	•••	•••	104
نا رگيل Nárgíl		•••	•••	112
بعر ی Nargile-bahri	نا رگيل	. • •		169
iشا سته Nashastah	•••	•••		270
نا ز بو Názbó		•••	•	184
س نیب Nib	•••	•••	•••	63
Nil نيل	•••	•••	•••	161
Nílah نیله	• • • •	•••	•••	161
نيلو فر Nilu-far	•••	•••	•••	183
نوشا در Nóshadar	•••	•••		42
نو ر د Nńrah	•••	• • •		82

#### Ρ.

بادزهر Pádzahr یا د		•••	63
اد ز هر حيواني Padcahre-haivani	يا	•••	68
Pád-zahre-kání پاک زُهرگاني	•		68
Paiyah ييه		•••	228
الله ما هي Paiyahe-mahi يينه ما	•••		97
ب پ سې Palah يله Palah		•••	78
پلنگ مشک Palang-mishk		•••	185
Panj-angusht پذیج ا نگشت	•••		256
	پذہ	• • •.	256
Pilpile-surkh بلپل سر ن	٠ ,	•••	87
بیل زهره Pil-zahrah پیل زهره		•••	87
۲۱۱- کیل ر طر تا تا ز Piyáz پیا ز	•••		<b>37</b>
		***	225
بيا ز د شني Piyáze-dashtí Piyáze-dashtíú-hindí مند ی هند ی	یدا : د ه	•••	250
	J	•••	225
بيا زموش Piyáze-mósh پيا زموش	 - بيا :	•••	250
Piyaze-móshe-hindi موش بندي	) <del>"</del> "		54
Pópal يو پل	•••	•••	5
پوست د رخت Púste-drakht		•••	5
ستنها أن در خت Póstaháe-darakht		•••	194
ت خشیا ش Poste-khash-khásh ت خشیا	پو سہ	•••	194
پو ست کو کنا ر Póste-kóknár	•••	•••	173
بو د نه Púdinah	•••	,, •••	149
س پنبه Punbah	•••	• • •	149
پنبه د ۱ نه Punbah-dánah	•••	•••	143
${f Q}.$			
Qahvá است قبر ا	•••	•••	113
Qand کند		•••	<b>2</b> 20
سپید Qande-supéd	•••	•••	<b>221</b>
وا قاله كلان Qáqilahe-kalán	•••	•••	42
قا قلهٔ خرد Qáqilahe-khurd		•••	88
قا قلهٔ فه کر Qaqilahe-zakar		•••	42
قصب الزريره Qaşabuzzarirah	•••		189
قا تن الكلب Qátilul-kalb	•••	•••	234
۰۰۰ قیل ۱۱۹	•••		201
		56	

قر مزدانه Qirmiz-dánah			111
قر مَز فَرَ نگی Qirmize-farangi	•••	•••	111
R.			
Raihane-kohi ريحان كوهي		•••	184
Railiane-quaranfuli ريحان قرنفلي		•••	185
Ratah ریک این الاستان		•••	224
Ráziyanah راريانه	•••	•••	199
Ráziyánahe-khatáí کیا نهٔ خطائی	•		160
	<u>ر</u>	•••	213
Révand	· • • •		213
ريوند هندي Révande-hindi	•••		141
Rime-alian ريم آهن	•••	••,•	7
$\mathbf{R} \circ g h$ an $\dots$ $\dots$		•••	7
Roghanhá رو غدیا	•••	•••	
رو غن با د نج Róghane-bádinj	•••,	•••	113
Roghane-balian بالروغن بلسان	•••	•••	65
روغن بيد انجدر Roghanc-behanjir		<i>/</i> ···	187
Roghanch-bedanjire-kalan نجير كلان			188
تجير خرد Roghane-bedajnire-khurd	غن بيد ا	رو	188
انے کشمیر ی Roghane-chae-kashmiri	ر و غن چا	5	49
رو غن کتان Roghane-katán	•••	•••	168
Roghane-kunjad کنجد کنجد	•••	•••	227
روغن ما بي Roghane-mahi	•••	•••	187
رو غن نا ركيل Roghane nargil	•••	•••	113
رو غن أرا تُيا نه Roghane-rátíyánah			24 լ
ر و غن شيرين Roghane-shirin	•••	•••	227
رُو غَن زِخَدِر Roghane-zaghir	•••	•••	168
ر و غن زيتو ن Roghane-zaitán	•••		186
Róshanak روشنک	•••	•••	162
روباه تربک Rábáh-turbuk	2	280, 282,	283
		•••	280
الا تر بک سرخ Rábáh-turbuke-surkh		•••	282
Rubbe-révand رب ريوند		•••	83
رونا س Ranás	•••	•••	218
S, Ş, Ş, Sh			* ,
	•	r'	001
تعلب مصري Ṣaṇlab-miṣrı	•••	•••	221

	•		
	Sabistan	•••	114
	ما بو ن Ṣ <b>áb</b> ún	•••	224
	Sadáb با سدا ب	•••	218
	جل هند ي Safarjale-hindi	سفر	33
	سگت ا نگو ر Sag-anjúr	280, 282	2, 283
	ا نگور سیا ه Sag-anjúre-siyáh	سگت	280
	نگورسرخ Sag-anjure-surkh	سگت ۱	283
	سگ بستان Sagpistán	•••	114
	سال Sál	•••	240
	Salikhah azil	•••	94
	Salikhahe-sailáníyah ميلانيه	٠٠٠ سلينڪ، ٠٠٠	103
	Samagh	•••	7
	Samaghha lieice		7
	عميع عربي Ṣamagḥe-aarabbi		150
	ع حر شف Samaghe-harshaf		- 58
	Samayhe-kabit کنیت کنیت		151
	جمع بله Şamaghe-palah على فيده	•••	79
	Samaghe-sanobar منو بر		200
	Samáq ت المتاق Samáq		280
	تمر پشه Samare-pash-shah		142
	Sana Liu	•••	226
	Sanáe-hindí ي مند ي		.94
	سنا مكى Sana-makki		226
	صند ل سپيد Ṣandale-supéd	•••	2::3
	صند ل سرخ Sandale-surkh	•••	209
•	، آهن ربا Sange-áhanrubá	سنگت	140
	نگ چمک Sange-chamak	•• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	140
	سنگت سر مه Sange-surmah		<b>52</b>
	سنگبو یه Sangsabóyah	• • • •	95
	نو بر ہند ی Ṣanóbare-hindi	<b></b>	200
	سپستان Sapistáti	•••	114
	تا ن کلان Sapistanc-kalan	٠٠٠ سپس	115
	ستمو نیا Saqmuniya	•••	225
	ست گلو Satte-giló	•••	245
	شهد Shabad	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	172

شا هسپر م Shahasparam	•••	•••	184
Shah-dánah هنا منهد النه Shah-dánah	•••	•••	86
شاهدر د Shah-tarah	•••	•••	273
Shakar شکر سکر	•••	•••	219
شکر هند ي Shakare-hindi		*	219
شكر سپيد Shakare-suped	•••	•••	220
شاخ گُوزن Shakhe-gavazn	•••	•••	116
Shamlit شمنیت	•••	•••	248
شملیت د شتی Shamlite-dashti	•••	•••	228
Shanaliz شملنز Shanaliz	• • •	•••	248
Shanbalid	•••	•••	248
شنبلید بری Shanblide-barrí	•••	•••	228
Shangarf شنگرف	•••		156
شمّاً قل Shaqaqul			61
شمّا قل هند ي Shaqaqule-hindi	•••	58,	59, 60
Skaráb ب شراب Skaráb	•••	•••	8
هراً بنا Sharabha المنافقة المنافقة المنافقة المنافقة المنافقة المنافقة المنافقة المنافقة المنافقة المنافقة الم		•.•	8
هکم د رید د Shikam-daridah		•••	201
Mikhar ) Lea	•••	•••	230
شير Shir	•••	~ • • •	8, 166
شير بز Shire-buz		•••	166
سیرگا و Shire-gav	• • •	•••	166
شير خر Shire-khar	•••	•••	166
شير تيس Shire-tis	•••	•••	166
شير خشت Shir-khisht	•••	•••	171
Shitarah ،	•••	•••	202
شیترک Shitarak	•••	•••	202
شیترک سرخ Shitarake-surkh	•••	•••	202 5 <b>0</b>
Shod مشود Shod	•••	•••	206
shórah مورد shórah	•••	•••	238
Shorgaz شور گز Shorgaz	•••	•••	33
Shul شل سل	•••	•••	3 <b>7</b>
شتر خار Ekutar-khar	•••	•••	39
صدر Sibr	•••	••• ;	159
Simáb سيما ب	•••	•••	175
سيما هنگت Simá-hang	•••	•••	

	•			
سپندان Sıpandán	•••	•••		229
سير Sir	•••	•••	•••	38
ا هي Siréshame-málii هي ا	سریشم م	•••	•••	160
سر ذیج Sirinj	••••	•••	•••	203
سرکه Sirkah		•••	, •••	22
گو رئي Sirkahe-anguri	سركة انگ	• • • •	•••	23
Sirkahe-nakhud عضو د	سر که ا	• • ,•	•••	99
که تاری Sirkahe-tari	سر ک	•••	•••	23
ر کنگبین Sirkangabin	ພ້		•••	172
سيسبا ب Sisbán	•••	•••	•••	256
ا د بر ذہج Siyáh-biranj	سي		•••	183
Siyah-danah ail s	سیا	•••	•••	183
ا د زیر ه Siyah-zirah		· • •:»-	•••	90
سفید اب Sufédab	•••		•••	203
سیلما نی Sulaimání	•••	•••	•••	157
يقه Sumaqe-amriqah	ما ق ا سر	سد	•••	80
سنبل Sunbul	•••	•••	•••	57
ا لطيب Sunbuluttib	سندل	•••	•••	253
Sunbuluttibe-hindí	ب هند ء	سنبل الطيه	•••	181
سر ذہج Suranj	•••	•••	•••	203
سرب Surb	•••	•••	• • •	204
سو رنجا ن Súrinján	•••	• • •	•••	153
یی Surinjáne-shírin	ب <b>ا</b> ن شیر	سو رني	•••	153
تلج Surinjane-talkh	رر نیما ن	٠	•••	153
سر مه Surmah	•••	•••	•••	<b>52</b>
•	Т,	Ţ.		
تبا شير Tabáshir			•••	65
Talh dly	***	•••	•••	179
تمبول Tamból		•••	•••	97
تنباكو Tanbaká	•••	•••	•••	182
تنكار Tankar	•••	•••	•••	230
تا رُي Tári	•••	•••	24	5, 246
رگيل Tarie-nargil	ا رئیٰ نا		11	3, 246
يا ه Tátúrahe-siyáh	نا تورّ ه سا	;	•••	130
Taturalie-suped پيد	ا تو َر له سا	ت	•••	130

تیز ا ب گو گر د Tézábe-gogird	•••	•••	28
تیرا ب نمک Tézabe-namak	•••	•••	25
تيزاً ب شورِ ه Tézábe-shúrah		•••	28
طدی کا د ر Tine-gizur	•••	•••	230
Tinkar تنكار Tinkar			230
تر یا کې Tiryák		• • •	190
تریاک فاروق Tiryáke-fáruq			247
Tukhm تختم تنجم	•••		3
Tukhmhá linia			3
سنخم آ بي Tukhme-ábí	• • •	•••	21
ب پر ست Tukhme-áftáb-parast	تخم آ فتا و		153
Tuḥhme-ahar من تخم ا هر Tuḥhme-ahar			259
هر شير ين Tukhme-ahare-shirin	تغما	•••	259
خم ا هر تهن الله Tukhme-ahare-talkh	1	•••	153
Tukkme-bálango تنخم با لنگو	•••	•••	132
تندم بنگ Tukhme-bang	•••	•••	86
تغم ببد انجير Tukhme-bédanjír		•••	21-
ير خرد Tukhme-bédanjire-khurd ير	تخم بيد انه		213
بيئ حيات Tukhme-bikhe-hayat عيات			109
تخم گذر Tukhme-gazar			131
Tukhme-gulc-aftab-parast	کل آ فتاب پر	تخم	152
Tukhme-kahú و تنخم کا ہو	•••	•••	167
ت هند ي Tukhme-kaknaje-hindi	تخم کا کن	•••	258
Tukhme-karafs تنخم کر فس		• • • •	91
تنجم كا سنى Tukhme-kásní	•••	•	99
Tukhme-katán ن لتفع كتا	•••	,	168
تنجم خيا ر Tukhme-khiyar	•••		122
Tukhme-khiyare-daraz	تغم خيا	•••	122
تعم خیا ر ز د Tukhme-khiyarzah	ت .`.		122
Tukhme-kinnab كنب	•••	•••	86
تنجم کو کنا ر Tukhme-kóknár	•••	•••	193
Tukhme-murgh	•••	•••	191
سنخم نيل Tukhme-nil	•••	•••,	196
Tukhme-palah ملي محت	•••	•••	78
ترد تيزك Tukhme-turrah-tézak	تخم	•••	168
Tukhme-zaghir , i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	• •••	•••	168

INDEX	OF PERSIAN	SYNONYMES.		447
ردك Tukhme-zardak	تخم ز	•••		13 <b>1</b>
تر ذبج Turanj	•••	•••	•••	106
تر نجبین Turanjabin	•••	•••	•••	37
تر ب Turb	•••	•••	•••	212
تر شه Turshah	•••	•••	•••	218
توت Tút	•••	•••	•••	17 <b>7</b>
	υ.			
ل شه آ Ush-shah				42
ستر خا ر Ushtar-khar	1	***	•••	37
ا ستخوان Ustakhán	' •••	•••	•••	4. 191
ستندوا نها Ustakhanha	. 1	•••	•••	4
تو د وس Ustokhtidus		•••	•••	167
osgonnadas Cu y	<i>y</i> _u ,	s e≥€	•••	10,
	v.			
و ج ترکي Vajje-turki	•••	•••	•••	27
بزرگ Valane-buzarg	والان	•••	•••	199
ن خرد Valane-khurd		•••	•••	50
ت نقره Varqe-nuqrah	ور	•••		<b>55</b>
ورق سیم Varge-sim	•••	•••	•••	55
ورق طلا Varqe-tilá	•••		•••	62
ورق زر Varqe-zar	•••	•••	•••	62
سررتا ج Vartaj	•••	•••	•••	152
	Y.			
برى Yasamine-barri	يا سمير	• • •	•••	152
	z, <i>z</i>	h.	,	:
زعفران Zaafarán	•••	•••	•••	118
كت Zabáne-kunjashk	بان كنيمة	<b>;</b>	•••	259
Zabáne-kunjashke-shí			;	259
Zabáne-kunjashke-ta!		أزبا نكنجشك	•••	155
زدوا رZadvár		•••	•••	29
هرم کا و Zahrahe-gáv	<b>,</b>	•••	•••	138
Zák – (1)	•••	•••	•••	41

زاک باور Zake-bilor	•••	•••	•••	41
			•	123
	•••	•••	•••	41
زاک زرد Záke-zard	•••		•••	141
Zaló j	•••			154
تر لوک Zalók	••	•••	•	154
1 13.	•••	•••	•••	123
رنگا رآهن Zangare-Ahan		•••		141
ر عما را من Zangare-anan را ناگت آهن Zange-ahan	)·••	•••	•••	141
Zanjabile-khushk خشک		•••	•••	262
•	_	•••	•••	262
ز نجبیل تر Zanjabile-tar	 {\.: % .	***	•••	136,137
عفند ي Zaquniyae-hindi		•••	•••	51
هند ي Zarávande-hindí	زراوند	•••	•••	131
زردک Zardak	•••	•••	•••	126
زرد خؤ ب Zard-chób	·	•••	•••	126
زرد جو به Zard-chóbah	•••	•••	•••	
ز رشک Zarishk	· · ·	•••	•••	67,68
ميخ سر خ Zarníkhe-surkh		•••	•••	272
رنیخ زرد Zarnikhe-zard	٠ ا	•••	, •••	57
ژد وار Zhadvár	•••	•••	•••	29
ژرنباد Zhuranbád	•••	•••	•••	127
زنیا ن Zinyán	•••	•••	•••	90
س زیره Zirah	•••	•••	•••	123
رنما رمني Zirahe-armani	ز <u>د</u> ې		•••	90
لَهُ كُرِما فِي Zirahe-kirmání	زيرا	•••	•••	90
يرنج رومي Zirahe-rami	j	•••	•••	90
زبر نم سيا "د Zirahe-siyah		•••	•••	90
زول زده Zól-zadah	•••	•••	•••	247
ِ فَا نُيَ يَا بِسَ Zufáe-yábis	٠	<b>:•••</b>	•••	159
زغال Zughal	•••	•••	•••	87
ل چو بي Zugḥále-chóbí	زغا	•••	•••	88
حيوانى .Zugḥale-ḥaivani		•••	•••	88
خوان Zunhale-ustakhan	ز غال استه	•••	•••	88

### INDEX OF HINDUSTANI SYNONYMES.

# A, Á, A.

			164
_	•••	•••	164
عر ق	•••	•••	91
•••	•••	•••	33
•••	•••	•••	33
•••	•••	•••	33
•••	•••	•••	<b>262</b>
•••	•••	•••	190
•••	•••	•••	7
•••	•••	•••	91
•••	•••	•••	91
•••	•••	•••	90
•••	•••	•••	<b>82</b>
•••	•••	•••	82
•••	•••	•••	210
s ī	•••	•••	<b>78</b>
•••	•••	•••	163
	•••	•••	36
•••	•••	•••	35
	•••	•••	<b>35</b>
`		•••	82
	•••	•••	163
اسكا	ا کیا گھ	•••	49
	• •	•••	168
1		•••	168
7		•••	206
1	•••		93
· ···	ا ماتا		93
س دی ب	, 6664		124
	· 1	•••	236
ىىد ھى	۱ میں سار	57	
	   ک ا	عرق عرق 	عرق عرق عرق عرق

آم کا پیڙ Am-ka-pér	•••	•••		171
آ سریکا پیز Amré-ká-pér	Ī	•••	•••	233
أناً نا س Ananas	•••	•••	•••	47
ا ننا س Anannás	•••	•••		47, 160
Anár, lil	•••	•••	•••	210
Anár-ká-pér ہیر ا نا ر کا بیر	•••	•••	•••	209
Anás-phal ا نا س يهل		•••	•••	160
Anás-phúl انا س يهو ل		•••	•••	160
Anb-ká pér کا پیڙ		•••	•••	171
آنبے هلد Ánbé-halad	•••	•••	•••	125
آنبے هلد ی Anbé-haldí نبی هلد	•••	•••	•••	125, 126
Anbli ا نبلی	•••	•••	•••	238
ا نبوتي Anbótí	•••	•••	•••	192
أند Andá أ	•••	•••	•••	191
ا نگور Angúr	•••	•••	•••	257
مرا ب Angúri-sharáb	ا نگری		•••	255
ري سركه Anguri-sirkah				23
Anjír انجير ١٠٠٠	·			142
ا نتمول Antamul		•••	•••	249
ie ل كندر Anval-kundur	ĩ	•••	•••	77
Anvulá V i i i	•••	•••	•••	197
Anvurah نو ر ه	••	•••	• • •	197
ا پر ا جتا Aprájitá	•••	•••	•••	108
Aprájité-ké-bínj جيذبج	ا برا جتے ک	•••	•••	108
Aqalqará ا قلقر ا		•••	•••	210
Arand 31 . I	•••	•••		214
ا رنڌ ي Arandi	•••	•••	•••	214
م کا پیر Arandi-ka-per	۱ , نڈ	•••	•••	214
ي كا تيل Arandi-ká-tél	۱ , نڌ		•••	187
کے بینے Arandi-ké-binj	ا رنڈکی	•••	•••	214
رندگا پیز Arand-ka-per	J	•••	•••	214
Arand-ká-tél نَدُكَا تَيِلَ Arand-ká-tél	t	•••	•••	187
کے بیذیج Arand-ké-binj	۱ رنڈ	•••	•••	214
Arhar I ( and a market	•••	•••	•••	81
Arjan رَجَن	•••	i	•••	243
جن کا پیز Arjan-ka-pér	١ ر -	•••	•••	243

IND	EX OF HINDUSTANI	SYNONYMES.		451
ارو سال	• • •	•••		33
اروعي Arvi	4	•••		114
مروب Asan سن Asan	•••	•••	•••	243
ا سگند Asgand	•••	•••		258
Atar عطر	•••	•••	•••	7
Attar			•••	27, 28
ا تيس Atis	•••	•••		66
ب. عود Aúd	•••	•••	•••	224
Aushbah aime	•••	•••	•••	
	$\mathbf{B}$ , $Bh$ .			
بر نگت Babarang	با ب	•••	•••	134
ببول Rabul	•••	•••	•••	19
Babúl-kí-gónd	بڊول کي گو ند	•••	•••	150
Babúl-kí-sharab	ببول کی شرا ب	•••	•••	275
Bábúne-ké-phúl	با ہو نے کے پھو ل	•••	•	<b>52</b>
Bach ج ···	•••	•••	•••	32
اگ Bachh-nag	بحهنا	•••	•••	25, 266
بادام Badam	•••	•••	•••	45
ر نگی Bahárangí	بها ر	•••	•••	273
Bail-ka-safra	بيلكا صفر	•••	•••	138
بکا یی Bakayan	•••	• • •		172
Bakrí-ká-dúdh.	بکری کا دو د ه	•••		166
Bálá y b	•••	•••	•••	48
Bálah ما له	•••	•••		48
چنڙ Bál-chhar	با ل	•••		181
ال هر Bál-har		•••	•••	242
ل Balsán-ka-tél	بلسا ن کا تیا	•••		65
با لنگو Bálangó با	•••	•••	•••	132
Banafshah منفشه	ب	•••	•••	255
Bandárú	بند	• • •	• • •	158
بند رو Bandarú		•••	•••	158
Bandar-ká-tanb	خد رکا تنبا کو åkú	٠ ب	•••	182
بذو لا Banóla	• • •	•••	• • •	149
بنو له Banólah	•••	•••	•••	149
ا نسا Bansa الم	•••	•••	•••	33
Bans-kapúr,	بنس کې	•••	•••	65

بنس لو چن Bans-lóchan	•••		•••	65
چرایته Bará-charáyatah	ُبڙا ۔	•••	• • • •	138
بترا گو کھر و Baṛá-gókhrú		•••	•••	195
Bará-kalijan برا الليجن		•••		40
Bará-kanvar برآكنو ا		• ( •	•••	34, 118
بر آ کلنجن Bará-kulanjan		•••	•••	40
Bará-kulanján ن المنجا		•••	•••	40
. برّ السور تر Bará-lasórá السورة		•••	•••	115
مو تها Bará-nágar-móthá	<i>A</i> .	بر		128
Bará-nínbú بڙ انينبو		•••	•••	105
Bará-pílu براً الميلو		***	•••	223
Danahmi D	•••	***	•••	102, 143
بر ندا Baranda	•••	•••		185
لنگ Bárá-singé-kí-sing	گے کی ہ	با ر ا سذ	•••	116
ی کی جرتر Baré-pán-kí-jar	ے یار	٠ بڙ	· • • •	• 40
Bari-arand-ká-tél كا تيل	رَ ا رِ نَدُّ	٠٠٠ بڙ <i>ح</i>		188
كا تيل Bari-arandi-ka-tel	ر نڈ <i>ی</i>	· بىزى ا	•	188
Bari-chób-chíní چبنی			•••	<b>229</b>
برجي الاحي Bari-iláchí				42
Barijá اجر یجا	•••	•••		145
بر يبجا گو ند Barijá-gónd	• • •	•••	•••	145
كسو ندامي Bari-kasondi		•••	•••	94
بأريك تيل Bárík-tél		•••		227
بڑی ما ئین Bari-máin	•••	•••	•••	239
بَرْی پیلی Barı-pip!i		•••	•••	226
کا د و د هه Baṛ-ká-dúdh	بڙ	•••	•••	142
سوند ي Bas-ki-kasondi	، کی کس	با س	•••	95
تما ئى كا فو ر Batái-káfúr بىت موگرا Bat-mágrá	۔ پ	•••	•••	84
بت موگر ا Bat-mágrá	~•• <u>,</u>	•••	•••	162
با و نحبي Bávanchí	- • •	•••		208
ا و نحريا ن Bávanchiyán	;	•••	•••	208
با و چيا ب Bávchiyán	•••	•••	•••	208
بے دانہ Bédánah	•••	. •••	•••	211, 252
به د ا نه Beh-dánah	•••		•••	211 2, 33
بيل Bél		•••	•••	2, 33
ن بياس Bélén	•••	•••	•••	4

INDEX OF I	IINDUSTANI	SYNONYMES.		453
بلمبو Belambú		٠.		63
بيل يتري Bél-patrí	•••	••	•••	117
بيل كا ما ت Bel-ka-pat	•••	•••	•••	117
بير Bér	•••	•	•••	262
Bh-airá بهدرًا			•••	241
Bh-airah ا بهير ا		•••.	•••	241
Bhang بهنگ		•••	•••	86, 87
	بهنبگ	•••	•••	86
Bhangra ا بهنگر		. • • •	•••	133
بهر نگی Bharangi		•••	•••	183, 273
Bharangráj بهر نگراج		•••	•••	133
Bharbhand بهر بها ندّ			•••	54
$Bh$ arlá المجالة $\dots$				241
بهت کتائی Bhat-katáí بهت	•••	•••	•••	232
Bhat-katyá بهت کٿيا				232
Bhélá بهيلا				226
Bhiláván بهلاوان			•••	226
Bhindi بهنگ ي	•••	•••	•••	13
Bhuin-anvalah نوله	سنس	•••	• • •	198
كت بيل Bhuín-kat-bél		,	•••	140
Bid-lón بد لو ن	ن الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الماري الم	•••	•••	71
بت ہو جا Bíj	•••	•••	•••	3
Bijésar بجيسر	•••	•••	•••	208
مرکا پیر Bijésar-ká-pér	سمين	•••	•••	208
مشک Billí-ká-mushk	ال ال	•••	•••	258
Binj بیذیج	جي د	•••	•••	3
جي گوند Birjí-gónd	ب	•••	•••	200
ر بي حر Bis بس	•••	•••		265, 266
بسلمبهی Bislambhí	•••	•••	•••	121
بسلو مبي Bislómbí	•••	•••	•••	121
يول Ból	•••	•••	•••	181
$\operatorname{Buk}{ch}$ بکھیے	•••	•••		<b>254</b>
بن Bun	•••	•••	•••	113
بون Bán		•••	• • •	113
ا سر که Bunt-ka-sirkah	بو نٿ ک		•••	100
بوراً Bárá	•••	•••	•••	220

بو ٿي Bátí	•••			1
بو ٿيا ن Butiyan	•••	•••	•••	1
سر که Buţ-ka-sirkah		•••	•••	23, 24
	).		• • •	,
	Ch, $C$	7hh.		
چکو نڈ <i>Ch</i> akónd	•••	•••	•••	95
جکو ند Chakonda l ج	•••	•••	•••	95
جگو نتر Chakónr		•••	•••	95
حاً كسو Chaksú	•••	•••	•••	. 92
حا كوت Chakút	•••	•••	•••	92
Chálmógré-ké-binj	ے گے بیذیج	حال موگر	•••	151
Chamak-ká-patthar	ک کا پتھر	٠ چه	•••	140
Champá حميا		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		174
ل Champé-ké-phúl	ہمدے کے بھو	<u>~</u>	•••	174
Chánval-kí-sharab			•••	276
چنسر Chansar	 		•••	168
چند ن Chandan	•••	•••		<b>2</b> 23
که Chané-ká-sirkah	حنہ کا س	•••	•••	99
چر س Charas				87
چرایته Charayetah	• •••	•••	47.	99, 189
Charbi چربي	•••	•••	•••	228
حباً و ل Chával	•••	•••	•••	191
کے کے Cháye	•••	•••	•••	240
چها ل Chhál	•••		•••	5
حِها لَيْن Chhálén	•••	•••	•••	5
Chhál-mógré-ké-bír	کے بیذیے aj	حہال ہوگر ہے		151
Chhótá-charáyetah	يًا حِرْ الْيِنَهُ	حياوا		33
ول Chhóta-kanval		•••	•••	183
ينجن Chhóta-kalijan		•••	•••	266
Chhótá-kanvár	*	•••	•••	39
ن Chhóṭá-kulanján		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	266
ين Chhótá-kulanjan		•••	•••	266
سلسا Chhótá-laslasá		•••	•••	114
سوڙا Chhótá lasórá	چهو ٿا لہ	•••	•••	114
و تا پيلو Chhóṭa-pílú پيلو	چېر	•••	•••	223
Chhótá-rákus-pattal		چهو ٿا ر	•••	<b>3</b> 9

## $\mathbf{D}$ , $\mathbf{D}$ , $\mathbf{D}h$ , $\mathbf{D}h$ .

INDEX OF HINDUSTANI SYNONYMES.

جهوائے بان کی چڑ Chhóté-pán-kí-jar

ا رنڈ ی کا بیتر Chhóṭi-arandi-ká-pér

ارندکا پیز Chhoti-arand-ka-per

چهوٿي آرنڌ کا تيل Chhoti-arand-ka-tel

جهوتي الايجي Chhótí-iláyechí

حهو تى ما ئين Chhoṭi-máin

... چیرکا پیر گرکتر Chir-ká-pé چیر کی گو ند Chir-kí-gónd

چو ب چینی Chób-chíní

حبر و کی لکڑ ی Chirval-ki-lakri

Chichra \ حجر

سچينى *Ch*ini

ى كا فور Chini-kafur

جر چر Chirchira ا

جرول Chirval

حیترک Chitarak

حيتا Chita

حترا Chitra

جو کا Chuka

... جو نا Cháná

حو نه Chunah

چهو تى ايرندى كا تيل Chhótí-arandí-ká-tél

حہو تی ار ند ی کے بینے Chhótí-arandi-ké-bínj

چہو ٹی ا رنڈ کے بینے Chhótí-arand-ké-bínj

حَبُوتَى الرندَّ Chhoti-arand جَبُوتِي الرندَّ Chhoti-arandí چهو ٿي الرند ي

دادماري Dád-mári			•••	41
ا د مرد ن Dád-murdan		•••	•••	92
Dák しい いっぱっぱい いっぱっぱい しんしん しんしん しんしん いっこ	•••	•••	•••	<b>257</b>
Dákh ag I s	•••	•••	•••	257
ق ا صر Dámar	•••		•••	228
خوین Dammul-akhvain			•••	164
Dánah ail s	• •	•••	•••	3
Dáné نانے Dáné	•••	•••	•••	3

داڙم Daram	•••	•••	•••	<b>21</b> 0
	•••	•••	•••	103
دارچوب Dár-chób	•••	•••	•••	<b>67</b>
دأر هلد Dárhald	• *	•••	67, 68, 117,	126
نا ريل Daryá ká-náriyal	د ریا کا	•••	•••	169
ستا Dastá	•••	•••	•••	261
Dát-ká-pát يات	٠ د	•••	•••	<b>92</b>
Dévdar ا ر Dévdar	•••	•••	•••	200
ك هاك Dhák	••••	•••	•••	<b>78</b>
ت ها ک Dhák ت	•••	•••	•••	<b>7</b> 8
ك هنيا Dhanya	•••	•••	•••	115
Dhónah د هو نه	•••	•••	•••	<b>22</b> 8
Dhúná li sa s	•••	•••	•••	228
کهر ی کهر ی Dhói-huvi-khari	ہوئی ہو ي	ى	•••	107
ب گلی Dikmali		•••	•••	146
ا ری ه و لی Divari-muli	د يو	•••	•••	<b>73</b>
Dúdh a s, s	•••	•••	8,	166
	F.			
هتورا Farangi-dhatura	فرنگی د	:	•••	<b>54</b>
هتو را Farangi-dhatura فرید بو تی Farid-búţi	فر نگي د 	•••	110,	
هتو را Farangi-dhatura فرید بو تی Farid-búţi		•••	110,	
هتو را Farangi-dhatará فرید بو تی Faríd-búţi	فر نگي د  G, Gh, G!	•••	110,	
فرید بو تی Farid-búţi Gab بند بو تی	Gh, G!	•••		
فرید بو تی Farid-búţi Gab بند بو تی	Gh, G!	•••	•••	195
Farid-búṭi فرید بوتی Gab فرید بوتی گا ب Gách-mirch کا چ مرچ Gadhí-ká-dúdh	 G, Gh, G!  کد ھے کا د	•••	••••	195 132
Farid-búṭi فرید بوتی Gab فرید بوتی گا ب Gách-mirch کا چ مرچ Gadhí-ká-dúdh	 G, Gh, G!  کد ھے کا د	•••	••••	195 132 87
ترید بوتی Farid-búti فرید بوتی Gáb بند بوتی Gách-mirch گا چ مرچ Gách-mirch گا چ مرچ Gách-ká-dúdh کا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh کا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh	 G, Gh, G!  کد ھے کا د	•••	••••	195 132 87 166
ند بو تی Gáb فرید بو تی Gáb باک کا به Gách-mirch کا چ مرچ Gách-mirch کا چ مرچ Gái-ká-dúdh کا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh کا ئی روهن Gái-róhan کا ئی روهن Gájar	G, Gh, G!  کد هے کا ک گائی	•••	•••	195 132 87 166 166 70 131
Gáb بد بو تی Gáb بد بو تی Gáb بد بو تی Gách-mirch کا چ مرچ Gách-mirch کا چ مرچ Gái-ká-dúdh کا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh کا ئی روهن Gái-róhan کا ئی روهن Gájar کا کی بینج Gájar-ké-bínj جرکے بینج	G, Gh, G!  کد هے کا ک گائی	•••	•••	195 132 87 166 166 70 131
Gáb بد بو تی Gáb بد بو تی Gáb بد بو تی Gách-mirch کا چ مرچ Gách-mirch کا چ مرچ Gái-ká-dúdh کا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh کا ئی روهن Gái-róhan کا ئی روهن Gájar کا کی بینج Gájar-ké-bínj جرکے بینج	G, Gh, G!  کد هے کا ک گائی	•••	••••	195 132 87 166 166 70 131 131 98
Gáb بند بو تى Gáb بند بو تى Gách-mirch كا ب مر چ Gách-mirch كا چ مر چ Gách-mirch كا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh كا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh كا د و د هه Gái-róhan كا ئى رو هن Gájar بال كا جر كے بينج Gájar-ké-bínj جركے بينج Gáj-phal گائج پېلل Gaj-piplí گائج پېلل	 G, Gh, G! کد هے کا کا ئی	•••	••••	195 132 87 166 166 70 131 131 98 226
Gáb بند بو تی Gáb بند بو تی Gách-mirch کا چ صرچ Gách-mirch کا چ صرچ Gách-mirch کا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh کا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh کا نی روهن Gájar بند کے بینے Gájar-ké-bínj جرکے بینے Gaj-phal گئے پہل Gaj-piplí گئے پہل Gaj-piplí بروجه Gandah-barójah بروجه	 G, Gh, G!  کا کی گا گی  کا کی		••••	195 132 87 166 166 70 131 131 98 226 200
Gáb بند بو تى كا ب Gáb بند بو تى Gách-mirch كا چ مر چ Gách-mirch كا چ مر چ Gách-mirch كا كى دو ده ها Gái-ká-dúdh كا كى دو ده ها Gái-róhan كا كى روهن Gájar بند كا جركے بينے Gájar-ké-bínj كا كى روهن Gaj-phal كا كى بهل Gaj-piplí كا كى بهل Gaj-piplí بهر كے بينے Gandah-barójah بهر و جه Gandah-barójah بهر و جه Gandha-baróje-ká-tel بهر و جه Gandha-baróje-ká-tel	G, Gh, G!  کد ہے کا کہ  د کا ئی کے اگر دیوں کے درو جے کا تیل			195 132 87 166 166 70 131 131 98 226 200 241
Gáb بند بو تی Gáb بند بو تی Gách-mirch کا چ صرچ Gách-mirch کا چ صرچ Gách-mirch کا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh کا د و د هه Gái-ká-dúdh کا نی روهن Gájar بند کے بینے Gájar-ké-bínj جرکے بینے Gaj-phal گئے پہل Gaj-piplí گئے پہل Gaj-piplí بروجه Gandah-barójah بروجه	G, Gh, G!  کد ہے کا کہ  د کا ئی کے اگر دیوں کے درو جے کا تیل			195 132 87 166 166 70 131 131 98 226 200

INDEX OF HINDUSTAN	SYNONYME	<b>9.</b>	457
Gandhak کند هک			235
کند هکت کا عطر Gandhak-ká-aitr	· · ·		25
ك كا تيز ا ب Gandhak-ká-tézáb		•••	25
Gánjá ایمنا کا نیما نیما			85
Gánjé-ka-pér کا نجے کا پیڙ		•••	85
کا نجم کے بینج Gánjé-ké-bínj	•••		86
كنجنى كا عطر Ganjní-ká-aitr	•••	•••	49
Ganná انگی گنا نا	•••	•••	219
کنٹ بھا ر نگی Gant-baharangí	•••	•••	108
Garjan-ká-tél کر جن کا تیل	•••	•••	132
گا و ز با ن Gáv-zabán	•••	•••	133
Géhán گيهون	•••	•••	249
گيرو Gérú	•••	•••	75
Ghás س اگجا س	•••	•••	2
Ghásén گها سین	•••	•••	2
گهدگو ار Ghigavar		•••	38
گفی تری Ghi-turi	•••	•••	13
گهر ترا ني Ghi-turai	•••	•••	13
Ghótá-ghanbá عنباً غو تا غنباً	•••		8 <b>3</b>
گهنگیجی Ghungchi	•••	•••	16
کل ارمنی Gile-armani	•••	•••	74
كل ملتاني Gile-multání	•••	•••	107
گرما له Girmálah		•••	. 93
گو گل Gogil	•••	•••	64
گو کهرو Gókhrá	•••	•••	247
$G\acute{o}l\text{-mir}$ ہے $G\acute{o}l\text{-mir}$ گو لہ مر ہے $G\acute{o}nd$	•••	•••	200, 201
<u> </u>	•••	•••	7
گوندین Gondén	•••	•••	7
گورئ ایمکی Gorak-amli	•••	•••	<b>3</b> 3
كُو تَا كُنْبًا Gótá-ganbá	•••	•••	83
گو ه ببو ل Gáh-babál	•••	1	21
Gulab کلا ب	•••	•••	217
گلا بي عطر Gulabi-aitr	•••	•••	217
گلاب کا عطر Guláb-ká-aitr	•••	•••	217
كلاب كا يهول Gulab-ka-phal	•••	•••	216
Sulsb-phúl گلاب پهول	•••	 50	216
		<b>5</b> 8	

كلنجا Gulanchá	• • •	•••	•••	244
گو لر Gúlar		•••	•••	142
گل بیل Gul-bél	•••		•••	244
گل چینی Gul-chíní	•••	•••	•••	99
Gul-chíní-ká-phúl	نہ کا ت	گل جي	•••	99
آنا نا س Gule-ananas	/~~ C		•••	160
كل عبا س Gule-aabbás	_	•••	•••	175
گل یسته Gule-pistah	•••	•••	•••	201
گل خير و Gul-kh-airó	***	•••	•••	
کل ندر ا Gullér-ká-nírá		•••	•••	270
آرکا پریز Gulnár-ká-pér		•••	• • •	246
Gul-qand گلقند	<b>~</b>	•••	•••	210
	•••	. •••	•••	217
گذیج Gunj 	•••	•••	•••	16
Gur گر		•••	•••	200
شرا ب Guṛ-ki-sharáb	کڙکي	•••	•••	276
Guṭhli گٽهاي '	•••	•••	•••	4
گتهلیا س Guthliyán	•••	•••	•••	4
	Н,	H.		
بانگور Ḥabshi-angur	,	•		0:7
بته Habshi-charayatah	حبس <i>ی</i> م ا	···	•••	257
بالمعارد الماردة عن Haddi عند	ي حجر ا	حبسح	•••	138
Haddi-ká-kóyelah ويله	(K .		•••	191
* -	، بي د د		•••	88
هڌ جو ڙا Had-jórá هڏ ڪو هلد Halad	•••	•••	•••	257
	•••	•••	•••	126
الدي Haldi	•••	•••	• • •	126
ها لم Hálím	•••	•••	•••	168
ال الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا	•••	•••	•••	191
Har هتر	•••	•••	•••	242
ها ڙ جو ڙا Har-jórá ما	•••	•••	•••	257
Harpilé هڙ پيل	•••	• • •	•••	242
سررا Harra	•••	•••	, •••	242
Hartál هڙتال		••	•••	57
Háthí-séngár تا Háthí-séngár	ها تي	•••	•••	134
تي شو را Háthí-shúrá	<b>(</b> &	•••	• • •	244
ى اكروت Hindi-akrót	بدد	•••	•••	36

INDEX OF HINDUSTANI SYNC	NYMES. 459
هندي بادام Hindi-bádám	241
هند ي چوب چينې Hindi-chóbchíní	230
هند ی کتیر اگو ند Hindi-katérá-gónd	111
د ي ريوند چينې Ilindí-révand-chíní	
الله عند ي سالسا Ilindí-sálsá	152
الله عند ي سنا Hindi-saná	94
ندي كا سنا كا پات Hindi-sana-ka-pat	
سينگ الآا	61
النير Hingan-ká-pér منگي کا پيڙ	64
منگول Hingól	156
هيرا دو کهي Hirá-dókhi	208
هير اكسيس Hirá-kasis	141
هر هر Hurhur	151
هر هر کا پیز Hurhur-ká-pér	151
حبد را با د ي الله حي الله عي الله الله الله على Hyderabadí-iláchí	43
يد رأباد ي كتهه Hyderabadi-katthah	<b>-</b> 96
I.	
الأيحي Ilayechi	88
الايحبى د انه Iláyechí-dánah	43, 270
الایجی د انے Iláyechí-dáne	43
الایجی درے Ilayechi-doré	89
الواها	39
بندراین Indaráyan	104
Indarjou اندر جو Indarjou	259
ا سبغو ل Isbaghól	201
Isband	195
ا شرمل Isharmul	56
ا شر مل کی جاڑ Isharmul-ki-jar	56
اوک چهار Ivak-chhar	205
J, Jh.	
جائے بہل Jaé-phal	180
جما ل كو تا Jamál-gótá	120
جمتی کا پات Jamti-ká-pát	110
جمتي کي بيل Jamti-ki-bel	110
•	

با من Jámun	•••	237
جنگلی اکر و ت Jangli-akrót	•••	36
Janglí-anár-ká-jhár تراجها تر	جذگلی ۱ نا ر کا	159
جنگلِی آرنڈی Jangli-arandi	·	163
حِنگُلَى عشبه Jangli-aushbah	•••	230
بنگلی با د ا م Jangli-badam		156, 241
جَنگلِي هلد ع Jangli-haldi		125
جِنگُلِّي كِيكر Jangli-kikar	•••	21
Jangli-baigan جنگلی بیگن	•••	<b>232</b>
گلی چنبیلی Jangli-chanbéli	٠٠٠	<b>152</b>
حِمْو نَدَّ ا Jangli-chichonda	جنگلی	248
Jangli-darchini ا رُجِيني		<b>102</b>
جَنَكِلَى هَلد ي Jangli-haldi		125
جنگلی هلهل Janglí-hulhul	•••	204
جنگلي هر هر الا Jangli-hurhur		204
Jangli-indaráyan اندراين	جنگلے	12
Janglí-jáé-phal جائے پہل		211
جِمال گو ٿا Jangli-jamál-gótá		. 120
Jangli-káli-mirch الى صريج	<i>_</i> .	245
کے بیذبے Jangli-kakri-ké-binj		77
جنگلی کنو ا ر Jangli-kanvar	··· ···	34
جِنگلی لُو نگّت Janglí-lóng	•••	136
جنگلی میتهی Jangli-méthí	•••	228
جَنگلي منها Jangli-mohá	•••	65
جنگلی مهو ا Jangli-mohva		<b>65</b> .
جنگلی مو لی Jangli-muli	•••	74
جنگلی پکوان Jangli-pikván	****	249
جَنگلی پیا ز Jangli-piyáz	•••	250
جنگلتی سرو Jangli-sarv	•••	96
جنگلي تلسي Jangli-tulsi	•••	184
جا پتري Japatri	•••	180
جڙ Jar	•••	
جڙين Jaren	•••	
Jast ست	•••	261
Jastá السج	•••	261
سون Jásán جا سون	•••	253

جتّا ما سي Jaṭà-mási		•••	•••	181
Jathi-ma $dh$ نهى مد هه	 ج	•••	•••	148
Jathi-madh-ká-ras Jw	، مد هه کا ر	جٿھ	•••	<b>1</b> 48
آ جو Javá ا	·	• • •		153
جوانسا Javánsá	•••	•••		37
جوار Javár	•••	•••		232
جو آ سا Javasa	•••	•••	•••	37
جا و ترى Jávatrí	•••	•••		180
جو تري Javattarí		•••		180
Jépál جيپال		•••	•••	120
جيپال گوٿا Jepál-gótá جيپال		•••	•••	120
Jét جيت		•••		227
Jethi-madh هم عم	üa-	• • •		148
اې او Jhav	* •	•••	•••	238
Jingan جنگن		•••	•••	185
Jingan-kí-gond گو ند	حنگ ک		•••	186
Joi-pani پا ني Joi-pani	٠٠٠٠ ي		•••	213
بور تي پ يې Jók ي Jók	•••	•••		154
$Jou \rightarrow \cdots$	•••		• • • •	156
Jou-khar جو کھا ر	•••	•••	•••	205
Jund جند Jund	•••	•••		95
ound but	•••	•••	•••	
	K, Kh, Ķ	h.		
ب چیني Kábáb-chíní	کیا ہ		12	1, 136
Kachú کجور	•	•••	•••	114
کنچور Kachúr	•••	•••	•••	127
Kafur کا فو ر	•••	•••	•••	83, 84
ر کھیر ہے Kafur-kachri	کا فو	•••	•••	274
بر ی Kafure-qaisuri	T	•••	•••	84
Káfúr-ká-pát کا یا ت		•••	•••	173
Kaghazi-ninbu نينبو		•••	•••	105
Kahruba کهر با	•••	•••	•••	235
و کے بینج Kahu-ke-binj	٧ ٢		•••	167
Kái-búti-ka-tél كا تيل	کا ئے ہو تے	•••	•••	81
لاً ثني يهل Kai-phal	···	•••		179
لا تيل Kái-puti-ká-tél	كا ئى پتى	•••	•	81
- "	<del>~ ' ~</del>			

کا جو Kajú	•••	•••		46
کی گٹلی Kájú-kí-guṭlí	کا جو ٰ	•••		46
بينج Kakmari-ké-binj	ر ي کے	کا کیا	•••	46
كرّ السنكي Kakṛá-singi	٤	•••		214
کے بینج Kakri-ke-binj	ككڙي	•••		122
ککو و ند ا Kakróndá		***	•••	73
لا لا أكو لا Kalá-akólá	•••	•••	•••	36
لا ا كو له Kálá-akólah	کا	•••	•••	36
Kála-bachhnág بنا گ		•••	•••	26, 159
لادًا مر Kálá-dímar	·	•••	•••	85, 254
لادا نه Kala-dánah		, <b>3</b> 39, 340, <b>341</b> ,	342,	
Kálá-dhatúrá ا هڌو ر		•••	•••	130
هتو رقا Kálá-dhatúrah		•••	•••	130
Kálá-lón كالالون	•••	•••		71
لامد هـ Kálá-madh	•••	•••		144, 198
لامكو Kálá-makó		•••	•••	280
كالانمك Kálá-namak	•••		•••	71
کا لا تر بد Kálá-turbud	•••		•••	316
Kálá-zírá ا كا لا زير ا		•••	•••	183
کی جڙ Kalambé-kí-jar	کلمبے ک	•••	•••	82
Kálé-har کا لے هر کا	•••	•••	•••	242
پيڙ Kale-madh-ka-per	د ھے کا	کا لے مد	•••	198
کی جڙ Kálé-pán-kí-jar			•••	40
س کلی Kali نای	•••	•••	•••	4
کا جو نا Kali-ká-chúnah کا جو نه Kali-ká-chúnah	کلی	• •••	•••	83
چو نه Kali-ká-chúnah	کلي کا	•••	•••	83
Káli-kastúrí ('Kalec-		لی ک <u>ست</u> و ر <i>ی</i> ('le	٤	15
کا لی صرچ Káli-mirch لی مو سلی Kálí-móslí	•••	•••	•••	200
	R	5	0, 60,	76, 124
Kaliyan کلیا ی	•••	•••	•••	5
کا لی زیری Kali-ziri	•••	•••	•••	183
ت کلو نجبی Kalónjí	. •••	•••	•••	40, 183
Kamélá L	•••	•••	•••	170
Kamúd کو د	•••	•••	•••	170
کو د م Kamúdí	•••	•••	•••	254
کر د ني Kamudni	•••	***	• •••	254

كند Kand	•••	•••	•••	6
Káṅdá ا كا ند	•••	•••	•••	38, 250
کے بیل Kandurí-kí-bél	کند ر ی	•••	•••	110
Kanél كنيل	•••	•••	•••	182
كنير Kanér	•••	•••	•••	182
Kangai كىنگذى	•••		•••	18, 19
كنگهى Kanghi	•••	•••		18, 19
Kanghí-ká-pát تا يا ت	كنگهي	•••	••	18
سمر د Kani-zahr-mohrah	نننده	٧	•••	68
نتىسىنبل Kánţi-sénbal	ي ر دار		•••	75
Kanval كنول		•••	•••	183
Kanvar کنوار		•••	•••	38
کیا س Kapás		•••	•••	149
س کا پدڙ Kapás-ká-pér	 کیا	•••	•••	149
ر کھیر ی Kapur-kachri	کــد	•••	•••	274
Kar تخ	<b>3</b> ~	•••	•••	89
Karanj کر نبے	• · •	•••	•••	
کر نجو ا Karanjavá	•••	• · · •	•••	80, 205 80
Karanjh کر نجہ۔	•••	•••	•••	80, 205
Karanjo کر نجو	•••	•••	•••	80
ر کے بینج Karar-ké-bíj	···	•••	•••	89
Karbér کر بدر		•••	•••	
Karél-ká-tél كا تيل	····	•••	•••	182 87
Karólá کر و لا		•••	•••	
کر یر کا تیل Karér-ká-tél	, ••••	•••	•••	169, 175
Kári-khár کا تری کھا ر	•••	•••		87
ند ر جو Karvá-indarjou	11. =<	•••	•••	271 155
لا د ام Karvé-bádám	کر و ۱۱ ک	•••	•••	155
Karví-turí کڙو ي تر ی		•••	•••	45 160
Kashmalá کشملا	•••	•••	•••	169
Kasís کسس	•••	•••	•••	185 141
	کا سنہ	•••	•••	99-
Kasondi کسو ند ي		•••	•••	94
كستوري Kasturi	•••	•••	•••	177
Kat Z	•••	•••	•••	96
Kat U K	•••	•••	•••	96
	•••	, •••	•••	<i>0</i> 0

77.112 2156				232
Katai کٹا ئی	•••	•••	•••	139
Kat-bel کت بیل	···	н С	•••	151
ر کو ند Kat-bel ki-gond کو ند	ا بیل دی		•••	247
Katerá کتیر	····	•••	•••	
ندرا گو ند Katera-gond	<b>ئ</b>	•••	•••	247
Kath 4475	•••	•••	•••	96
Kath-kh-air کتبکنیر	•••	•••	•••	20
Katkalija اجسلا كت	•••	•••	•••	80
كت كليجي Kaikaliji	•••	•••	•••	80
کٹکر نیج Katkaranj	•••	•••		80
Katthá المنتك	•••	•••	, •••	96
ا تهيئتي Kavá-thénthi	…کو	•••	• • •	108
Kavá-thonthí-ke-binj	، کے بید	كمو الهينتي	•••	108
Kédgi کید گی		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	192
Kćlá کیلا Kćlá	•••	•••	•••	178
Kélah كيله		•••	•••	178
Kele-ká-pér پیر کینہ کا پیڑ	•••	•••	•••	178
Kesar كيسر		•••		118, 170
س کیتگی Ketgí	•••	· • • •	•••	35, 19 <b>2</b>
کیو تا تا Kévarah	•••	•••	•••	192
$Kh$ -air کنیر $\dots$		•••		20
Kh-air-babul ہیر ببول	٠	•••		20
يركا پيڙ Kh-air-ka-per	_	•••		20
Khajúr ) ججبو ر	•••	•••		196
خمرک Khamrak	•••	• • •	•••	63
المنه المنه Khankali كهنكا لج		•••		205
Khankli کهنکلی	• •/•	•••	•••	205
ن. کنیزی Kharí	•••	•••	•••	107
کھری ہتی Khari-mitti	•••	•••	•••	117
بشنعاش Khash-khash شعا		• • •	•••	193
Khash-khash-ka-per		خشخا	•.•	193
Khash-khásh-kű-bóndé	•	•	•••	194
لرمند ا Khólar-mandá		•••		208
لا تيل Khopare-ka-tel	•	<b>S</b>	• • •	113
Khoprá کنو پر		•••		113
Kkurásání-ajváyan ين	نياجوا	خراسا	•••	159
,	_ "	-		

	INDEX OF	HINDUSTA	иг зүнөкүм	ES.	465
کیکر Kikar	•••			•••	19
Kíkar-kí-shar	۾ ا ب áb م	نکر کی ش	<b>.</b>		275
			•••	•••	201
كلن Kilan			•••		200
Kilan-ká-pér					200
Kilan-ká-tel			•••		200
ا کن Kinákin			•••	•••	101
Kinné-kí-gón	•	کنے ک			186
Kírá-már				•••	55
یا ت Kiryát			•••	•••	47
ي Kishmish			•••		2 <b>52</b>
Kiváchh -		•••	•••	•••	177
Kivánchh					177
Kóhi-bang			•••	•••	159
Kokam-ká-tél		•	•••		146
ند ها Kóndhá			•••		122
Kónpal-séhng	<del>-</del>	 <b>ک</b> ن		•••	137
Kóthímír	_		•••	•••	115
Kóyelah كو يله	الراجي		•••	•••	87
Kuchlá Las.				•••	234
Kuchlé-ká-ma		کھلے کا ء		•••	255
Kudimah مب		٠,	•••		122
Kulanjan نجن		•••	•••	40	0, 183
Kumari ر ي		•••	•••	•••	38
م کم Kumkum		•••	•••	• • • •	118
کندار Kundur		<i></i>	•••	7	6, 77
كىتكى Kuṭki		•••	•••	277	, 278
· •		<b>T</b>			
		<b>L.</b>			20
لهس Lahsan		•••		•••	38
لكڙي Lakrí		···	•••	•••	6
Lakri-ká-kóye	4.	لكرِّي كا	•••	•••	88
Lakriyan . L	الكرب	· • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	• • • •	6 154
ی Lál-anbárí	ل انباز	) 7	1 V	•••	198
Lál-bhuín-án		بهيدين ا	٠, ٠	•••	202
Lal-chita بيتا	لا ل ج	•••	•••	59	~~~
				00	

ل چیترک Lál-chitarak	<b>Y</b>	•••	•••	202
لا ل چتر ا Lál-chitrá	•••	•••		202
لال دانه Lal-danah	•••	•••	161,	277
لال گند ک Lál-gandak		•••	•••	<b>237</b>
لا ل هر تا ل Lal-hartal	•••		•••	272
ا ند ر این Lal-indrayan	لا ل	•••		248
لال جهاؤ Lál-jháv		•••		<b>2</b> 39
لا ل مكو Lál-makó	•••	•••	•••	283
لال مرج Lal-mirch	•••	•••	•••	87
لال پو ست Lál-póst		•••	192,	193
	لا ل	•••	•••	207
لال شكر Lál-shakar		•••		219
لتا Latá		•••	•••	<b>2</b>
ليمو Límú			•••	104
Limán ليمون			•••	104
لو با س Lóhán			•••	66
کا پہول Lóbán-ká-phúl	لہ با	•••	4	24
ل کا ست Lóbán-ká-sat	-		•••	24
لوها Lohá الم	٠ <b>٦</b>	•••	•••	141
ال هنه Lohah	•••	•••		141
Lohé-ká-gúعکا کوLohé-ká-gú		•••		141
ایکا ز نگف Lohe-ka-zang	7	•••	•••	141
Lón لون Lón	, <i>y</i>	•••	•••	231
لو نگڪ Lóng	•••	•••	•••	91
1011g (1.)	•••	•••	•••	<b>V</b> -
	M; Mh.			
ش Mach-chhi-ka-sirish	محمد کا سر		•••	160
Mach-chhi-ká-tél کا تیل		•••	•••	187
چر بی Machhli-ki-charbi	•	•••	•••	97
لد ن مست Madan-mast		•••		31
Madár , l مد ا	•••	•••	•••	83
Madh as so	•••	•••		172
مد ما نتي Madmántí	•••	•••	•••	<b>57</b>
ملتا س Maghze-amaltas	مغز ا	•••	•••	93
مها نینب Mahá-nínb	•••	•••	•••	172
Mahá-títá اتية	•••	•••	•••	47
F				

5 *				
محمود ه Mahmudah	. • •	•••		225
بيد الكرّي Maidá-lakrí	•	•••		243
Majith - Lines	•••	•••	•••	218
محتر ی Majtari	• • • •	•••		58
که بنته Makkah-bhuttah	-0			261
که جو ا ر Makkah-javár	, -0		•••	261
سکو Makó	•••		153,	280, 283
		•••		153, 283
Mál-kangní کنگنی ا	·			97
منج Mal-kangní-ké-bínj	کنگنی کے ہ	مال	•••	97
من افيون Málví-afyún	مالو		•••	190
منڌ ور Mandór	·		•••	141
منگو ستا ن Mangústán	• • •		,•••	145
Manjith منجيته	•••		•••	218
Mansal منسل	•••	•••	•••	<b>272</b>
ما يهل Má-phal		•••	•••	145
مناتر مي Mari	•••			92
ا رئي كا گرتر Mári-ká-gur	<b>4</b>	• • •	•••	221
شرا ب Mári-ki-sharáb	4	L		276
Mastaki مصطكى		•••	•••	172
مستارو Mastaru			•••	58
ما زو بهل Mázú-phal	•••	•••	•••	145
۔ کا یا نی Menh-ka-pani	مينه	•••	• • •	<b>53</b>
Mén-phal مین پهل —	•••	•••		212, 356
Méthí میتھی	•••	•••	•••	248
Mhindí مهندي	•••	•••	•••	167
Mirch &	•••	•••	•••	87
مصري Misrí	•••	•••	•••	221
ند ر جو Mithá-indarjou	میتها ۱	•••	• • •	259
میتها کد و Mithá-kaddú		•••	•••	122
يتها نيبيبو Mithá-ninbú	, o	•••	•••	105
ميتها تيل Mithu-tel	•••	•••	•••	227
میتها زهر Mitha-zahar		•••	25,	26, 266
اع با د ا م Míthé-bádám	ميتع	•••	•••	45
متي کا تيل Miţţi-ka-tel	•••	•••	• • •	195
. فر چرس Mocharus	• •.•	•••	•••	75

251 11			
Mógrá موگرا	** * *	•••	162
صو گرے کے پہول Mógré-ké-phúl	•••	•••	162
Mohá 🏎	•••	•••	66
مهی کی شر آ ب Mohé-ki-sharáb	•••	•••	275
مهو ا Mohvà	•••	•••	66
سولسري Mólsarí	•••	•••	174
Móm موم	•••	•••	97
سنقيل Monaggá	•••	•••	252
رنگت الایجی Mórang-iláyachí رنگت الایجی	٠٠٠ هو	•••	270
Mothá مو تها Móthá	•••	•••	128
ملتبي Mulaţ!hi		•••	148
ملتهی کا رس Mulatthí-ká-ras	•••	• • •	148
مولى Málí	•••	•••	212
منڈ ي Mundí	•••	•••	232
سرنگت الایجی Murang-iláyachí رنگت الایجی	·	•••	270
مر د آ رسنگ Murdar-sing	•••	•••	203
Musabbar مصبر	•••		39
Muslí	•••		60
سنک Mushk		•••	177
مشک ملی Mushk-billi	•••	•••	258
مشکت د ا نه Mushk-dánah	•••		4, 15
4		,	,
N.			
ناگرەر تىپل Nágar-móthá			128
Nágésar ناگیسر		•121	,
نا گیسر کا عطر Nagésar-ká-aitr			174
Nág-késar ناگ کیسر س	•••	•••	174
س کیسر کا عطر Nág-késar-ká-aitr			174
Nág-phaná ناگت يهنا سيا			191
	•••	•••	155
نک چپکنی Nakchhikní ناک پتر Nakpatar			161
Nallar نظر Nallar	•••	•••	257
المكث Namak		•••	231
نمک ا نگو ر Namake-angur		•••	206
Namak-ká-tezáb ب ا كن كا تيز ا ب	٠., نه	• • •	25
Narangi نارنگي	•••	•••	104

نا ریلی Náréli	•••		•••	113, 246
نا ریل Nariyal	•••		•••	112
Náriyal-ká-gur گاگر ا	نا ريل	•••	•••	221
کا پیز ً Náriyal-ká-pér	نا ریل	•••		112
كا تيل Náriyal-ká-tél		•••	•••	113
Náriyal-kí-sharáb —		نا ريل		276
iشا سته Nashástah	·	•••		270
Nibú نيبو	•••	•••	•••	104
سبر سیل Nil	•••		•••	161, 196
Nilá	•••	•••	•••	10
Nílá-thúthá تهو تها	نيلا	•••	•••	124
Nílá-tútá نیلا تو تا	•••	•••	•••	124
Nili	•••	•••	•••	10
گنڌ ي Nili-nirgandi	نیلی نر		•••	164
أنيل كا پيڙ Nil-ka-per	· ···	•••	•••	161
Nílá-far نيلو فَر	•••	•••	•••	196
Nimb نیمب		•••		63
کا نیر Nimb-ká-nírá ا	ُ نیمب	•••	•••	246
نينب Ninb			• • • •	63
نينبو Nínba	•••	•••		104, 105
نر بسی Nir-bisí	•••	•••	29, 30, 31,	125, 126
نرگُنڌ ي Nirgandí		•••	•••	256
iر ملی Nirmali	• • •	•••	<b>2</b> 35,	359, 360
Nisút نسوت	•••	•••	•••	161
نو سا د ر Nousadar	•••	•••	•••	42
		u.		
- چار Ouk-chhár	۱ و ک	•••	• • •	205
	P,	Ph.		
بحور لي Pachóli		• • •		204
يا د ا لو ن Pada-lón	•••	• • •	•••	71, 72
Pádá-namak أنمك	یا د	•••	•••	71, 72
Pahárí-indaráyan	•	يها ڙي	•••	121
یکا س بید Pakan-bod	*	•••		107, 146
Pakhán-bed بيد Pakhán-bed		•••		107, 146

اكت جو هي Palak-jóhí	پا	•••	•••	213
… پلا س Palás	•••	•••	•••	78
) کے بیذیج Palas-ké-binj	يلا س		•••	78
) کے بیذہے Palas-ké-bínj کی گو ند Palas-kí-gónd	يلاس	•••	•••	78
پلو ل Palval		•••	•••	248
پا ن Pán	•••	•••	•••	97
یا نگر Pángrá پا	•••	•••	•••	136
ب ياني Paní ياني	•••	•••	•••	<b>5</b> 3
باني جما Pání-jamá	• • •	***	•••	222
Pání-kí-sanbhálú جنا لو	مانی کی سذ	•••		256
با ني پهل Páni-phal			•••	247
ا پا ت Panjírí-ká-pát	رذھدر ي		•••	51
پنوا رPanvar	~ )			95
Papitah پپیته	•••			160
Párá ایا را Párá		•••	•••	158
ر س پیپل Paras-pipal	دا		•••	244
Palval پاول	•	•••	•••	248
پرور Parvar			•••	248
یا ت Pat				5
پهول Patthar-ka-phul	ىتە كا		•••	194
Patti پتی …	ر بار 			5
Pattiyan پتيا ن	•••	•••		5
Patang پتنک	•••	•••	•••	81
ى لكرّب Patang-ki-lakrí	یتنگے ک	•••	•••	81
كا پهو ل Patthar-ká-phúl		•••		194
يتى نينبو Patti-ninbu	•••	•••		105
Pattun-ki-send کي سيند ا	یتو ن ک	•••	•••	137
يى يى Pér يى		•••	•••	- 1
پيڙين Peren	•••	•••	•••	1
Petha المقين	•••	•••		122
$Ph$ al بهل $\dots$	•••	•••		. 2
Phalvara 1 , 1 step		•••	•••	65
پهتکری Phitkarí پهتکر	•••	••	•••	41
Phál يهول	•••	•••	•••	4
پيلا کنير Pilu-kaner	•••	•••	•••	244
اد هتو را Pilá-lhatúrá	بيلا	• • • • · ·	•••	54

INDEX	OF HINDUSTA	NI SYNONYMES.	•	471
				242
بیدہ هر Pilé-har		• · •		244
پيلي جڙي Pílí-jari		•••	•••	111
ي کڼا س Pili-kapas	پيلو	1.6	•••	111
Pili-kapas-ka-jhar	س کا جہا ڑ	·پیلی کپا ،	•••	222
پيلو Pílú پيلو	•••	• • •	•••	98
پيلا مو ڙ Piplá-mór	•••	•••	•••	98
پپلی Piplí	•••	•••	•••	98
پپليا ن Pipliyan	•••	•••	•••	
س پيل Pippal	•••	•••	•••	98
پتو هري Pitóhrí	•••	•••	•••	161
ت پا پڙا Pitpapara ت	پہ	•••	•••	<b>27</b> 3
پتراً ئي Pitrái	• •••	•••	•••	123
Píyáz پیاز	•••	•••	•••	37
Popaiya پپيا	•••	•••	•••	89
پېيە Popaiyah	••		•••	89
Popitah پپيته		•••	•••	160
Póst يو ست	•••	•••	•••	<b>193</b>
پو د ینه Púdínah	•••	•••	•••	173
بينج Punir-ké-binj		•••	•••	258
i unit-ke-binj	پائیل نے			
	Q	2.		
Qalamí-dár-chini	. د ۱، حد	قلم	•••	103
و Qand قند Qand	ا کا از کیسی	٠٠٠ ع	•••	<b>22</b> 0
ا نه Qirmiz-dánah			•••	110
Girmiz-danan 27 i	ترمره	•••		
•	7	3.		
<b>7</b>				209
Ragat-chandan		,	•••	75
بيمل Ragat-semal		•••	•••	75
بنبل Ragat-senbal	ر دت س	•••	•••	229
رائي Ráí	• • • •	•••	•••	68
ائی سنا Rái-saná	···	•••	•••	78
Rákas-gaddah	ر ۱ دس کد	•••	•••	34
Rakas-pattah عني	را دیش	•••	•••	228
رال Rál	•••	•••	•••	185
تلسی Rám-tulsí را ئی Rám-turáí	רו מ	•••	•••	13
را ئى Ram-turaí	ע∖ס ד	•••	•••	10

. •

رام تری Rám-turí	•••	• • •		13
Rángá ارانگا	•••	•••		223
نگت برت Rang-barat	•	•••		208
Rásin راسن				227
ر س کا پور Ras-kápúr				84, 157
Rasvat رسوت		•••		67
ر تن پر س Ratan-purs				255
Ráyán ر ایان		•••	•••	229
(Reeta' (Rithá ر يقنها)	***	•••	•••	21
Réngní رینگنی	•••	•••	•••	232
اند چینی Révand-chini				213
Ríthà ريتها	J J	•••	•••	224
Rithah من يتهه		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	224
روهن Róhan		•••	•••	232
Róhán زوحان		•••	•••	232
ا کا عطر Rousá-ká-aitr		•••	٠	48
Rousá-ká-ghás س کیا س		•••		48
Rousá-ká-tél سأكا تبيل		•••	•••	48
		*		149
Rúmí-mastakí مصطلحي	ر و عني	•••	•••	172
را ورق Rupehrá-varaq	ر و پهر			55
	S, S, S, Sh	•		
جے مصری Saalab-misri	ثعذ		•••	<b>2</b> 21
أصا بون Ṣabun	•••	•••	•••	224
مبزه Sabzah		•••		184
سبز َي Sabzi	•••	•••	•••	86, 87
مدانب Sadáb	•••	, •••	• • •	218
هتور Sádah-dhatúrá ۱	سا د د د	•••	•••	130
Safédah مفید	•••		•••	203
اگرگنبو له Ságar-ghólah	<b>ب</b>	•••	•••	80
ساگو ن Ságún	•••	•••	•••	240
Sajji سيجي	•••	•••		230
سجي کها ر Sajji-khar	•••	•••	•••	231
سىجى مىشى Sajji-miţţi	•••	•••	•••	231
ساكنو Sákhú ساكنو	•••	•••	•••	240

Sakhya-sunbul يدا سنبل	سکې	•••	•••	57
ملا جيت Salájít	•••	•••	107	
Sálsá اسا د		•••	•••	224
ا با ت Samandar-ká-pát با ت	سمند رک	•••	•••	55
د رسوف Samandar-sóf		•••	•••	<b>55</b>
ر سو کہہ Samandar-sókh		•••	•••	55
San سن		•••	•••	118
Sana	•••		•••	226
سنامكي Saná-makkí	•••	•••	•••	226
سندبها لو Sanbhálú سندبها			•••	256
بل كا عطر Şandal-ká-aitr	صند		•••	224
دو ایکا گر Sandólé-ká-gur	•••	•••	•••	221
و أيما بير Sandólé-ká-per		•••		197
سنگت کپی Sang-kupí		•••	• • •	108
سنگ کپی Sang-kuppí		•••	•••	108
0 1 1 1 1			•••	118
Sankhyá-sunbul استبل			•••	57
ب کلیان Sanobar-ki-gond گو ند			•••	200
ب عو دنيا Saqmuniya	عدو بر سي	•••	•••	<b>225</b>
Saral سرل Saral	•••			200
سرل کا بیز Saral-ká-pér	•••			200
کی گو ند Saral-ki-gond				200
ري دو مد ۱۸۱۰ ۱۵۰ ۱۸۱۰ ۱۸۱۰ ۱۸۱۰ ۱۸۱۰ ۱۸۱۰ ۱۸۱۰	٠٠٠ سر ن	,	•••	240
سر پھو نکا Sarphonka کا تا اینا کا Sarphonka	•••	• • •		229
ن کا تیل Sarsón-ká-tél ست گلو Satte-giló	سرسو	•••	•••	245
سے تنو Ségvá	•••	•••		176
Sehnd عيبند	•••	•••	•••	137
سيهنڙ Séhnṛ	•••	•••	•••	137
سه پتی Seh-pattí	•••	•••	•••	192
سیل گو ند Sel-gond	•••	•••	•••	77
سيند الون Sendá-lón	•••	•••	•••	216
دا نمک Séndá-namak	سلما	•••	•••	216
Sendhá-lón سينديا لو س			•••	216
Séndha-namak نمك	۔ سمئد	•••	•••	216
Sénilhi سيند هي		•••	24	5, 246
Ç.	•••		60	

كاسركه Sén-dhi-ka-sirkah شراب Sendhi-ki-sharab	سیندهی	•••	•••	23
يرا ب Sendhi-ki-sharab	ند هی کی ۵	سي	•••	276
سیند و ر Séndúr		•••	•••	203
با كو Sendur-ka-tanbakú	سينڌ و رکا تن	٠	•••	182
Séngí سینگی		•••	•••	3
سینگیا ن Sengiyan	•••	•••	•••	3
سينگري Séngri	•••	•••	•••	3
سینگریا ن Séngríyan		•••	•••	3
Shab-pasandú ب يسند	ش	•••	277,	353, 354
Shahad عبث	•••	•••	•••	172
مكهى Shahad-kí-makkhí مكهى	شہد کی	•••	•••	271
Shah-zira ا شا لا زير ا			•••	90
شه زیره Shah-zirah	•••	•••	•••	90
Shajna Lingui	•••	•••	•••	176
Shajnah سهجنه	•••	•••	•••	176
Shakar شکر		•••	•••	219
شنگر ف Shangarf	•••	•••		156
شقاً قل Shaqaqul	•••	•••	•••	60, 61
Sharab شراب	•••	•••	•••	8, 56
شرا بين Sharabén	•••	•••		8
شير خشت Shir-khisht	•••	•••	•••	171
Shisham شيشم .	•••	•••	•••	129
شيال كا نقا كم Shiyal-kanta	•••	•••	•••	54
Shórá اسورا	•••	•••	•••	206
شور لا Shorah	•••	•••	•••	206
تيزاب Shoré-ka-tézab	<b>شو</b> ريکا	•••	•••	25
$\mathrm{Sid}dh$ ن سد هي $\ldots$	•••	•••	•••	86
سیج Sij	•••	•••	•••	137
سكنجبين Sikanjabin	•••	•••	•••	172
سلار س Siláras	•••	•••	••• ]	169, 189
سند هي Sindhi	•••	•••	•••	262
سنگا ژا Singárá	•••	•••	•••	247
سنگاره Singarah	•••	•••	•••	247
سنگیا Singy	•••	•••	•••	25, 26
سنگیا بس Singya-bis	•••	•••	25,	26, 266
Si-phal سيپهل	•••	•••	•••	33

	INDEX OF	HINDUSTANI	SYNONYMES.		475
يڼل Siri- <i>ph</i> al	سر ی	•••	- <b></b>		33
Siris-ká-pér		٠.,	•••	•••	22
Sirka ک سرکا	•	•••	•••	•••	22
سيسا Sisá سيسا			•••	•••	204
سیسم Sísam		•••	***	• • •	129
Sisti سيسو		•••	•••	•••	129
Sitá-ki-panjir		سیتا کی	•••		51
ی Sital-chini	، ۲۰۰۰ر <del>-</del> ستل حسن	٠		1	21, 136
Siyah-musli	ا د موسله	٠.,سـ	•••	•••	124
Sohaga اگا	ر پ		•••	•••	230
Sómráj - I		•••		•••	254
Sónéri-varaq	. 5 . 5 . 6 .	٠٠٠ من ا	•••		62
سونف Sónf				•••	199
و نتهم Sónth		•••			<b>262</b>
سويه Sóyah		•••		•••	50
Suféd-chama		٠٠٠	•••		153
Suféd-chands				•••	223
Suféd-dámar	<b>—</b> ₁₁ ,		•••	•••	253
Suféd-dhatúi	-		•••	•••	130
Suféd-kattha	-		•••	•••	96
Suféd-kikar			•••	•••	22
Suféd-madh			•••	•••	144
Suféd-madh-			<u>غىرى</u>	•••	144
Sufed-múslí	_	•		•••	59, 60
					59, 76
Suféd-múșli Suféd-pán-kí	میں موسی کے جا عدنہ	سفید را سفید را	•••	•••	40
			•••		206
Suféd-safri-á			•••	•••	256
Suféd-sanbha	- ,			•••	135
Suféd-sémal Suféd-sénbal	- "		•••	•••	135
Suféd-shakar	•		•••	•••	220
Suféd-sunbul			•••	•••	57
Suféd-tháthá			•••	•••	261
Suféd-tulsi			•••	•••	184
Suféd-turbud	-				346
Suféd-tútah	_			•••	261
	J 3,50			-	
			٠.		

٠,

کهد رسن Sukh-darsan		•••		118
کھے آنگور Súkhé-angúr		•••	•••	<b>252</b>
Sulainání ينسلماني		•••	•••	157
Sultánah-champá چمیا		•••	•••	81
سنبل کها ر Sunbul-khár		•••	•••	57
ی ورق Sunehri-varaq		•••		62
Supyari سپياري			•••	54
برتي کا فور Şuratı-káfúr		•••	•••	84
		•••		22, 152
ر ج مکھی Súrij-mak <i>kh</i> í سور نیجا ن Súrinjáu	, ,	•••	•••	153
Surmah سور عبد الم	•••	•••	•••	<b>52</b>
یتهر Surmé-ká-pat <i>th</i> ar	 K	•••	1	<b>52</b>
	سر سے ۱	•••		81
سر پن Surpan Suvá ا	•••	•••		50
٠٠٠ الله الله الله الله	•••	•••	•••	
	Т, Ҭ,	Th.		
To:				49
Taj تجتنج تالیت مادی		•••	1	02, 143
7 4 "		• • • •		02, 143
تا لیسپتر ی Talispatri	 . K : L.C			62
ير Tál-makháné-ká-pér پيڙ Tál-makháré-ká-pér	مھانے کا د ااا سر کا	تا ا م	,	62
- 1	ا رے ہ	ت ن محم		123
تانبا Tánbá	•••	•••	•••	123
Tánbah تانبه	•••	•••	•••	182
Tanbákú تنبا کو			•••	53
Tapkaya-huva-paní يا	به یا هو ۱ پ	,,	•••	220
تا ڙکا گڙ Táṛ-ká-guṛ	•••	•••	•••	76
تا ڙ Táṛ	•••	•••	•••	
Tárí تا ڙي		•••	2	45, 246 23
کا سرکه Tari-ka-sirkah	-	•••	•••	276
شراب Tári-kí-sharáb		٠	•••	76
Táṛ-ká-jháṛ تا تركا جها تر Táṛ-ká-jhá		•••	•••	
کي مصري Taṛ-ki-miṣri	تارتر	•••	•••	221
ترور Tarvar	•••	•••	•••	93 7
Tél	•••	•••	*** // **	
تيلني Telni	•••	•••	•••	179

	INDEX OF	HINDUSTA	NI SYNONYM	IES.	477
$\mathbf{Telni-mak}kh$ í	نے مکھی	تىل			179
س Télyá-bis	ب تسلماً به	•	••	•••	26
تيند و Téndú		•••	•••	•••	132
تهو هر Thóhar		•••	•••	•••	137
Tidhara I je		•••	•••	•••	136
Tidhárá-séhno	•	تد ا	•••	•••	137
Tidhará-séhn!	•	7	•••	•••	137
Tikhar تيكهر			•••	•••	124
Tikhar تگھر			•••	•••	124
Til تل		•••	•••	•••	227
يل Til-ká-tél		•••	***		227
تنكال Tinkál				•••	230
Tiryaqe-fárúq		مرتر با	• • • •		247
تيسى Tisí			***	•••	168
بل Tisí-ka-tel	ندسی کا تد	;	•••	•••	186
ل پیر Túlá-pér	ي ي تو لا	•••	•••	•••	135
تَلَسِي Tulsi			•••		185
Tún-ká-jhár	ن کا جہا ہ	٠ تو ر	•••	•••	96
ترنج Turanj			•••		106
تربد Turbud	•	•••		61, 346, 34	7,348
تري Turí		•••	•••	,	13
. ترائی Turái	••	•••	•••	•••	13
تُوثُ Tút	•••	•••	,	•••	177
تو ر Tuvvar	•	•••	•••	•••	81
		<b>U</b> , (	<b>ý.</b>		
کو Údá-makó	اودام	•••	•••		280
Údah-charaya	برایته atah	١, د ه ح	•••	•••	138
Udah-dhatúra	د هتورا ۵	١وده	• • •	•••	130
Udi-sanbhálú	ے سنبھا لو	۱ و د ي	•••	•••	164
Ukh و کهر	•••	•••		•••	219
Unt-katárá	نٿ کٿا ر	٠ ا و	•••	•••	37
Unț-kațyah a	او نىڭكىي	•••	•••	•••	<b>37</b>
Ustó-khúdós	غو د و <b>س</b> ِ	ا سطو -	•••	•••	167
لنگن Utangan	<i>!</i> 1	•••	•••	•••	178

اتر ب Utran اتر ب	•••	•••	•••	129
ن کی بیل Utran-ki-bil	۱ تر	•••		129
	/			
	V.			
سورند ا Varanda	•••	•••	•••	185
يتي ا ملّى Vilayati-amlí	و لا	• • •		68
Vilayatí-bálchhar جَهْرٌ Vilayatí-bálchhar		٠.	•••	253
Viláyati-jangli-piyaz				<b>225</b>
Viláyati-jatámási اَسِي	تی جنا م	و لا، ي	•••	<b>253</b>
كتجرو رVilayati-kachúr	و لايتي	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		274
Viláyati-kándá اکا ند آ	و لا يتي	•••	•••	<b>225</b>
Vilayatí-kangai-ka-pér	ئي کا پيڙ	ولايتي كنگ	•••	170
رنگ Viláyatí-múng	و لايتي ه	ر ت ي		53
ی زیره Viláyati-zírah	و لاية	•••	•••	90
	Y.			
يلوا Yalvá		•••	•••	39
<b>J.</b>				
	$\mathbf{Z}_{\bullet}$			
ني Zahr-mohrahe-kání	هرمهر هٔ کا	j	•••	68
ی کا تیل Zaitún-ká-tél		•••	•••	186
Zangár زنگارز	•••	•••	•••	123
زنگی هُزَّ Zangi-har	•••	•••	•••	242
Zarishk زرشک	•••	•••	•••	67, 68
Zírá J	•••	•••	•••	123
Zirah يرير عير سازير ع	•••	•••	•••	123
Zira الم تریره Zirah زیرنگی Zirangi	•••	•••	•••	179

## INDEX OF DUKHNI SYNONYMES.

## A, Á, A.

على پهول Aali-phúl	•••	•••	•••	183
ق ا جوان Arqe-ajvan	•••عر	•••	•••	91
Aatar عطر	•••	•••	•••	7
ا بهل Abhal ا	•••	•••	•••	164
ا تا الله Adalsa الله الله الم	•••	•••	•••	33
Adalsá اسا د اسا Adalsá	•••	• • •	•••	33
ا ٿرسا Adarsa	•••	•••	•••	33
ا د رک Adrak	•••	•••	•••	262
اً فيم Afim	•••	•••	•••	190
اگا ژا Agárá ای	•••	•••	•••	24
Aghara أَكُهَا رُا	•••	•••	•••	24
آگی ہو ٿي Agin-bútí	•••	•••	•••	41
Agtí گتی Agtí Agtí-ká-jhár کا جہا از	•••	•••	•••	266
Agti-ká-jhár المجهار المجهار الم	ا کتم	•••	40	266
Ajmúdah 8 عمود 8	•••	•••	•••	91
Ajmúdah-ajván جوان	مود د ۱	آ ج	•••	91
Ajvan ا جوان	•••	• • • •	•••	90
Ajvan-ka-patta ليا لا ي	اجوا	•••	•••	51
Ak كآ	•••	•••	•••	82
Akas-gaddah کس گڏ ه	ĩ	•••	•••	78
ا خروت باAkhrót	•••	•••	***	163
ا كول Akól	•••	•••	•••	36
Akolá کو لا	•••	•••	•••	35
ا كو له Akólah الكولة	•••	•••	•••	35
Akrá این آ	•••	•••	•••	82
Akrót تروي Akrót	•••	•••	•••	163
الى يهول Alli-phúl	•••	•••	•••	183
ا لسي كا تيل Alsí-ká-tél	•••	•••	•••	168
Alli-phúl الي پهول Alli-phúl السيكاتيل Alsí-ká-tél السيكاتيل Alsí-ká-tél سيكي كي بينج	١١	•••	•••	168

آلو بنحار ا Álá-bokhárá	•••		. 206
Amaltas ساتاس ا	•••	•••	. 93
بهلی Amaltás-ki-phalli	ں کی د	املتا س	. 93
مبے ملد ی Ambe-haldi	, O	•••	. 125
أمبلي Amblí	•••	•••	238
Am-kaphar و Am-kaphar	·	••	. 171
Am-kí-bó-kí-adrak رك	کہ ا د	. آمکر دو ک	. 124
Amli املی ا	ی	٠٠. ي ار	238
من کا بو ت Amli-ká-bót کی کا بو	اما	•••	238
ما ق Amriqe-ká-sumáq	. K . ä.		80
Anar lil	ر کے		210
	1:1	•••	209
کا جہا تر Anar-ká-jhár	י ט כ	•••	160
ا نس پهل Anas-phal مناحده ماکه اندان	~ ···	•••	. 125, 126
نبے هلد ي Anbé-haldí نبے هلد			192
با جي Anbótí-kí-bhájí جي Anbótí-kí	، دي ب	1	101
Andá ا ند ا	•••	•••	257
ا نگو ر Angur	•••		255
شر اب Anguri-sharab	دو ر <i>پ</i>	N. 1	. 23
مري سركا Anguri-sirká	ا دخو	••••	53
Anjan نجن ا			53
لاپتهر Anjan-ka-patthar	المحن	••••	142
المجير Anjir	• • •	•••	160
ا ننا س Annannas	. •••	••••	••
آ نول گٿي Anval-gatti مند ر Anval-kundur		•••	197 77
کند ر Anval-kundur	ا نو ل	•••	197
آنوله Ánvulah	,	•	236
Ánvulahsár-gandak —	ر ک <b>دد</b> د	. انوله سا	230 210
ا قلقو را Aqalqorà.			125
Árárút-ké-gaddé 🚄 🥹	ے کے ک	۱ را رو ٿ	••
ا روسا Arúsá	•••	•••	. 33
ال رو تي Arvi	• • •	• • • •	114
ا تو یکا Atvíká	•••	•••	27
عو د Aúd	•••	•••	66
د کا ست Aúd-ká-sát کا ب	<i>-</i>		24
ر يو ن Ausarahe-révan	سا <i>ر آ</i> ,	٠ عد	<i>8</i> 3
عشبه Aushbah	•••	••••	224

## B, Bh.

با بو نے کے پہو ل Bábúné-ké-phúl	•••	•••	52
Bach-nág جينا گڪ	•••	•••	25
Bádam بادم	•••	•••	45
	ب <b>د</b>	•••	179
بوکی زیرنگی Bad-bo-ki-zirangi باکی بازنگ Bai-barang	•		134
بيل كا يت Bail-ká-pit		•••	138
Rajar-battú-ká-jhár بتوكا جها تر Bajar-battú-ká-	<b>α</b> υ		116
Bálá الله Bálá الله Bálá الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل		•••	48
Bálah ما له	•••	•••	48
Bálanká لنكا Bálanká		•••	132
Balda ا تا	•••	• • •	241
با ل هار ک Bál-halré	•••	•••	212
Balrá ا بار ا Balrá ا	•••	••	241
بلسا ی کا تیل Balsán-ká-tél		•••	65
با لو كا ساگت Bala-ka-sag	•••		146
Bálú-kí-bhájí جي Bálú-kí-bhájí	***	•	146
Banafshah بنفشه		•	255
بند رکا تمبا کو Bandar-ká-tambákú بند رکا تمبا		•••	182
Bandárí بند ارى		•••	158
Banóla بنو لا	•••	•••	149
Banólah بذو له	•••	•••	149
Bánsá اسا نسا $M$	•••		33
ت بنس کپور Bans-kapúr	•••	•••	65
بنس لر چن Bans-lóchan		•••	65
ا نترگنگا Bará-antargangá	•••	•••	254
بر ا گهو کر و Bara-ghókrú	•••		195
Bárak بارک	•••		101
Bará-kandá ا عند ا Bará-kandá	•••		238
Bara-khatyan بڙ ا ختيا ن	•••	•••	33
بر اخولنجن Bara-khúlanjan	•••	···	40
Bará-nínbú بڙا نينڊو	•••		105
Bará-singí باراسنگي		•••	116
Baré-pán-ki-jar "> ك		•••	40
Barć-pán-ki-jar کی جڙ Barí-góndm بڙي گو ندني	<i>,,</i>		115
الله يحيى Bari-ilayech			42
الراح المحري المام والمام المام		61	
		-	

Ramiid Land			7.45
Barijá برييجا سبرييچا گو ند Barijá-gónd بريچا	•••	•••	145
	•••	•••	145
بڙي کسو ندي Bari-kasondi	•••	•••	94
برتن ما نبي Bari-mái	•••	•••	239
	بڙ <i>ي</i> پر	•••	189
بڙکا د و هـ Bar-ká-dúdh	•••	•••	142
باڙکي سينڌ Bár-kí sénd	•••	•••	138
بر می Barmi	•••	•••	102, 143
وت کي گند ک Bárút-kí-gandak	با ر	•••	<b>2</b> 36
" بتا ئى كا فور Batai-kafúr	•••		84
بت موگرا Bat-mógrá	•••		163
با و نحبي Bávanchi	•••	•••	208
با و نحييا ب Bavanchiyan	•••	•••	208
Báv-chiyán باو جيآ ن	•••		208
Bédánah من أ نه	•••		<b>252</b>
شکت کا عرق Béde-mushk-ka-aaraq	بید منا	• • •	222
Beh-dánah من ا نه د ا نه Beh-dánah من ا	•••	•••	211
Bél بيل	•••		2
Bélán بيلا ن	•••	•••	2
Belambá بلمبو	•••	•••	63
Bél-palás بيل بلأ س	•		79
Bél-phal بيل پهل	•••	• • •	34
Bér بير	•••	•••	262
بيشرم كا جها رق Bésharam-ká-jhár	•••		185
Bhang بهنگ	•••	•••	86, 87
بہنگے کے بیذیج Bhang-ké-binj	•••	•••	86
Bhangrá ا بهنگر ا	•••	•••	133
بهرم د نڌي Bharamdandi بهر م	•••		51
$Bh$ éndí بهینڈ ی $\dots$	•••		13
Bhilavan بهلاوان			226
Bhólsarí بهو لسرى	•••		175
بهو نين آ نو له Bháin-anvalah	•••	•••	198
بهو تُين کو يت Bháin-kavít	•••	•••	140
Bich-chhń-ké-dank-ká-patta ليا لا	ڈ ا نک	بحیہو کے	244
Pijesar-ka-jhar الر Bijesar-ka-jhar	• • • •	•••	208
Bikhe-jallabah جلا به	• • •		162
-			

INDEX	OF DUKH	NI SYNONYMES.	,	483
جلا به Bihke-jullabah	دميز			162
بلی لو تن Billi-lotan	<u> </u>		•••	181
Binj بیذیج	• • •		•••	3
Binjan نینجا				3
بت او با ن Bitlóbán	• • •		•••	71
Bisfayaj بسنا يب		•••		205
بول Ból	•••	•••	•••	181
بو آن Bún	•••		•••	113
بو ند Bánd		•••		113
Buramkai-ke-binj	کا ئی کے	بڙ م	•••	77
ر ا شکر Búrá-şhakkar	بو	•••	•••	220
تکا سرکا Búṭ-ka-sirka	٠بو	•••	<b>2</b> 3, 2	4, 100
	Ch, C	Thh.		
Cha La	•••	•••	•••	240
چا کسو Cháksú چا	•••	• • •	•••	92
چا کوت Chakut	• • •	•••	•••	92
ب پتهر Chamak-patthar		•••	•••	140
Chamkúré-ká-gaddá s	ے کا گذ	چمکو ر	•••	114
حميا Champá		•••	•••	174
جو ل Champé-ké-phúl	چمپے کے پ		•••	174
چند ب <i>Ch</i> andan	•••		•••	223
چا نو ل Chanval	•••	•••	•••	191
ا رو Chanval-ki-darú	<i>و</i> ل کي د	چا نر		276
ل سنيد Chappal-send	چپ	•••	•••	191
کا تیل Charágḥ-ká-tél کا	حراغ	•••	•••	188
چر س Charas	•••	•••	•••	86
چرایته Charáyatah	•••	•••	•••	189
Charbí چربي	•••	•••	· • •	228
د هـ Chhéli-ka-dúdh هـ د	پیلی کا د و	·	•••	166
Chhilká Kles	•••	•••	•••	5
جہلکے Chhilké		•••	•••	5
جوا س Chhóri-ajván	چہوری آ		. ,	204
لير Chhótá-jangli-anjir	منتملي أنهج	چهو ۱۳	•••	143 143
Chhótá-jangli-gullér	جدكلي كلير	چهو ۱۰		183
كنول Chhótá-kanval	چهو تا	•••	•••	¥00

بر يعبا Barija	•••	•••	145
Barijá-gónd برييما گو ند	•••		145
بڙي کسو ندي Bari-kasondi	•••	•••	94
برت ما ئي Bari-mái			239
نڌ ي کا تيل Bari-yarandi-ka-tel	بڙ ي ير	•••	189
Bar-ká-dúdh بڙگاد و هـ	J.		142
Bár-kí sénd بار کی سینڈ	•••	•••	138
بر می Barmi			102, 143
ت کی گند ک Bárút-kí-gandak	با , ,		236
Batai-kafúr کی کا فور ر	ب ر ر • • • •	•••	84
Baţ-mógrá است موگرا			163
Bávanchí با و نحبي	•••	•••	208
با و نعيدا ن Bávanchiyán		•••	208
Báv-chíyán باوجيا ن			208
Bédánah ميد ا نه	•••	•••	252
یک کا عرق Béde-mushk-ka-garaq	بید مش	•••	222
Beh-dánah الله عنه الله Beh-dánah الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	•••	•••	211
Bél بيل	•••	•••	2
Bélán بيلان		•••	2
Belambá بلمبو	•••	•••	63
Bél-palás بيل بلا س	• • •		79
Bél-phal بيل پهل	•••	• • •	34
Bér بير		•••	<b>262</b>
بيشرم كا جها رَّ Bésharam-ká-jhár	•••	•••	185
Bhang بهنگ	•••	•••	86, 87
بہنگے کے بینج Bhang-ké-binj	•••	•••	86
$Bhangrá$ بهنگر $\dots$	•••	•••	133
بهرم د ند ي Bharamdandi	•••	•••	51
بهينڌ ي Bhéndi بهينڌ	• • •	•••	13
Bhláván بهلاوان	•••	• • •	226
Bhólsarí بهو لسرى	•••	•••	175
بهو نینِ آ نو له Bháin-anvalah	•••	•••	198
Bháin-kavít بهو ئين كويت		,	140
Bich-chhú-ké-dank-ká-pattá لينا Bich-chhú-ké-dank	ڙ ا نک	بحبر ہے	244
بجيسر کا جہا ٿر Bijesar-ka-jhar	***	• • •	208
Bikhe-jallabah جلا به Bikhe-jallabah	• • •	• • •	162

INDEX	OF DURH	NI SYNONYMES.		483
جلا به Bihke-jullabah	ددي			162
بلی لو ٿن Billi-loṭan	···		•••	181
Binj بیذبج	• • •		•••	3
Bínján نينجا		•••	•••	3
بت لو با ن Bitlóbán	•••		•••	71
بسنا يج Bisfayaj		•••		205
بول Ból	•••	•••	•••	181
بو آن Bún			•••	113
بو ند Bánd		•••	•••	113
Buramkai-ke-binj	کا ئی کے	بڙ م		77
ر ا شکر Búrá-şhakkar	بو		•••	220
تكا سركا Búṭ-ka-sirka	بو	•••	<b>2</b> 3, 2	4, 100
	<i>С</i> ћ, С	7hh.		
Chá 📥	•••	•••	•••	240
حا كسو Cháksú	•••		•••	92
چاکوت Chakut		•••	•••	92
پتهر Chamak-patthar	چمک	•••	•••	140
Chamkúré-ká-gaddá	ے کا گذ	<b>چمکو</b> ر	•••	114
Champá چمپا			•••	174
بو ل Champé-ké-phúl	عمدے کے پ	- • • •	• • •	174
چند ن Chandan	•••	. • •	•••	223
حا نو ل Chanval	•••		•••	191
ا رو Chanval-kí-dárú	ر ل کي د	چا نو	•••	276
ل سنيڌ Chappal-send		•••	•••	191
کا تیل Charágḥ-ká-tél	حراغ	•••	•••	188
جرس Charas	•••	•••	•••	86
چرایته Charayatah	•••	•••	•••	189
Charbi چربي	 k	•••	· • •	228 1 <i>ec</i>
د هـ Chhéli-ka-dudh که	بیلی کا د و	<u>پ</u>	•••	16 <del>6</del>
Chhilká Klez	•••	•••	•••	5 5
حہلکے Chhilké	• • • •	•••	•••	204
جوا س Chhóri-ajván	چهوري آ		. ,	143
ير Chhótá-janglí-anjír	مملکی آ بہج	چهو تاج	•••	143
Chhótá-jangli-gullér	جديني دنير	چهو ت	•••	183
كذول Chhótá-kanval	چهو دا	•••	•••	

كنو! ر Chhótá-kanvár	چ و ٿا	•••	•••		39
Chhótá-khulanján L	ٿا خُولنيم	چهو			<b>266</b>
چهوتا پيلو Chhótá-pílú چهوتا		•••			223
Chhótá-rákas-pattah	•	چهو ٿا را	•••		39
Chhóté-pán-ki-jar ;-	یا ن کی	جھو تے	•••		40
Chhóté-pán-kí-jar جرا Chhótí-góndní ند ني	م چهو ٿي گو		•••		114
ا لا حيى Chhoți-iláchi	به روپ حوالی	•••			88
ر Chhóṭi-jangli-piyáz	عنگلی بیا	جھو ٿي ج	•••		167
ر ما ئى Chhóṭi-mái	حهو	••••			<b>24</b> 0
نڌ ي Chhóti-yarandi		حر	•••		216
Chhótí-yarandí-ká-jha	ر کی ایر حیا ؛ ar	ہو ٿي پر ن <i>ڏ ي</i> کا	ج		215
Chhótí-yarandí-ká-tél	۔ ، پ کا تبل	برت ہو ۔ حیہو ٿي پرنڌ ء	•		188
Chhótí-yarandí-ké-bir	ب سیل کے بلنے ii	جہوئے یہ نڈی ک			216
حل بیذیج Chil-binj	٠ ح	٠٠٠ ي د ع		235,	359
Chincha چنجا	•••	•••	•••		238
نى كا فو ر <i>Ch</i> ini-káfúr	حد	•••			84
ی شکر Chini-shakkar		•••	•••		220
یا کو ند Chinyá-gond		•••			<b>7</b> 9
Chir-ka-jhar التراكية Chir-ka-jhar		•••			200
Chirval جرول	)	•••			186
لكرّي Chirval-ki-lakri لكرّي	ول کی	,	•••		186
جتر أمول Chitar-mul		•••			202
جترمل Chitar-mul	•••	•••	•••		202
چتر ملج Chitar-mulam	<b>-</b>	***	•••		202
ر ند ي Chitli-yarandi	حتلي	•••			216
Chitli-yarandi-ka-jhan		چِٿلي پرنڌ ي کا			215
2000	T V	چیالی پر نڈ _و	•••		188
Chitli-yarandi-ka-tel  Chitli-yarandi-ka-tel  Chitli-yarandi-ke-binj	کے بینے	چِڏُلئ پر نڌي			216
ب چيني Chób-chíní	حود		•••		212
Ch-our-ká-namak	74				<b>2</b> 31
متى Ch-our-ki-matti					231
د که Chukkah	٠	•••	•••		218
Chunnah منع	474	•••			<b>82</b>
•	D, D,	Dh.			
جها رّ Pabbe-ka-jhar		•••	•••		18
Dak كات	•••	•••	•••		257
-					

INDEX OF	DUKHNI SYN	NONYMES.		485
د ال چيني Dálchini	•••			103
ا ل گند ک Dál-gandak	ى		•••	<b>2</b> 36
خوین Dammul-akhvain		•••		165
Dárú و ارو Dárú		•••	•••	8, 56
Daryá-ká-nárél کا نا ریل	د , یا ک	•••	•••	169
ي پا چى Daryá-ki-páchí پا چى	•	•••		150
Danká-pattá کا پتا	ر ر د	•••	·	92
د يود ا رو Dévdarú	•••	•••	٠	200
د هنیا ن Dhanyán	•••	•••		115
کهڙ ي Dhói-húvi-khari کهڙ ي	و ئی ہو ی	ب ب		107
بر ت کا ملی Þiká-malí	ر ي بر ب 	· '	•••	146
Divári-múli , ما مه لم	د يو ا	•••	•••	<b>7</b> 3
ر ي مو لي Divari-múlí ب د و ر لا Þórlá	•••	•••		<b>232</b>
$\mathbf{D}$ á $dh$ $\sim$ $\mathcal{S}$		•••	•••	8, 166
ت من ا فعد Dúdhi-afim	د .	•••	•••	190
يل Dunḍá-panḍú-kí-bél	َ ينڌ و کي ڏ	ڌ نڌ ١	• • •	110
	É			
	Ľ			00
ایلو ا Elvá	•••	•••	•••	39
	F.			
Forence and A.c. Si	<b>ف</b> .		•••	76
تر يد بو ٿي Farangi-aúd ريد بو ٿي	ر ف			111
ر يك بو ني "Fariu-buy		•••		
	G, Gh.			
Gaddah عدّ ه	•••	•••	•••	6
گذیے Gadde	•••		•••	6
Gaddhe-ka-dúdh -> 3	گد ھے کا د و	·	•••	166
ت و د هـ Gái-ká-dúdh	گا ئى كا د	•••	•••	166
کا ئي روِن Gái-rón	•••	•••	•••	71
گا جر Gájar		•••	•••	131
کے بیذیج Gajgar-ke-binj	گا جر آ	•••	•••	131
Gajgá الأجدة	•••	•••	•••	80
گانگانگا Gándá		•••	•••	219
روز ه Gandah-férózah	کند ه فد	• • •	•••	77, 200
Gandah-férózé-ká-tél	و زے کا تیل	کند ه فیر	•••	241

Gandak گندک	•••		235
ندک کا تیز ا ب Gandak-ka-tézáb	<b>5</b>	•••	25
Gandán الكندان	•••	•••	55
گنڈ بہا رنگی Gand-bahárangi	•••	•••	108
Gandah-férózah گنده فيروزه	•••		. 77
Sandah-barózah کند ه بروزه		•••	77
گندگی لکاڑی Gand-ki-lakri گندگی	•••	•••	32
چ ر گنیر Ganér	•••	•••	182
Gánjá أجنا أي	•••	•••	85
الله نجم کا جہا ال Gánjé-ká-jhár گا نجم کا جہا	•••	•••	85
Gánjé-ké-bínj گا نجے کے بینج	•••	•••	86
گنجنی کا عطر Ganjní-ká-aatar	•••	•••	49
Gan-kí-lakrí گن کی لکڙ <i>ی</i>		•••	32
Garaj- $phal$ پهل $\dots$	•••	•••	78
Gáv-zabán گا و زبان س	***	• • •	133
Gehún گيهون	•••	•••	$\frac{133}{249}$
Gérú گیر و	•••	•••	75
Ghins گهانس $Gh$	•••	•••	2
ت گهر بهو لی Ghar-bháli	•••	•••	131
$Gh$ i-kanvár کنو ار $\mathcal{G}$	•••	•••	38
$Gh$ ókr $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ گڼو کر و $\dots$	•••	•••	
$Gh$ ólsarí گهو لسري $\dots$	•••	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 247 \\ 175 \end{array}$
Ghuttí-kí-jar-ká-jhár الله جها الله Ghuttí-kí-jar-ká-jhár	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	175
Ghutti-ki-jar-ké-binj جڙ کے بيذہ	کھنے سے ا گنڈ کا	•••	108
جَارِ کے بیذہے Ghutti-ki-jar-ke-binj جَارِ کے بیذہے Gile-armani	تهدي کې	•••	109
Girmálah گرصا له	•••	***	74
$G\hat{o}$ nd گوند $G\hat{o}$	•••	•••	93
Górochaná گوروچنا	•••	•••	71
گولنی نیم Gouli-nim	•••	•••	172
گور ي نيم Gouri-nim	•••	•••	172
گود آیند و Gudá-pandu	•••	•••	248
گذّ هيل Gudhel	•••	•••	154
گو گل Gágal		•••	64
Gú-kíkar گو کیگر	•••	•••	21
گلاَب Guláb	•••		217
گلاب كاعطر Guláb-ká-aatar	•••	•••	217

INDEX	of dukuni s	YNONYMES	i <b>.</b>	<b>4</b> 87
گلاباش Gulá-básh			•••	175
پهر ل Guláb-ká-phúl	گلاب کا	•••	•••	216
جار پهو ل Gulab-phul	گلا د	•••	,	216
Gul-bel گُل بیل	•••	•••	•••	244
ست Gul-bel-ka-sat	گل بیل کا	•••	•••	245
گل جيني Gulchini	•••	•••	•••	99
Gulchini-ka-phúl ()	، چینی کا پھ	گِگل	•••	99
Gule-anár-ká-jhár j	، انا رکا جہا	گل	•••	<b>21</b> 0
کل خیر و Gul- <i>kh-ai</i> ro	•••	•••	•••	270
Gul-kh-airó-ká-phúl	عيروكا يهول	گل خ	•••	<b>27</b> 0
گلر Gullar	•••	•••	•••	142
کا نیر ا Gullar-ká-nírá	گلر	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 46
گلیر Gullér	••		•••	142
جها رّ Gulnár-ká-jhár	گل نارکا۔	•••	•••	210
َ گُلقن Gulqa <b>zı</b>	•••	•••	•••	217
گمجي Gumchi	•••	,	•••	16
گمجي Gumchi Gár گوڙ	,	•••	•••	220
ب دارو Gúr-kí-dárú	گو ڙکي	•••	•••	276
نقلی Guţlí	•••	•••	•••	4
گتلیا س Gutliyan	•••	•••	•••	4
	н, ӊ.			
أنگو رḤabshi-angur	حدشي	•••	•••	257
هد had	•••	•••	•••	191
كو لسا Haḍ-ká-kólsá	ُ هد کا		•••	88
Halad	•••	• • • •	•••	126
هلد ا Haldá	•••	•••	•••	<b>242</b>
هلد ي Haldi	•••	•••	•••	126
هليم Halim	•••	•••	•••	168
ساڙ ا Halrá ا	• • •		•••	242
پهو ل Halré-ké-phúl	ھلڑ مے کے	•••	•••	243
Harbaré-ká-sirká	ہر فرے کا سر	•••	•••	100
Harlá Y "	•••	•••	•••	242
هڙتالَ Hartál	•••	•••	•••	57
Háthi-khatyan L	ها تھي خ	· • •	•••	33
ز کرو Hatti-ghókrú	هتي گ	•••	•••	195

هتي پپلې Hatti-pipli	•••	•••	•••	226
هزار دانه Hazar-danah	•••	•••	•••	176
Hazár-masáleh-ká-aatar	صا اے کا عطر	ہزارہ		50
أي اكروت Hindi-akrót			•••	3 <b>6</b>
بى بادام Hindí-bádám		•••	•••	241
لنج Hindí-káknaj-ké-bínj		هند <i>ی</i>	•••	<b>2</b> 58
گو ند Hindi-katérá-gónd گو ند	ندی کتیر آ	ھ		111
هنگڪ Hing		•••		61
از Hingan-ká-jhár کا جہا تر	هنگی	•••		64
هير أكشيش Hirá-kashish		•••	•••	141
Hulhul هلهل	•••	•••	•••	151
الا جها ر Hulhul-ká-jhár	هلهل	•••		151
Hunnáli هنا لي	•• >	•••		<b>2</b> 40
بحبى Hyderabádi-iláyechi	بادى الاي	حيد , ا		43
Hyderabádí-katthah کتبه	پدر آبا د ی	 ح	•••	96
			,	
	I.			
الاحي Iláchí	•••	• • •		88
ی ہو نڈ کے Iláchi-bóndé	ا لا چ	•••		89
التحجي د ا نه Iláchí-dánah	_	•••		43
الاحی د انے Iláchí-dáne	١ .	•••	•••	43
اند راون Indarávan		•••	•••	104
ا ند ر جو Indarjou		•••	•••	<b>259</b>
ا سمد کا ري Isam-dhárí	••		•••	108
ا سپگهو ل Isapghól	•••	•••	•••	201
Isband June	•••		167,	195
ا شرمول Ishar-múl	•••	•••	•••	<b>56</b>
ے کی جاڑ Ishar-múl-kí-jar	ا شرمو ا	•••	•••	5 <b>6</b>
•	т 71			
	J. Jh.			
جد وا ر Jadvár	•••	•••	29,	125
Jálap جا لپ		••	•••	162
پ کی ج _{اڑ Jálap-kí-jar}	جالہ		•••	162
Jám جام		••	•••	207
جما ل غته Jamal-ghuttah جما		•••	•••	120
جما ل گته Jamal-guttah جما	٠ .	••	•••	120

Jamti-ka-patta لتي لا ر	جمتي	•••	11	0, 222
کي بيل Jamti-ki-bél	جمتي	•••	11	0, 222
ت جا مو ن Jámún	• •••	•••	•••	137
Janat — i=	•••	• • •	•••	119
Janab-ká-nár , li K	جنب		•••	119
کے بینے Janab-ké binj	جنب	•••	•••	119
ا نگو ر Jangli-angur	جنگلی	•••	•••	257
کر و ت Jangli-akrót	جنگلی آ	•••	•••	3 <b>6</b>
Jangli-am-ka-jhar ا رُّ Jangli-am-ka	م کا تجہا	جنگلیآ		<b>2</b> 33
Jangli-anar-ká-jhár			•••	158
ي ا نجير Jangli-anjir		•••	• • •	143
Jangli-badam alst	جنگلي		15	6, 241
چینی Jangli-dálchini	••••	جنگای		102
للى تحلير Jangli-guller	جنگ	•••	• • •	143
مُلَى هلْلُ Jangli-hulul	جذ	,	•••	204
ي شلول Jangli-hulvul	جنگا		•••	204
Jangli-iláchi چي	جنگلي	•••	•••	43
Jangli-jamál-ghuṭṭah	ا ل غلّه،	جنگلی جم		120
جا پېل Jangli-jáphal	جنگلي .	•••	•••	211
لَى جَهَا و Jangli-jhati	جَعْدُ	•••	•••	96
Jangli-káli-mirchi		جنگلي	• • •	245
Jangli-kankri-ké-bin				77
ی کر ذہج Jangli-karanj			•••	243
لکی کیکر Jangli-kikar	جنگ	•••	•••	21
ی کا سنی Jangli-kásní		•••		<b>7</b> 3
ب کلتهی Janglı kul <i>tlı</i> i	جنگلې	•••	•••	240
لو نگت Jangli-lóng	جُنگلم	•••		136
Jangli-madan-mast-l	iú-jhár j	ن مست کا جہا	نگِلی مد	7 127 ج
Jangli-mádan-mast-k	cá-phul	ن مست گاهیهو ل	نگلی م <b>د</b>	128 ج
Jangli-méthi ميتهي			•••	228
ی مو ها Jangli-moha	جنگا	•••	•••	65
لى مبولى Jangli-muli			•••	73, 74
بگران Jangli-pikván		•••	•••	249
گِلِّي پِياز Jangli-piyaz.		•••		250
نگلتی سرو Jangli-sarú	جذ	•••	•••	96
نڌ تي Jangli-yarandi	جنٽلي ير		•••	163
	- 1		62	

T4 7.1 11.	,			180
جا پهل Já-phal	•••	•••	•••	
جڙ Jar	4	•••	•••	6
جڙان Jarán	•••	• • • •	•••	6
جا رب Jári	•••	•••	•••	232
Jas سج	•••	•••	•••	261
جا سوت Jasút	•••	•••	•••	153
Jhár جہا ڙ Jhár	•••	•••	•••	1
جها ڙا ن Jharan	***	•••	•••	1
کا نمک کا نمک Jhár-ká-namak	جها ڙ	•••	•••	205
ى هلد ي Jhar-ki-haldi	جها ڙک	• • •	•••	116
بتا ما نسى Jhatá-mánsí	-	• • •	•••	181
$Jh$ áv جها و $\dots$	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 38
جيرا Jirá	•••	•••	•••	123
جوَ نکُ Jónk	•••	• • •	•••	154
Jou	•••	•••	•••	155
جو تر ي Joutri		•••	•••	180
Jun جن		•••	•••	95
جنطیا مه Juntiyanah		•••	•••	146
Jutuk جٿک	•••	•••	•••	129
جٿپ Jutup	•••	•••	•••	129
<b>,</b>				
	K, Kh,	, Ķh.		
ب چيني Kabáb-chinı	کبا	•••	12	l, 136
Kabútar-ká-ghár "L>	کمہ تہ کا	•••	•••	213
لد ك Kach-chi-gandak	کھی گذ	•••	•••	236
کا چکو رہے Kach-kuri	···	•••	•••	177
Kachúr كتحبو ر	•••	•••	•••	127
يصوري Kafure-qaisuri	کا فور ق	•••	•••	84
وركا يتا Kafúr-ka-patta		•••	• • •	173
كا تيلم Kafur-ka-tailam		•••	•••	241
فوركا تيل Kafúr-ká-tél	- •	•••	•••	241
أي نينبو Kaghazi-ninbú		•••	•••	105
Káhú-ké-bínj ہو کے بدنہ		•••	•••	167
Kai-búṭi-ka-tél كا تيل			•••	81
Kai-phal کا ئی پہل	پ بر پ 	•••	•••	179
ا تدل Kai-puti-ka-tel	کا ئے بتے		•••	81
	<b>پ</b> ټ			

				,	
Kájú جر س		•••			46
کی گٹلی Kajú-ki-guṭli کا کد سنگی Kakad-singi	کاجو	•••	•••		46
کا کد سنگی Kakad-singi	•••		•••	:	214
کا کائر سنگنی Kakar-singi		•••	•••	:	214
Kak-mari-ke-binj بيذبج	ا ری کے	₹ K	•••		46
Kálá-akólá 1,5143		•••	•••		<b>36</b>
كا لا اكو له Kálá-akólah		•••	•••		36
جِناگ Kala-bachh-nag	کالا بھ	•••	•••	26,	
كالاقدا صر Kála-damar		•••		85,	25 <b>4</b>
لاد هتو را Kálá-dhatúrá	K	•••			130
د هتور د Kala-dhaturah			•••		130
لامد د الاعد الله Kálá-madh	•••	••~	• . •		144
کلف نا تھے Kalafnáth	•••	• • •	•••		47
	کلمبے	•••	•••		<b>82</b>
کل بند ا Kalbandá	•••	•••	• • •		38
Kálá-zirá ا كالازير	•••	• • •	. •••		183
کالے هلز کے Kalé-halre	•••	•••	•••		242
Kálé-madh-ká-jhar "	هـ کا ج	کا لا مد	•••		198
كي جرّ Kálé-pán-ki-jar	الم یا ن	<b></b>	• • •		40
تکا لی جیری Kali-jiri		•••	•••		254
لى كا متوني Káli-kámúni	3	•••		:	280
Káli-kangói-ká-jhár	ی کا جہ	کا لمی <b>ک</b> نگو <i>ہُ</i>	•••		19
Kali-kastúri, 'Kalec-kus	stoorie"	کالي کشتو ري	•••		15
کا لی کیکر Kálí-kikar	•••	•••	•••	0 <b>=</b> 0	19
کا لی کیکر Kálí-kikar کا لی کشکی کا لی کشکی Kálí-kuṭkí		•••	277,		
لى مرجى Kali-mirchi	٤	•••	•••		201
کا کای صو صلی Káli-múşli	•••	•••	•••	59,	
سنبا لي Káli-shanbáli	کا لیے	•••	•••		164
کا کی زرکمی Káli-zirkí		1 1/ 100 10			109
بينج Kali-zirki-ke-binj	رکي کے	109, 19 کا لی ز			
کا کی زیری Káli-ziri	•••	•••	•••	183,	<b>204</b> 5
Kalli کلی		•••	•••		83
Kalli-ká-chunnah منه	کلی کا	•••	•••		5
کلیا ی Kalliyan	•••	•••	•••	40,	
كلو نجي Kalónjí	•••	•••		280,	
لا ء و في Kámúni	•••	•••	•••	,	

. کا نھیکو ری Kánch-kúrí			•••	177
Kandrá کند را	•••			250
ی کی بیل Kandúri-ki-bél	کند و رو	•••	•••	110
Kangóı کنگوئی		•••	•••	18, 19
Kangói-ká-jhár الجها و Kangói-ká-jhár	کنگو ئ			18
لَى كَايِتًا Kangói-ká-pattá				18
Kangoni ('Coongoonie')		•••		19
اني باؤ زير Kani-pav-zahar		•••		68
یے کے بیدہے Kankri-ké-binj			•••	122
کا نئے عات Kante-mat			•••	41
ندان Kantón-ka-khatyan	نٿو رن کا خت	5	•••	75
Kántón-ka-sémal كا سيمل				75
لذو آر پا ٿيا Kanvar-patha اندو آر	5	•••		38
س کا جہا تر Kapás-ká-jhár		•••	•••	149
کا پور Kapúr	" •••	•••	•••	83, 84
کپور Kapúr	•••			<b>2</b> 35
بور کجر عب Kapúr-kachri	ک		•••	274
الاaranj کر نبج Karanj	•••	•••	•••	80, 205
کر نجہہ Karanjh	•••		•••	80, 205
Karélá کریلا سال	•••	•••		175
کا ٹری کیما ر Kári-khár	•••	•••		271
بى كى سينڌ Kári-ki-sénd	کا ڙ			138
تحري پاک Kari-pak	•••	•••	•••	178
كرويه Karóyah	•••	•••	•••	90
اند رجو Karvá-indarjou ند رجو	کڙ و ا	•••	•••	155
ے با درام Karvé-bádám	کڙو.	•••	•••	45
کڙومي ترائي Karvı-turái		•••	•••	169
کڙوڪ زيرڪ Karvi-ziri	•••	•••	•••	254
ریل کا تیل Karyal-ká-tél	ک,	•••	•••	87
آ کریا پاک Karyá-pák	•••	•••	•••	178
کریا پا ت Karyá-pát	•••	•••	•••	178
Kashish کشیش	•••	•••	•••	141
ی کے بیذہے Kasni-ke-binj	کا سنہ	•••	•••	99
كسوندي Kasondh	•••	•••	• • • •	94
کستوري Kastńri	•••	•••	•••	177
کتیر ا Katérá	•••	•••	•••	247

1NDEX O	F DUKHNI S	YNONYMES.		493
كتير اگوند Katérá-gónd	•••	•••		247
Katthah کتهه	•••	•••	•••	96
لى كىكر Katthé-ki-kikar	کتبے ک	•••	•••	20
ت کتهدل Katthil	•••		•••	233
کویت Kavit	•••	•••	•••	139
ن کا گو ند Kavit-ka-gond	کو پٿ	•••	• . •	151
کیدگی Kédgi		•••	•••	192
کے پہول Késar-ké-phúl	کیسر	•••		118
Kétgí كيتگي	•••	•••	•••	35, 192
کبوڙه Kévarah	•••	•••		192
Khajúr محجور	•••	•••	•••	196
بخمرق Khamraq	•••	•••	•••	63
Kharí کهڙي	•••	•••		167
نخشخش Khash-khash خشخش	•••	•••	•••	193
Khash-khash-ká-jhár "	نغش کا جہا	شخ	•••	193
Khash-khash-ka post			•••	194
Khash-khash-ké-bóndé			•••	194
ختيان Khatyán			•••	135
جها رّ Khatyán-ká-jhár جها رّ	ختیا ں کا	•••		135
کهو در Khóprá ا	•••	•••	•••	113
ے کا تیل Khóparé-ká-tél کے	کھو پر_	•••	•	113
کی بتی Khópré-kí-baṭṭi	2 . 2	•••	•••	113
بجوان Khurásání-ajván		~		159
لاركا كوند Kikar-ka-gond	**	•••		150
ی د آرو Kikar-ki-daru		•••		275
شراب Kikar-ki-sharab	کیکر کی ا	•••	•••	275
Kıl کیل	<u>ب</u> ر پ			201
Kilan کلی		•••	•••	200
کل کا پدڙ Kilan-ká-pér	•••	•••	•••	200
Kinakin كناكن	•••	•••	•••	101
كنيا گوند Kinya-gond	•••	•••	•••	79, 186
كيڙا مار Kira-mar	•••	•••	•••	55
ی اجوان Kirminjí-ajván	کر مذہ	•••	•••	110
کو لسا Kólsá	~	•••	•••	87
ے کا جہا ڑ Kólsé-ká-jhár		•••	•••	62
رے کی جڙ Kóré-ki-jár	کو	•••	•••	128

20.2				
كو تهي مير Köthimir		•••	•••	115
Kuchlah مليحة		•••	•••	234
لے کے بینج Kuchlé-ké-binj	کیج	•••	•••	234
سوكن Kuchlé-kí-soukan	کھیلے کی ج	•••	•••	<b>255</b>
Kudhal گڏ هل	٠.,	•••	•••	154
ككا تلسى Kukká-tulsí	•••	•••	•••	184
Kukkastulisi كالنجن Kukhanjan كالنجن		•••		40
Kundur کند ر Kundur		•••	•••	76
		•••		<b>265</b>
کو پی Kupi کی کو پر	•••	•••	•••	<b>265</b>
Kuppi کپی م کے بیذہج Kusam-ké-bínj	کس	•••	•••	89
Rusam-Re-Dinj		•••	•••	271
Kút کوت Kutté-kí-jí <i>bh</i> -kh-pattá	مدیم کا بت	کتے کی ج	•••	137
Kutté-ki-jibh-ki-sénd	کی سد	کتے کی جدر	•••	137
Kutte-ki-jion-ki-send	ئے کی طور گڈ کے dé	کے نشاستہ کہ	کو ہے	124
Knide Ke-Hasuaste-Ke-Pad	<b>40</b>			
	т			
	L.			R
لكرّي Lakṛi	•••	•••	•••	
كاكو لسا Lakṛi-ká-kólsá	لكترب	•••	•••	88
Lakriyan الكريان	•••	•••	•••	6
لال انبارًا Lal-anbara	<b></b> .	•••	•••	154
نو له Lúl-bhúin-ánvalah	بھو ئين آ	لال	•••	198
ل چند ن Lal-chandan	<b>y</b>	•••	•••	209
چترمل Lál-chitarmul	ע <i>ל</i>	. • • •	•••	202
چترمول Lúl-chitarmúl	لال -	•••	•••	202
الملم Lal-chitar-mulam	لال چة	• •••	•••	202
الال كندك Lal-gandak لال كند	•••	•••	•••	237
ا ندراون Lal-indravan	لال	•••	•••	248
لال هر تا ل Lal-hartal	•••	•••	•••	272
لأل جام Lál-jan	•••	•••	•••	207
لال جها و Lál-jháv	•••	•••	•••	239
لال كا موني Lal-kamuni	,	•••	•••	283
Lál-khash-khash-ká-jha	جها ڙ 🏗	ل خشخش کا	K	193
لال مرجي Lal-mirchi	•••	•••	•••	87
Lal-zirki-ke-binj بيذبج	زرکی <b>ک</b> ے	لا ل	•••	277
Lassan Lassan	*	•••	•••	38

INDEX O	F DUKHNI	SYNONYMES.		495
لونگ Lavang	•••	•••	•••	91
Limúليمو	•••	•••	•••	104
Limun ليمون	•••	•••	•••	104
لوباني عود Lobani-aud	•••	•••	•••	67
Lóhá لولاً Lóhá	•••	•••	•••	141
Lóhah لوهه	•••	•••	•••	141
لو میکا گو Lóhé-ká-gú	•••	•••	•••	141
ليكازنگ Lóhé-ká-zang	لو	•••	•••	141
	 М, <b>И</b> h.	*		
36	<i>22.</i> , <i>22.10</i> .	•		
معجون Maajún	•••	•••	•••	86
مدن مست Madan-mast		•••	31,	<b>57, 58</b>
Madan-mast-ká-phúl		مد ن م	•••	58
کا تیل Mach-chhiká-tél		•••	•••	187
ش Mach-chhi-ki-sirish	پهي کي سر	200	•••	160
بى Mach-chhi-ki-charbi		, xx	•••	97
سلتاس Maghze-amaltas	_	•••	• • •	93
سيد الكرّى Maidá-lakri	•	•••	•••	<b>24</b> 3
مائي پهل Mái-phal	•••	•••	•••	145
ما جو پهل Majú-phal	•••	•••	•••	145
شكر Makhtumi-shakkar		•••	•••	219
مکه جا ری Makkah-jári		•••	•••	261
ئتر Malkangni-ka-jantar			•••	186
کا تیل Málkangníká-tél		•••	•••	186
ما لوي افييم Málví-afim	•••	•••	•••	190
مندٌ و ر Mandór	•••	••	•••	141
منجيت Manjit	•••	•••	•••	218
Mansal منسل	•••	•••	•••	272
ا ترب کا گور تر Mári-ká-gúr		•••	•••	221
ي كا جها تر Mari-ka-jhar	-	•••	•••	92
کې د ارو Mari-ki-darú		•••	•••	276
ب کی تا رئی Mari-ki-tari	_	•••	•••	246
ار Maryam-ka-jhar الر Maryam-ka-jhar		•••	•••	<b>2</b> 33
کا تیلم Matti-ká-tαilam		•••	•••,	195
متى كا تيل Matti-ka-tél	`• • •	•••	•••	195
ميڌ پهل Méd-phal	•••	•••	•••	212

و ن کا پائی Mehun-ka-pani	مله	•••	•••	53
میند بهل Ménd-phal	•••	•••	•••	212, 356
مینهدی Ménhdi	•••	•••	•••	167
Méthi ميتهى	•••	•••	• • •	<b>24</b> 8
مهیندی Mhéndi	•••	•••		167
Mhor-tuttah مهورتنه	•••	•••		124
مرچي Mirchi'	•••	• • •	•••	87
مُصري Miṣri	•••	•••	•••	221
Mithá-indarjon اند رجو	ميتها	•••	•••	259
میتها کد و Mithá-kadda		•••		122
میتها نینبو Mithá-nínba				105
سِتْبِي بَأْدِ أَمْ Míthe-badam				45
متها تيل Miţthá-tél	•••	•••		227
متهى لكڙي Miţţhi-lakri		•••	•••	148
Mocharas مو چرس	•••	•••	•••	75
Mogbiré-ká-pattá یکا پتا	مگند	•••		52
موگر ا Mógrá		•••	•••	162
کے پہول Mógré-ké-phúl	ہ وگر ہے	•••		162
Móhá موها سوها سوها		•••	•••	66
Mohé-ki-dárú کی دارو	مرو هـ	•••		275
شراب Mohé-ki-sharab		•••	•••	275
شراب Móhé-kí-sharáb				275
Móm موم	۰۰۰	•••		97
Monaqqá منقے		•••	•••	<b>252</b>
مقطر پانی Moqattar-pání		•••	•••	<b>5</b> 3
Mor-tutta مورتنا	•••	•••	•••	124
سوس Móss موس	•••	•••	•••	150
ارچيني Moti-dar-chini	<b>و</b> ۔و ٿي د	•••	•••	94
Mouz jo	ر ي	•••	•••	179
وزكا جها رّ Mouz-ká-jhár	)· <b>0</b>	•••		178
Mulli ملی	•••	•••	•••	212
مبونڌ ي Mundi	•••	•••		<b>232</b>
Mungé-ká-jhár علاجها رّ	من <u>گ</u>	•••	•••	176
دارسنگ Murdar-sing	<b>م</b> ر	•••	•••	203
Musanbar	•••	•••	•••	39
Mushk خشه		•••	•••	177

INDEX OF	DUKHNI 67	NONYMUS.		497
مشک بلی Mushak-billı	• • • •	•••	•••	258
Mushag-billi . A			•••	258
Mushk-bhendi-ké-binj	ی کے بدفیہ	مشك بهينڌ	•••	13
MI GOVE OVER 41 TO 1009	٠ ٠	44.		
	$\mathbf{N}$ .			
ناگرمو ته Nagar-mótah	•••	•••		128
نا گیسر Nágésar	•••	•••	•••	121
کا عطر Nagesar-ka-aatar	نا گیسر	•••	•••	174
Nagin-ka-patta کن کا پتا	ز) ً	•••	•••	118
Nái-ka-patta نائي کا پتا	•••	•••	•••	33
س نلير Nallér		•••	•••	<b>257</b>
Namak نمکن	•••	•••	•••	231
آ نگور Namake-angur	نمک	•••	•••	206
يزا ب Namak-ká-tézáb	نمک کا تب	•••	•••	<b>25</b>
Nammak نمک	•••		•••	231
نذا رى Nannari	•••	• • •	•••	152
نا ر نگی Narangi		•••	•••	104
Narél ناريل	•••	•••	•••	112
ريل كا كو ڙ Narél-ka-gúr	li	•••	•••	221
Narél-ka-jhar المجالة Narél-ka-jhar	نا ريل	•••	•••	112
Narel-ki-tari کی تا ری		•••	•••	246
Narel-ki-sendi سيندى		•••	113,	
Nárel-kí-dárú و Nárel-kí		•••	•••	276
بل كا تيل Nariyal-ká tél		•••	•••	113
Nát-ká-aushbah عشبه	نا ٿ کا	•••	•••	152
Nat-ka-bachhnag گئا گ	ت کا بھےپمذ	زا	•••	147
کا تے بد Nát-ká-turbud	نا ٿ	•••	346,	
Nát-ká-dammul-akhvai	الأخوون n	ت کا دم ا	U	208
Nát-kí-asgand-ké-bínj	کند کے بیدہے	ات کی آ س		258
یکی Nat-ki-revan-chini	دی ریون چ <u>ې</u>	ن\ <i>ٿ</i>	•••	213
ت کی سا Nát-ki-sanà	<b>1</b> 2	•••	•••	94
Nát-kí-sanú-ká-pattá	، کی سدا کا پہ	ت ان	•••	94
تركى Nát-kí-vajje-turkí	ا ٿکي و ج	j	•••	28
نیبو Nibu		•••	•••	104
نیل Nil	•••	•••	•••	161
يل كا جها رَّ Nil-ka-jhar	j	•••		161
	•		63	

**/:				69
انیم Ním	•••	•••	•••	63
انیم کا نیرا Nim-ka-nira	•••	• • •	•••	246
Nimak نمک	•••	•••	•••	231
نینبو Ninbú	•••	•••	•••	104, 105
ishastah نشسته	•••	•••	•••	270
نو ساگر Nouságar	•••	•••	•••	42
	Ρ,	Ph.		
Pachak نجي	•••	•••		271
انمک Pádrá-nimak	یا د	• • •		71,72
Pahári-madan-mast-ká-				-
Pahári-madan-mast-ká-				
Paán-béd پکا ن بید	• • • •		-	107, 146
Pakhán-béd پکټان بيد	• • •			107, 148
Palás-ká-gónd کا گو ند	دلاس			79
Palás-kú-jhár jya- V	•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•••	78
لاس با پارد Pálas-páprah	•	•••	•••	78
Pán پان	•	•••	•••	97
پنڌ و Pandu	•••	•••	•••	2
پنڌوا نPanduván	••	•••		2
Pángrá پانگرا	•••		•••	136
Pání ياني ۲۰۰۰		***	•••	53
بنبالي Pani-ki-shanbali	کی ش	ياني		246
Páni-phal پانی بھل	٠	T		247
Panjiri-ka-patta کا پتا	نجيري	າ		51
Papitah يبيته	.,.,	•		160
بارا Párá		•••		158
ار س پپل Paras-pippal	…یا	•••	•••	244
پڙپتر ه Parpatrah	٠	•••	•••	151
پتىگت Patang	•••	•••	•••	81
بي لكڙي Patang-ki-lakri	کڪ کي	يتن	•••	81
Pattá استا	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	5
بتے Patté	•••	•••		5
	ے کی			275
شراب Patté-ki-sharab کی کیکر Patté-ki-kikar	َ بِنْے		• • • •	22
بني نينبو Patti-mir ba	•••	•••	•••	105
<b>T</b>				

Pav-zahar بيار زهر Péṭhah بيليا بيالي المرابط المياليا ا	کا پہول ا یا رہائی ا یذہے کا اللہ پیلاد ہذہ پیلاد ہذہ	ر کا جہ کی جاڑ کے بہ 	  پهيکي کي پهي ^ک ي 		68 122 3 41 194 108 109 4 74
Péthah بهالي  Phalli بهالي  Phalliyan بهاليا المالية المعالمة المع	کا پہول ا یا رہائی ا یذہے کا اللہ پیلاد ہذہ پیلاد ہذہ	ر کا جہ کی جاڑ کے بہ 	   پهیکي کي	•••	3 41 194 108 109 4
Phalli بهليا الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	کا پہول ا کا ڈ بائلاز یذہے کائلا پیلاد ہڈو پیلاد ہڈو	ر کا جہ کی جاڑ کے بہ 	 پهيکي کي پهيکي پهيکي 	•••	3 41 194 108 109 4
Phalliyan بالكتاري Phatakri بالكتاري Phatakri بالكتاري Phatar-ká-phúl Phiki-ki-jar-ká-ká-Phúl-gérú بالكتار Phúlan بالكتارة Phúlan الكتارة Phúlan الكتارة Plá-halrá الكتارة Pilá-kanér الكتارة Pilá-kanér الكتارة Pilá-kanér الكتارة Pilá-kanér الكتارة Pilá-kanér الكتارة Pilá-kanér الكتارة	کا پہول ا کا ڈ بائلاز یذہے کائلا پیلاد ہڈو پیلاد ہڈو	ر کا جہ کی جاڑ کے بہ 	 پهيکي کي پهي ^ک ي 	•••	41 194 108 109 4
Phatakri المنازي Phatar-ká-phúl المنازي Phiki-ki-jar-ká- المنازي Phíki-ki-jar-ké- المنازي المنازي المنازي المنازية المن	کا پہول ا کا ڈ بائلاز یذہے کائلا پیلاد ہڈو پیلاد ہڈو	ر کا جہ کی جاڑ کے بہ 	 پهيکي کي پهي ^ک ي 	•••	194 108 109 4
Phattar-ká-phúl Phiki-ki-jaṛ-ká- Phiki-ki-jaṛ-ké- Phúl ال الجاب اللها ا	کا پہول ا یا تر نامان یذہے پہول پیلاد ہذہ پیلاد ہذہ	ر کا جہ کی جاڑ کے بہ 	پهیکي کي پهی ^ک ي 	•••	108 109 4
Phiki-ki-jaṛ-ká- Phúki-ki-jaṛ-ké- Phúl النجوال النج	ا ڙ نانه انهاري يذبح لهانها پيلاد هذو پيلاد هذو	ر کا جہ کی جاڑ کے بہ 	پهیکي کي پهی ^ک ي 	•••	109 4
Phúki-ki-jaṛ-ké- Phúl بنول بنول Phúl-gérú كير و Phúl-gérú كير Phúlán كير Phúlán الماء Phúlán الماء ال	یذیج نامهایا پهو ل پیلاد هذو پیا	کي جاڙکھ به  	پهيکي  	•••	4
Phúl-gérú كيرو Phúl-gérú كيرو Phúl-gérú كيرو الان Phúlán ورا Pilá-dhatúrá الاكشير Pilá-halrá الاكشير Pilá-kanér الاكشير Pilá-kanér الاكشير Pilá-phúl-ká-kar	پهو ل پيلاد هذو	•••			_
Phúl-gérú كيرو الان Phúlán پهولان Phúlán پهولان Pilá-dhatúrá او درا Pilá-halrá الا كانير Pilá-kanór الا كانير Pilá-kanór الا كانير Pilá-kanór الا كانير Pilá-kanór الله الله الله اله اله اله اله اله اله	پيلاد هڌو پي	•••	•••	•••	74
Phúlán پهولان Pilá-dhatúrá و را Pilá-dhatúrá الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	پيلاد هڌو پي	•••	•••		. –
Pilá-dhatúrá أ Pilá-halrá الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	پي			•••	4
الله هار ا Pilá-halrá الا كذبير Pilá-kanér Pilé-phúl-ká-kar	پي			•••	54
الا كذير Pilá-kanér Pilé-phúl-ká-kar	🗸		•••	•••	242
Pilé-phúl-ká-kar	ببا	•••	•••	•••	244
-	ا کنیر nér	ييلم به ل ك	•••	•••	244
			•••	•••	111
Pili-kapás-ka-jh		کے کیا س کا	پیا	•••	111
ييلو Pilú	.,		•••	•••	222
Pílú-ká-jhár الر	بملو کا جے		•••	•••	<b>222</b>
پنڌ لم Pindalam	( · )	•••	•••	•••	171
پنڌ الو Pindálú			•••	•••	171
امول Pipla-mól	بدلا		•••		98
برلی Pipli	**	•••			98
پپلیا ن Pipliyan		•••			98
Pippal پپل		•••			98
كا رئى Pit-kari	يت	•••	•••		249
پدا ز Piyáz	•	•••		• • •	37
پچا ئى Popái		•••		•••	89
بودینه Púdínah	1	•••			173
34		Q.			
Qalami-dál-chin	حدثہ ہ		•••		103
Qand-ki-shakka	، شک _ه ۲	قند کی			220
Vand-Ri-onthibe.	ي ار ا	R.			
Ráb-kí-shakkar		~**			

را ب شکر Ráb-shakkar	•••	•••		220
رائی Raí	•••	•••	•••	229
کس گذ ه Rakkas-gaddah	j	•••	•••	<b>7</b> 8
Rák-ká-namak کانمک				205
ر کس پته Rakkas-pattah	-	•••		34
Rál رال	•••	•••		228
رام تلسى Rám-tulsí	•••	• • •		185
ون كمّى بيل Rangún-kí-bél	رنگ	•••	•••	211
Ras-kápúr رس کا يو ر		•••	• : •	84, 157
رتن پرس Ratan-purus	• . •	•••		255
Ráyán رايان	•••	•••		229
يان كاتيل Ráyán-ká-tél	١,	•••	•••	229
ريون چيذي Révan-chini	_			213
Ritha ريتها	•••	•••	•••	224
Rithah ریته	•••	•••		<b>224</b>
ساكا عطر Rousá-ká-aatar	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	•••	48
Rúi , ···		• • •	•••	149
ی مصطلی Rúmi-mastaki	روم	•••	•••	172
Rupéri-tagat چیری تگت	رو	•••	•••	45
	S, Ş, <u>Ş</u> , <i>Sh</i> .			
- 11 -ioni c .co	<u>.</u>			221
بلب معبو ب Ṣaalab-miṣri		•••		184
سبزه Sabzah	•••	•••		86, 87
سبزي Sabzi	•••	•••		218
سد اف Sadaf	•••	•••		203
Safedah a Saéa		•••	•••	61
غید موصی Saféd-músli	-			240
ساگوان Ságván تهیا سندل Sakhyá-sunbul	 د	•••		<b>57</b>
Sakhya-sunbul Dew Ge		•••		107, 189
Salajit سلاجيت Samandar-ka-patta كا پنا	مند.	•••		55
Samandar-ka-patta og	יאי פייעי	•••		55
ندر پېل Samandar-phal		•••		223
جند ل Ṣandal صند Şandal-ka-aatar ي كا شطر	 مند ا	•••	•••	224
ع کا گو تا Sandole-ka-garar	سذد ،	•••	• • •	221
Sandole-ka-ght المحالة Sandole-ka-jhar	سند ولير	•		197
يا سنبل Sankhyá-sunbul	سذك	•••		57
Sauking a-samour Co	•		4	

Sari-kasondi کسو ند ی	سڙي	•••	•••	95
Sénd تينڌ	•••	•••	•••	137
سيند ي Séndí	•••	•••	•••	<b>245</b>
ي كا كو از Séndi-ká-gár	سيند	• • •	• • •	221
کا سرکا Séndi-ka-sirkah	سیند ی		•••	23
ي د آرو Séndi-ki-dárú	ند ی کم	٠ سي	• · •	276
" سيند و ر Séndúr	••	•••	•••	203
ا كو Séndúr-ka-tanbakú	رکا تمد	سینگ و	•••	182
شبد Shahad	••••	•••	•••	172
Shahad-ki-mak khi کھی	د کے م	شه	•••	271
شاء توت Shah-tút	٠	•••		177
شاه زیرا Shah-zira	•••	•••	•••	90
شاه زیره Shah-zirah		•••	•••	90
شكر Shakkar	•••		•••	219
شما لو Shamalú				256
شمبالی Shambali	•••	•••		256
شنبالی Shanbálí		•••	••	256
شنگرف Shangraf	•••	•••		156
شقاً قل Shaqaqul	•••	•••		60, 61
بند ي Shaqaqule-hindi	شقا قل	•••	•••	<b>5</b> 8, 59
مصرى Shaqaqule-misri	لقا قل م	l	e. • •	61
Shaqaqul-ka-murabbah	ا مر به	شق <b>ا تل</b> ک		60
ي کيکر Sharab-ki-kikar	ا بُ کہ	شر	•••	<b>22</b>
شاترا Shatra		•••	•-	373
Shavir شوير	•••	•••		156
Shaviram شويرم		•••		156
شكنجبين Shikanjabin	•••	•••	•••	172
مير خشت Shir-khisht	å	• • •	•••	171
Shish شيش		•••	•••	204
Shisham شيشم			•••	129
الكري Shisham-ki-lakri	شم کی	شي	•••	129
Shorá اسور	١	•••	•••	206
Shorah عمورة				206
	• • •			
يزا ب Shóré-ká-tézáb	 ک کا تب		• . •	25
یزا ب Shórć-ká-tézáb سد هی Siddhí	 رے کا تا		• • •	25 86 21

سیکی کا ئی Siki-kai	• • •		•••	21
سلارس Siláras				189
سنگار ا Singara	•••	•••	• • •	247
سنكا رّ singarah منكا	•••			247
رج کا جها رّ Sirij-ka-jhar	<b>ىس</b>		•••	2 <b>2</b>
Sirish-ka-jhar تا جها ت		•••		22
Sirka V		•••		22
سيدل چيني Sital-chini		***	]	121, 136
Sohagah معها گه		•••	•••	230
ندا نمک Sóndá-namak	سو	•••	•••	216
سو نف Sónf				199
سو ندت Bont		•••	•••	262
سوئي Sóyi	•••	•••	•••	50
سفید جام Súféd-jám	•••	•••	• • •	206
مفيد كتهه Suféd-katthah		•••	•••	96
Sufed-madh-ká-jhár j L	د مد ه کا جم	سفب	•••	144
سفید مد ه Sufed-madh		•••		144
ميفد موصلي Sufed-musli		•••	•••	<b>5</b> 9
ی جرّ Sufed-pan-ki-jar			•••	40
Suféd-shorah-mach-chhi			•••	233
فيد سنبل Suféd-sunbul				57
سفید زرکی Suféd-zirki		•••		109
سفید تتا Suféd-tuttá	•••	••,	•••	261
بيذبج Sufed-zirki-ké-bínj	<b>ید</b> زرکی کے	سغ	1	09, 277
سگند ی پا لا Sugandí-pála	٠	•••	•••	152
سنبل Sunbul	•••		•••	57
سنبلِ کها ر Sunbul-khar		. • • •	•••	57
برى تگت Sunehri-tagat		• • •	•••	62
سنا مكهي Sunná-makkhi	٠	•••	•••	226
" سپاري Supari	•••	••• ,	•••	54
سرفن Surfan		••••	•••	81
Súrij-ké-jhár-ké-bínj	کے جہاڑکے بیڈ	سو ر ج	•••	152
سو ر نجا س Sárinján	•••	•••	•••	153 53
Surmah سرمه	<b>,</b>	•••	•••	53
ا بتهر Surmé-ká-patthar	سر کے د	•••	•••	55

### T, Th, Th.

	z, z.v, - w.	•		
تبے پا ت Taj-pat	• • •	•••	102,	143
Tal-makhané-ka-jhar	مکھانے کا جہا	تا ل .		62
تما کو Tamaku		•••		182
تما قو Tamaqú	•••		• • •	182
تا نباً Tanba	• • •	•••		123
تا نبه Tánbah	•••		. • • •	123
Tar " "	•••		•••	<b>76</b>
كن د ا ر و Tar-ki-dari	تا ڙ	•••		276
آ. تا رس Tari		•••	245,	246
ع كا ندر ا Tári-ká-nírá	יט פ		•••	246
کا سر کے Tari-ka-sirkah	<b>ت</b> ا ڙي	•••	•••	23
تا ڙکا گو ڙ Tar-ka-gúr	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 20
Táṛ-ká-jháṛ ڙ کا جہا ڙ		•••	•••	76
Tari-ki-darú و Tari-ki-darú	تا ڙ ي ک	•••		276
کی مصری Tar-ki-misri		•••	•••	221
Tarótá الله ترو تا		•••		95
تروته Tarótah	•••	• • •		95
س تڙوڙ Tarvar	•••	•••	•••	93
Tendú ۽ تيند		•••	•••	132
تيل Tel	•••	• • •	•••	7
ا جهار Thikri-ká-jhár الم	ٿهکر ي			273
ي سينڌ Tidhari-sénd		•••		137
تكرّ ا Tikṛá	•••		161,	346
تل Til	•••	•••		<b>2</b> 27
ى سىند Tindhari-sénd	تین د با ر	•••		137
ياً فا روق Tiryá-fárúq	_		•••	247
سي Tulsi	•••	•••	• • •	185
تر نبج Turanj		•••		106
تر بد Turbud	•••	•••	161,	346
تو ر Tuvvar	•••			81
	υ, Ú.			
Tidah ahambuatah iii 1	~ * 1			138
ایته Údah-charayatah اینه Údah-chitarmúl		•••		202
نام Údah-chitarmulam	ا و د د حتمہ	•••	•••	202
Udan-Chitarmutani		•••	•••	_ ~ _

د هتور ا Údah-dhatúrá	اود د	••	•••	130
ي كا عمو ني Údí-kámání			•••	<b>2</b> 80
ن Údí-kangói-ka-jhar جها ر	کنگو ئی کا ۔	ا ود ي	•••	19
ن هتو ر ت Ujlá-dhatúrah		•••	•••	130
ا جلی کیکر Ujli-kikar		•••		<b>22</b>
Ujli-shanbáli لى سنبا		•••	•••	<b>2</b> 56
Ujlí-tulsi تلسي Tylí-tulsi	· · ·	•••	•••	184
و خود و س Ustokhúdús	ا سط	•••	•••	167
Utran ترن اترن		•••	•••	129
Ollan 6 Jan 111	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
	V.			
Vach			•••	32
Vach و پے Vajje-turki و ج	•••	•••	27, 28	3, <b>32</b>
و لا ري Vallári	•••	•••	•••	158
ى كا پتا Villari-ka-patta	و لا ر	•••	•••	158
لا يتي ا گتى Viláyatí-agtí	,	•••	•••	92
لاينتي ا ملي Viláyatí-amlí	9	•••	•••	68
Viláyatí-áté-ké-gaddé	آ ٿے کے گڏ آ	و لا يتي	•••	124
Vilayati-bar-ka-jhar الرّ	يتي بڙ کا ج	ولا	•••	142
تى چنا Vilayati-chunna	. پ ر و لا يا		•••	117
یا ز Vilayatí-janglí-piyáz	تے جنگلی آ	ولايا	•••	<b>225</b>
نسي Viláyatí-j hatámánsi	نبی جهتا سا	ولاين	•••	253
Viláyatí-kandrá ا	و لا يتي			<b>225</b>
Viláyati-kangói-ká-jhár	ئی کا جہا ہ	و لا يتي كنگو	19,	170
Viláyatí-kachúr عجور			•••	274
Vilayati-mung مونگ		•••	•••	<b>53</b>
Vilayati-zirah بتي زير لا	ولا	•••	•••	90
	•			
	$\mathbf{Y}_{-}$			
ير نڌ ي Yarandi	•••		•••	214
Yarandi-ká-jhár	بر ن <b>ڈ</b> ی کا		•••	214
ند کا تیل Yarandi-ka-tel	یر پ	•••		187
کے بیذیج Yarandi-ké-binj	ی نڈ <i>ی</i>	•••	•••	215
	.,,			
	Z.			
Zaitún-ka-tél کا نیل	ز يڌو	•••	•••	186
Martan-Ra to. C.	, -,			

INDEX OF DURINI	SYNONYMES.		505
ت كا پتا Zakhm-hayat-ka-patta	ز خم حیا		117
Zangál زنگال Zangál نگال			123
ز نگي هاڙ ڪ Zangi-halre			242
Zarish زرش		•••	67
Zirangi i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	•••		179
زرکی کے بدنے Zirki-ké-binj		,	196

•

# INDEX OF TAMIL SYNONYMES.

# A, Á.

Abini அபினி	•••	•••		190
Adatodai ஆடாதொடை	•••	•••	•••	<b>3</b> 3
Aduppu-kari அடுப்புகரி	•••		•••	88
Adu-tinná-púlai ஆB &	ன்ணபாளு	•••	•••	55
Agatti அகத்தி	•••	•••		266
Aivaṇam ஐவணம்	•••	•••	•••	167
Áká sha-garudan ஆகாச ச	ருடன்	•••	•••	78
Akkirá-káram அக்கிராகர	ாரம்	•••	•••	210
Akróttu அக்ரோாட்டு	•••	•••	•••	163
Alam-pál ஆலம்பால்	•••	•••	•••	142
Alari அலரி	•••	•••	•••	182
Alișki-virai அலிசிவிரை	•••	•••	•••	168
Alishi-virai-yenney 2008	செவிகா எண்	ு ணெய்	•••	168
Ali-virai ஆளிவிகா		•	•••	168
Alli அல்லி	• • •	•••	•••	184
Alli-támarai அல்லி தாமக	ை	•••	•••	184
Álpogádá-pazham ஆல்		مَا	•••	206
Alvallik-kizhangu zoira				171
Amanakkan-chedi ஆமன			•••	214
Amanakkan-kottai ஆம்		-@	• • •	215
Amanak-kenney ஆமணக்				187
Ámaṇakku-muttu ஆமண		•••	•••	215
Ámbal ஆம்பல்	•••			184
Amukkurá-virai அமுக்கு	5ளுவிரை	•••	••• /	258
Anaik-katrazh-ai 3200 6	சேற்முமை	•••	•••	34
Ánai-nerupji ஆண்தெரு	ஞ் <b>சி</b>	•••	•••	195
Ánai-puliya-maram 3826	பை பிவியமாழ்	•••		33
Anait-tippili ஆணத்திப்ப			•••	226
Aná shap-pazham அதை	ئا <i>دىدا</i> ن			47

#### INDEX OF TAMIL SYNONYMES.

Aujanak-kallu அஞ்சனக்க	ல் <i>லு</i> .		• • •	<b>53</b>
Annabédi அன்னபேறி			•••	141
Annáshup-pú அண்ணசப்ப	<u>,</u>			160
Ararut-kizhangu அசருட்டு	ழங்கு .	•••		125
Amiali auf			•••	191
Arishi-sharayam Affa en	<i>ுய</i> ம் .		•••	277
Aritáram அரிதாரம் .		•••		57
Arvada அர்வதா .		•••		218
Ashamtagam அசம்தாகம்.	••	•••	•••	91
Askamtá-omam அசம்தா இ	. വ്വാ	···•	•••	91
Atimaduram அதிமதும்		•••	• • •	148
Ati-maduram-pal அதிமது	ரம் பால்	•••	•••	148
Atiparich-cham அதிபரிச்			•••	97
Ativadiyam அதிவடயம்	•••	•••	•••	<b>27</b>
Atru-pálai ஆந்றபாலே	•••	•••	•••	222
Atru-shavukku-maram -&	ற்று சவுக் <b>கு</b> ம	<b>ம்</b>	238,	<b>239</b>
Attai அட்டை	•••	•••	•••	154
Attik-kallu அத்திக்கள்ளு	•••	•••	••,• ~	246
Atti-pazliam அத்திபழம்	•••	•••	•••	143
Atti-tippili அத்திதப்பிலி		•••	•••	226
<i>t</i>	•••	•••	•••	93
Avirai ஆவிசை	•••	•••	•••	93
Aviri And	•••	•••	•••	161
Ayach-chenduram அயச்	<b>சந்</b> தாரம்	•••	•••	141
Ayap-panai அயப்பணே	•••	•••	•••	136
Azhinji-maram அழிஞ்சிம	ரம்	•••	•••	35
	В.			
Bádam-pişkin பாசம்பிசிக	or ·	•••	112,	247
Báṇa-gandakam பாணகற்		•••		236
Bandar-pugai-ilai பந்தர்	പുങ്കു കൂട്ടുയു	•••	•••	182
Bangi-ilai பக்கி இலே	•••	•••	•••	86
Bárali-arişhi பாரலி அரிச	·	···	•••	155
Battáyi-karuppúram பக்க	y	ம்	• • •	84
Bédik-kizhangu பேதக்கி		•••	•••	162
Biramma-dandu பிரம்மு	ood (P			54

Bilva-ilai பின்வ இவே	•••	•••	117
Bárá-sharukkarai பூராசருக்கரை	•••	•••	220
Ch.			
Chakkai சக்கை			7
Chappátti-puzhuvu சப்பாத்தி புழுவ	ચ –	•••	111
Charam sasis	•••	•••	42
Chidi Goga	•••	•••	1
Cheluppai-maram கெலுப்பைமசம்		•••	134
Chempai செம்பை	•••	•••	227
Chendáram செத்துசம்	···		203
Chikatimaram சக்டிம்ரம்	•••	•••	260
China-sharukkarai இரைக்களை		•••	220
Chittamanakkan-chedi கட்டாமண	ர் <i>சஞ்செ</i> டி	•••	215
Chittamanakkan-kottai கிட்டாமண			216
Chittamanak-kenney சிட்டாமண் (			188
Chittamanakku-muttu கட்டாமண		•••	216
Chittiramúlam சித்திசுறவு		•••	202
Chólam சோனம்	•••	•••	232
D, D.			
Devadári-chedi தேதைசரிசெடி	•••	•••	200
Dikámalli & #uu a es	•••	, •••	146
Diráksha-ki di Francis	•••	•••	23
Diraksha-pazham த்ரக்ஷ பழம்	•••	•••	257
Diráksha-shárayam இர க்ஷ சாருயப்	d	•••	<b>255</b>
Dúpam குபம்	•••	•••	66
E, É.	•,		
Élaká தலகா			88
Élakáy ஏலகாய்	•••	•••	88
Élakáy-virai ஏலகாட்கிரை	•••	• • •	88
Élak-káy-virai ஏலக்காய்விரை	•••		45
Élam ஏலம்	•••		43
Elandap-pazham எலத்சப்பழம்	•••	•••	262
Elumich-chamtolaşki ுறுடிச்சும்	சாள சி	•••	185
Eļļu sieines		•••	227

INDEX O	F TANIL	SYNONY <b>MES.</b>	•	509
Elumbugal எலும்புகள்	•••	•••	•••	191
Elumbu-kari எலும்பு கரி	•••	•••	•••	88
Elumich-cham-pazham	ாலுமிச்ச	ம்புதம்		104
Enney எண்ணெய்		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	7
Erukkam எருக்கம்		• • •	•••	82
Erukku எருச்கு	•••	•••	•••	82
Ettik-kottaí எட்டிக்கொட		•••		234
Ézhilaip-pálai ஏழிடைப்ப		•••	•••	40
	_			_•
	G.			
Gamanayakam கமதாயகம	ۀ	•••	•••	42
Gandakam கந்தகம்	•••	•••	•••	235
anjá கஞ்சா		•••	•••	85
Gaṇjá-chedi கஞ்சாசெடி	•••	•••	•••	85
Gapjá-ilai கஞ்சா இல	•••	•••	•••	86
Gauja-pál கஞ்சாபால்	•••	•••	•••	86
Ganjá-rasham சஞ்சா ரச	ம்	•••	•••	86
Ganjá-virai கஞ்சாவிரை		•••	•••	86
Garudan கருடன்	41.	•••	•••	<b>78</b>
Gashagashá கசக்சா	•••	•••	•••	193
Gashagasha-chedi கசக்ச	ா செடி	•••	•••	193
Gashagasha-pal கசகசாட	ரால்	•••	•••	190
Gashagasha-tól கசகசா	சால்	•••	•••	193
Gech-chak-kay கெச்சக்க		•••	•••	80
Gendaka-dirávakam 🛭 🛎 🖟		യെകാഥ്	•••	<b>25</b>
Gendaka-vuppu செந்தக	പ്പ	•••	71,	72
Gódum <i>ai</i> கோதுமை	•	•••		249
Gollan-kóvaik-kizhangu	கொல்ல	ன் கோவைக்	<b>திழ</b> ங்கு	<b>78</b>
Gópi கோடி	•••	•••	•••	107
Gópuran - tángi கோபுரம்	தாங்க	•••	•••	47
Górójanai கோரோசண	•••	•••	•••	71
Góshţam கோஷ்டம்	•••	•••	•••	271
Gukkal குக்கல்	• · •	•••	••	64
Gukkulu குச்குலு	•••	•••	•••	64
Guláb-attar குலாப் அக்க	<b>F</b> Ť	•••	217,	218
Guláp-pá குலாப்பூ	•••	•••	•••	217

Gulkandu குட்கக்கு	e - 5	•••	•••	217
Gundumani கண் மணி	•••		• • •	16
• •		,		
	I,	I.		
Ích-chan-cháráyam ##8	சஞ் <b>சா</b> ரு	யம்	•••	276
Ich-chan-kallu ஈச்சங்கள	ள் ளு	•••	•••	246
Ích-cha-vellam ###@a	ுல் <b>ல</b> ம்	•••	•••	221
Ích-chura-múli ஈச்சரம	නු		•••	56
Idik-kol இடிக்கொள்		•••	•••	92
tech-chak-kirai ஈ எச்ச	<b>க்க</b> ீரை		•••	173
$\mathbf{Il}ai$ இ $\mathbf{a}$	•••	•••	•••	5
Ilaik-kalli இலே ச்கள்ளி	•••	•••	•••	137
Ilamich-cham-vér இலாப	8 ச்சம்	ுவர்	•••	48
Ilava-maram இலவமரம்		•••	•••	135
Ilavangap-pú இலவந்கப்	H	•••	•••	91
Iluppai இதுப்பை		•••	•••	66
Iluppai-şháráyam இலுட்	ைபை சா	ரு பம்		275
Imbúral இம்பூறல்	•••	•••	•••	186
Imburá-vér இம்பு ராவேர்		•••	•••	186
Indu-nattuppu இத்து தா		•••	•••	216
Induppu இத்தப்பு		,	•••	216
Inji Dos	•••	•••	•••	262
Irakta-pólam இரக்கபோ	<b>ன</b> ம்	•••	•••	39
Irangún-malli இரங்கூண்			•••	211
Iráp-sharukkarai இசாப்		or		220
Irasham இரசம்		•••	•••	158
Irattaga-tutti இரட்ட கத	ுத்தி	•••	•••	15
Irattai இரத்தை	•••	•••	•••	266
Irațțai-péy-maruțți @	ட்டைபே	<b>பய்மருட்டி</b>	•••	<b>52</b>
Íra-vengáyam ஈரவெங்க		•••	•••	37
Iréval-chinni இரேவல்		•••	•••	213
Ireval-chinip-pal @Gra	ல் சினி	ப்பால்	•••	83
Irojáp-pú இரோகாப்பூ	•••	•••	•••	217
Irojá-pushpam இரோஜா	புஷ்பம்	•••	•••	217
Irojáp-pú-tittippu @Gn			•••	217
Irulli Action of	•••	•••	•••	37

INDEX OF	TAMIL SY	YNONYMES.		511
rumbu இரும்பு		•••		141
rumbu-chițțam இரும்புசி	ட்டம்	•••	•••	141
rúmi-malaittaki இருமி ப		•••		172
ruppai இருப்பை	•••	•••	•••	66
shan-chedi ஈசஞ்செடி	•••	•••	•••	197
shan-kádi ஈசங்காடி	•••	***	•••	23
shan-kallu-kadi ஈசங்கள்	<b>ஞை கா</b> டி			23
shappukól-virai ஈசப்பு			•••	201
skólvirai இஸ்கோல் வின			•••	201
yam ஈயம்		•••	•••	201
		•••	•••	204
	J.			
adik-kay ஜாதிக்காய்		•••	•••	180
ladi-lingam சாதிலிங்கம்	•••	•••	•••	156
Jádipattiri ஜாதிபத்திரி	•••		•••	180
Jaitú-neṇṇey ஜைதூனெ	ண் ணெய்	•••		186
Jalam saub	•••	•••	•••	53
Tatamáshi தடாடாகி	• • .	•••		181
lenappa-nár ஜெனப்பதார்	•••	•••	•••	119
enappa-virai ஜெனப்பவி		•••	•••	119
liriki-virai MER-0			• • •	196
Junnu சுன்ன	•••	•••	• • •	95
	к.			
Kadalai-kádi கடலேகாடி		•••	•••	100
Kadalai-pulippu கடவேபு	ரிப்பு	•••	•••	100
	••	•••	17	8, 179
Kadal-pá <i>ch-ch</i> i கடல்பாச்	A	•••	•••	150
Kadal-pálai கடல்பாலே	•••	•••	•••	55
Kadat-réngay கடற்றேங்கா	ுய்	•••	•••	169
	•••	•••	•••	22
Kádik-káram காடிக்காரம்.	• • •	•••	•••	271
	••	•••		234
	•••	•••	•••	229
• (	••	•••	•••	242
Kaduk-káy-piņji கூக்கால்	பஞ்ச	•••	•••	242

Kaduk-káy-pú கடுக்காய் பூ	•••		•••	243
Kaikeshi கைசேசி	•••	•••	•••	134
Kaivishi-ilai கைவீசி இவ	พ	•••	•••	134
Kaiyáp-pudai-tailam so	கமாப்புடை <i>(</i>	தைலம்	•••	81
Kaka-valli കാടകകണ്ണി	•••	•••	•••	104
Kakkanan so is soo is	•••	•••	109,	
Kakkanan-kodi andami	ந் <i>கொ</i> டி	•••	•••	108
Kákkanan-kodi-virai காக	க <b>ண</b> ங்கொடி	டவிரை	•••	109
Kakkarik-káy-virai sis	ரிச்காய் வின	r	•••	122
Kakkatán காச்கடாங்	•••	•••	109,	
Kákkata-shingi காக்கட்கி	à <b>&amp;</b>		,	214
Kákkáy-kolli-virai காக்க	ாய்கொல்லி	வினா ்	•••	46
Kalai-man-kombu കവേധ			•••	116
Kalaippaik-kizhangu 42			•••	147
Kalamba-ver கலம்பா வே			•••	82
Kalap-pách-chi கலப்பாக்	_	•••	•••	194
Kalap-pú கலப்பூ	•••	•••	•••	194
Kalarvá seniam		•••	•••	222
Kaliyána-murukku சலிய	௱ணமுருர்கு		•••	136
Kaliyápa-púshinik-káy		சி <b>ணி</b> ்காய்		122
Kalli क्लंग्ली	•••		•••	138
Kalli-kombu கள்ளிகொம்	<b>4</b>	•••	•••	138
Kallu கள் தூ			•••	245
Kallurivi கல்லூரிவி	•••	•••	•••	41
Kalpam சல்பம்	•••	•••	.•••	85
Kamakshi-pullu-yenney	காமாகூடிபு	ல் <i>லு <b>ெயண்</b> ெ</i>	ணய்	49
Káma maram கசம மரம்	•••	•••	•••	127
Kamap-pú காமப்பூ	•••	•••	• • •	128
Kambili-pách-chi-chedi	கம்பிளிபூச்§	<b>₽ ⊘</b> ₽φ.	•••	177
Kambu-pugai-ilai காம்ட	1 புகைஇவே	•••	•••	182
Kamélá-mávu கமேலாம்	്ച	•••	•••	170
Kamugu சமுத	•••	•••		54
Kándá-miruga-mirattam		நக <i>டிரத்த</i> ம்	208,	
Kandankattiri கண்டங்க		•••	•••	232 184
Kanjan-korai கஞ்சாங்கே		•••	•••	220
Kan-sharukkarai si si si				
Kápi-kottai காபிகொட்	- L	•••	113,	114

INDEX OF TAMIL SYNONYMES.			
Karan-tutti 🖅 🏕 🥦	•••		19
Kari ##	•••		87
Karishalanganni கரிசலாங்கண்ணி			133
Kariya-pólam கரியபோளம்	•••		39
Karkandu கற்கண்டு		•••	: 221
Kar-karunai-kizhangu கார் கருணேக்	<b>தெழ்ந்</b>	<b>.</b>	249
Karkataka-shingi கற்காடக செக்கி		•••	214
Karkolmaram கார்கொன்மரம்	•••		<b>222</b> , 223
Kárpókarishi கார்போகரிக	•••		208
Karppúram கர்ப்பூசம்	•••		83
Karppúrat-tayilam கர்ப்பூரதயிலம்		• • •	241
Karppúra-valli கர்ப்பூரவள்ளி	•••		5 <b>1</b>
Karpúra-mani கர்பூரமணி	•••	• • •	235
Karpúra-pullu-yenney கர்பூரபுல்லு ெ	யண்ணெய்	•••	50
Kárpuvá-arishi கார்புவா அளிசி	•••		208
Kar-shunuámbu சற்சுண்ணும்பு	•••		83
Karttikaik-kizhangu கார்த்திகைக் கிழ	்ங்கு	•••	147
Kárttu-kizhangu கார்ட்டு கிழங்கு	•••	•••	131
Karttu-kizhangu-virai கார்ட்டு கிழங்கு	விரை		131
Karumbu கரும்பு	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 19
Karunaik-kizhangu கருணக் கிழங்கு	•••	•••	249
Karun-shiragam கருஞ்சேரகம்	•••	•••	183
Karunkanam கருங்காணம்	•••	•••	92
Karunkodi-vér கருங்கொடி வேர்	•••	•••	<b>202</b>
Karu-noch-chi கருதொச்சி	•••	•••	164
Karun-shiragam கருஞ்சேரகம்	•••	•••	183
Karuppu-azhinji-maram கருப்பு அழிஞ்	ந்சிம்ரம்	•••	36
Karuppu-chittira-múlam கருப்பு சித்தி	ரமுலம்	•••	<b>202</b>
Karuppu-damar சருப்பு டாமர்		•••	85, 254
Karuppu-maṇattak-kali கருப்பு மணத	ந் <b>தக்கா</b> ளி	•••	281
Karuppu-maruta-maram கருப்பு மருத	மரம்	•. •	243
Karuppu-noch-chi கருப்பு தொச்சி		••;	164
Karuppu-pillánji கருப்பு பில்லாஞ்சி	•••	•••	198
Karup-púram கருப்பூரம்	•••	•••	83
Karup-puppu கருப்புப்பு	•••	•••	71
Karu-tutti கருதத்தி	•••	•••	19
		<b>65</b>	

Karuváp-pattai கருவாப்பட்டை	• • •		103
Karuváp-pú கருவாப்பூ	•••	•••	91
Karuvél கருவேல்	•	•••	19
Karuvélam சருவேலம்	•*••	•••	19
Karuvélam-pishin கருவேலம் பி	<b>இ</b> ன்		150
Karuvémbu கருவேம்பு	•••		178
Karuvéppilai കന്ദ്രവല്ധിയ	•••	~	178
Karu-vámattai கருவுமத்தை	• • •	• • •	130
Kashappu-vádam-kottai கசப்பு	வாதம்கொட்டை	•••	45
Kashappu-vetpálarishi கசப்பு	வட்பாலரி சி	•••	155
Kashini-virai காசினிவிரை	•••	•••	99
Kashu впен	•••	• • •	96
Káshu-katti காசுகட்டி	•••		96
Kastúri கஸ்தூரி	•••	***	177
Kastúri-manjal கஸ்தூரிமஞ்சள்	•••		125
Kastúri-vendaik-káy-virai si		காய்	
ඛේනා	•••	•••	13
Katrazh-ai சற்குழை	•••		38
Kattai கட்டை	•••		7
Kattai-kari கட்டை கரி	•••	•••	88
Katta-kámbu சத்த காம்பு	•••	•••	96
Káttámanakku காட்டாமணக்கு	•••		120, 163
Káttu-iluppai காட்டு இலுப்பை	•••	•••	65, 66
Kattu-iruppai காட்டு இருப்பை	•••		66
Kattu-jadik-kay காட்டு ஜாதிக்கா	<b>ுப்</b>		211
Kattu-kadugu காட்டு கடுகு	•••	•••	204
Kattu-karuvap-pattai காட்டுக்	<del>ர</del> ு வாப்பட்டை	•••	102
Káṭṭuk-kastúri காட்டுக் கஸ்தூரி	···	•••	14
Káttuk-kodi காட்டுக்கொடி	•••	•••	110
Kattuk-kol காட்டுக் கொள்	•••	***	92
Káṭṭu-muḷḷáṇgi காட்டு முள்ளா		•••	73, 74
Káṭṭup-pé-puḍal காட்டுப் பேபுட	_ல்	•••	248
Kattu-shiragam காட்டு சேகம்	•••	•••	254
Káṭṭut-tumaṭṭi காட்டுத் துமட்டி	•••	•••	121
Káttu-vágai காட்டு வாகை	•••	•••	22 15
Kattu-vendaik-kay sail @ @ ale	ண்டைக் <b>கா</b> ய்	•••	15

7774 1-1- 1-1	Cupiteri			42
Kattu-yelak-kay			278,	
Katuku-rógani a G & Cor	T 65 64 68 1			49
Kávattam-pullu-yenney	<b>611 QULL</b> LO	പ്രാതി കുറ	601 (b) 6001 (L)	75
Kávi காவி	•••	•••	•••	75
Kávi-kallu காவிகல்லு	•••	•••	•••	
Kay காய்	***	•••	•••	8
Káyam காயம்	•••	•••	•••	61
Kayappan-kottai கயப்ப		L	***	160
Kazhar-şhìk-kay sypir &	க் <b>க</b> ாய்	•••	•••	80
Kazhudaip-pal கழுதைப்	பால்	•~•	•••	166
Kékku-virai கேக்கு விண	or	•••	•••	90
Kich-chilik-kizhangu &	ச்சிவிக் பெழ	故画	•••	127
Kich-chilip-pazham & +	சுஆப்பழம்	•••	•••	104
Kil & i	•••	•••	• •.	201
Kilavari கொவரி	•••	•••	•••	<b>61</b>
Kirambu கொம்பு	•••	•••	•••	91
Kiripurandán இரிபுரண்ட	_IT 66T	•••	•••	190
Kiru-migchi-puzhuvu	இருமிஞ்சி பு	முவு		111
Kiru-migji-vomam கிரும்			•••	110
Rizhánelli குழாதெல்ல	• • •	•••	•••	198
Kizhangu கிழங்கு	•••	•••	•••	6
Kizhkáy-nelli கீழ்காய் இ	தல்லி	•••	•••	198
Kobbarait-téngay கொட்	ப்படைத் தே	ங்காய்	***	113
Kochchilittip-pullu @#			•••	<b>260</b>
Koch-chit-tamarttai @			•••	<b>63</b>
Kodi கொடி	•••	•••	• 1•	2
Kodi-kakkatan-virai @	<b>நா</b> டி <b>கா</b> க்கட	ாங்விரை	***	196
Kodi-múli கொடிமூலி	•••	•••	•••	<b>202</b>
Kodimundirip-pazham	<i>கொ</i> டிமுந் <b>த</b>	சிப்பழம்	•••	<b>257</b>
Kodi-murukkam கொடி	முருக் <b>க</b> ம்	•••	•••	<b>79</b>
Kodi-palásham கொடிப	லாசம்	•••	•••	<b>79</b>
Kolluk-kay-velai @ sne		alen e	240,	241
Komatti-virai கொமட்ட		•••	•••	77
Kombu-pudalai கொம்	1 4L&	•••	•••	248
Konraik-kay Garmon	றக்காய் -	•••	•••	93
Kórai Съпост	•••	•••	•••	128
<del></del>				

77/ 7117 -		
Kóraik-kizhangu கோரைக்கிழங்கு	•••	128
Korattai கொரட்டை	•••	248
Kórkkar-múli கோர்க்கர் மூலி	•••	85
Kórvai-pugai-ilai கோர்வை புகை இவ	•••	182
Kóta-shavukku-maram கோட சவுக்குமரம்		239
Kottai கொட்டை	•••	4
Koṭṭai-mundiri கொடடை முந்திரி	•••	46
Koṭṭai-pakku கொட்டைபாக்கு		54
Koṭṭaip-panai கொட்டைப்பண	•	116
Kóṭṭak-karandai கோட்டக்கரந்தை	•••	232
Kottamalli கொத்தமல்லி	•••	115
Kóvai கோலவை		110
Kózhittalai-gandakam கோழித்தலே தந்தகம்	• - •	237
Kozhujijip-pazham கொழுஞ்சிப்படிம்	•••	104
Kozhuppu கொழுப்பு	•••	228
Kuḍa-malli குடமல்லி	•••	162
Kula-gandakam குளா கந்தகம்	•••	236
Kulappalai-virai துளப்பாளே விரை	•••	155
Kumari குமரி	•••	38
Kumbai கும்பை	•••	146
Kúndal-panai கூந்தல்பண	•••	92
Kundal-panai-sharayam கூந்தல்பனே சானயும்	•••	276
Kunuar-panaւ-vellam கூந்தற் பணே வெவ்வக்	•••	221
Kúndar-panan-kallu கூந்தற் பனங்கள்ளு	•••	246
Kunduruk-kam-pişhin குந்தருக்கம் பிசின்	•••	76, 77
Kungiliyam குங்கிலியம்	•••	
Kungum-pá குங்கும்பூ	• • • •	228
Kunri-mani குன்றிமணி	•••	118
Kuppai-méṇi குப்பைமேணி	• • . •	16
Kúrásháni-yómam கூராசானி யோமம்	•••	265
Kurindai குரிந்தை	•••	159
Kurukkam-chedi குருக்கம் செடி	• • • •	154
Kushumhá virai a - i a	•••	<b>54</b>
Kushumbá-virai குசும்பா விரை	•••	89
Kutti-vilam குட்டிவிளாம்		140
Kúvá-mávu-kizhangu கூவாமாவு கிழங்கு		125

#### L.

	L.		
Lavana-dirávakam வைண தி	ாவகம்	•••	25
Lavangap-pattai வைங்கப்பட	ത	•••	103
Lingam விங்கம்	•••	•••	156
	3.5		
	<b>M</b> .		
Máchi-pattiri மாசி பத்திரி	•••	•••	58
Mádaļaich-chedi மாதனேச்செ	··· ···	•••	209
Madalaip-pazham மாதனேப் ம	பமும்	•••	210
Madana-kamam-pú மதனகாட	பூவ்	•••	128
Madana-kaméshurap-pú மத	ன <b>கா</b> மேசுரப்பூ	•••	128
Maddipál மட்டி பால்	•••	•••	35
Maidalakți மைதாலக்டி	•••	• • •	<b>24</b> 3
Mai-shákshi மைசாகூறி	•••	•••	64
Makká-shólam மக்காசோனப்		•••	261
Makki மக்கி	•••	•••	83
Malai-tangi மலேதாங்கி	•••	•••	228
Malait-tamarai மலேத்தாமன	r	•••	230
Malait-tumațți மலேத்தமட்டி	•••	•••	121
Malai-vémbu மஃவேம்பு	•••	•••	172, 173
Malai-véppam ഥ‰ ചേப്பഥ	•••	• • •	173
$\mathbf{M}$ allig $ai$ p-pú மல்லிகைப்பூ	•••	•••	162
Mallip-pú மல்லிப்பூ	•••	•••	162
Malvi-abini மால்வி அபினி	•••	•••	190
Má-maram மாமரம்	•••		171
Mámúdá மாமுதா	•••	•••	225
Maṇal-kirai மணல்கிடை	•••	•••	146
Maṇattak-kali மணத்தக்காளி	A	<b>2</b> 80.	281, 283
Mándap-pullu-yenney மாந்த	ரப்புல் <i>லு <b>பெ</b>ண்ணெ</i>	ப்	49
Manga-maram மாங்காமரம்	•••		171
Maṇjaļ மஞ்சள்	· • •		126
Manjal-muliangi மஞ்சன் மு	ள்ளாங்கி		131
Manjat-chinak-kizhangu மஞ்	நச <b>ட் சீனக் கிழ</b> ங் <b>கு</b>	•••	213
Maŋjiṭṭi மஞ்சிடடி	•••		218
Manóranjitam மனேசஞ்சிதப்	· · · ·	•••	57
Manó <i>ṣh</i> il <i>ai ட</i> ேகையை	•••	•••	272

Man-tayilam மண் தயிலம்	•••	•••	195
Manyenney மண்யெண்ணெய்	•••	•••	195
Maram ωσώ	•••	•••	1
Maramanjal மரமஞ்சன்	•••	•••	116
Maráti-moggu மராடிமொக்கு	•••	131. 13	35, 136
Maravallik-kizhangu மாவள்ளி		,	171
Mara-vuppu மூவுப்பு		•••	205
Marimán-chedi மரிமாஞ்செடி	•••	•••	233
Marudam-pattai மருதம் பட்டை			9, 180
Maruk-kálam-káy மருக்காளம்		•••	212
Marutónri மருதோன்றி	•••		167
Máshik-káy மாசிக்காய்	•••	•••	145
Mayil-tuttam மயில்துத்தம்	•••	•••	124
Mayirmánikkam மயிர்மாணிக்கப்			8, 229
Mazh-ait-tanni மழைத்தண்ணி	•••	•••	53
Méná Сью	•••	•••	171
Mezhukku மெழுச்சு	•••	•••	97
Milagu மின்கு		•••	201
Milakaranai மினகறுகு	••-	•••	245
Milagay மினகாய்	•••	•••	87
Milagu மிளகு	•••	•••	201
Min-kozhuppu மீன் கொழுப்பு	•••	•••	97
Mín-vajjaram மீன்வச்சரம்	•••	4	160
Min-yeṇṇey மீன் யெண்ணெய்	•••	•••	187
Mogadam மொகடம்	•••	•••	175
Moggu மொக்கு	•••	•••	5
Mudárshingu முதார்சிங்கு	•••	•••	203
Múkki-maram முக்கிமரம்	•••	•••	145
Múkkurattai முக்குரட்டை	•••	•••	<b>273</b>
Mulaip-pál-virai முகேப்பால் வி	ரை	•••	92
Mulagay முனகாய்	•••	•••	87
Mul-ilava-maram முள் இலவமா	ف	•••	<b>7</b> 5
Mul-ilavu முள் இவவு	•••	•••	75
Mullangi முன்னாங்க்	•••	•••	212
Mulli முள்ளி	•••	•••	231
Mulluk-kırai முன்ளுச்சீரை	•••	•••	41

INDEX OF TAMIL SYNONYMES.	519
Mul-vellirik-káy-virai முன்வென்னிரிக்காய் வ	9 сот 122
Mundiri-koṭṭai முந்திரிகொட்டை	46
Múṇga-luppu முங்கலுப்பு	65
Murukkan-maram முருக்கன்மரம்	78
Murukkan-pişhin முருக்கன் பிசின்	79
Murukkam-virai முருக்கம் விரை	78
Murungai முருங்கை	176
Mushaip-pe-yetti முசைப்பே யெட்டி	243
Mushukattai-chedi மசுகட்டைசெடி	177
Muttai முட்டை ··· ···	192
Muttakach முத்ததாச்	128
N.	
•	<b>249</b>
Nach-churuppan நச்சுருப்பான்	213
Naga-malli நாகமல்லி	237
Nagap-pazham நாகப்பழம்	174
Nágashap-pú நாகசாப்பூ	191
Nágadáli நாகதாளி ···	227
Nallenney தல்லெண்ணெய்	107
Námam priode	249
Nanja-murich-chan நஞ்சமுரிச்சான்	64
Naujundan தஞ்சுண்டான்	152
Nannari poi o ····	73
Nárak-karandai நாரக்கரந்தை	250
Nari-vengayam நரிவெங்காயம்	106
Nárttam-pazham தாரத்தம்பழம்	94
Náttam-takarai நாத்தம்த்களை	12
Nattu நாட்டு	
Natru-akrótu-kottai நாட்டு அக்ரோடு கொட்	28
Nattu-ativadayam நாட்டு அதிவடயம்	213
Náttu-iréval-chinni நாட்டு இரேவல்சின்னி Náttu-mayjat-chinak-kizhangu நாட்டுமஞ்ச	
Nattu-nilá-virai நாட்டு நிலாவிரை	94
Națțu-niia-virai நாடக்களை Națțu-sharukkarai நாட்டு சருக்கரை	219
Nattu-sharukkarai நாட்டு வாதம்கொட்டை	242
Navácharam ponentio	42
TANASCICAL STITE TO SERVICE OF THE	

Navách-charam தவாச்ச	ாரம்	•••	•••	42
Navi நாவி	•••	•••		26
Náy-kadugu நாய்க்டுகு		•••	•••	204
Nay-palai நாய்பாலே		•••	•••	249
Nay-tolashi நாய்தொள	சு	•••		184
$N$ வ்y-v $cute{e}$ l $ai$ நாய்வே $a$ ோ	•••	•••		204
Ná-yurivi நாயுருவி	•••	•••		24
Nelli-kay தெல்விகாய்	•••	•••	•••	197
Nellik-kay-gandakam @	) தல்லிக்காய்	<i>கந்தக</i> ம்	•••	236
Neri-ariship-pal and a		٠		169
Nreuŋji தெருஞ்சி	•••	•••	•••	247
Nérválam தேர்வாளம்	•••	•••		120
Nettavil-maram தெட்டா	ரவில்மரம்	•••		<b>52</b>
Nilak-kadalai நிலச்கட2	<b>ി</b>		•••	53
Nilak-kumizh நிலச்குமி	ۿ		•••	148
Nilam நீலம்	•••	•••	•••	161
Nilap-panaik-kizhangu	திலப் பணே	க் <b>கி</b> ழங்கு	•••	124
Nilavakai நிலாவாகை		•••	•••	94
Nila-vémbu நிலவேம்பு	•••		•••	47, 189
Nila-vilam நிலவினாம்	•••	•••		140
$\mathbf{Nila} ext{-}\mathbf{vir}ai$ நிலாவிரை		•••	•••	94
Nili-maram நீலிம்பம்	•••	•••		161
<b>N</b> í <b>r \$</b> [†]	•••	•••		<b>5</b> 3
Niradi-muttu தீ ரடி முத்த	·	•••		156
Nír-brami நீர்பிரமி	•••	•••	•••	153
Nirmulli நீர்முள்ளி	•••	•••	•••	62
Nir-nay-virai நீர்நாய்வி	<b>മാ</b> ന	•••	•••	95
Nir-noch-chi தீர் தொச்சி		•••	•••	256
Nirumél-neruppu தீருபே	_{ுல்} தெருப்பு	•••	•••	41, 42
Noch-chi தொச்சி	•••	•••	•••	256
Núkku-kaṭṭai கூக்குகட்	ை_	•••	•••	129
	o, ó.			
Odiya-maram ஒதியமரம்	•••	•••	•••	185
Omam ஓமம்	•••	•••	•••	90
Omatti-nir ஓமத்தீரீர்	•••	•••	•••	91
Órilait-támarai ஓரிமேத்	தாமரை	•••	•••	255

P.

	0			244
Pach-ch-ai-alari பச்சைஅ		•••	•••	236
Pach-ch-ai-gandakam பக்	ைசை கைநா ∙	<b>த</b> கமை	•••	230 84
Pach-ch-ai-karuppúram	J <b>é</b> തെ ச	கருபபூரம	• • •	54
Pakku பர்க்கு	•••	•••	•••	
Pál பால்	••	•••	•••	8, 166
Pál-abini பால் அபினி	•••	•••	•••	190
Palásham பலாசம்	•••	•••	•••	<b>7</b> 8
Palásha-pishin பலாச பிச	iár	•••	•••	79
Palingi-shambirani பளிங்	சு சொம்	പിഗ്രത്തി	•••	67
Pal-shora-min பால் சொ		•••	•••	233
Pál-tuttam பால் தந்தம்		•••	•••	261
Panai-karkandu பணே சற்	கண்டு	•••	•••	221
Panai-maram பணமரம்		···:	•••	76
Panai-vellam പട്ടു ചെല്		• • •	•••	<b>220</b>
Panay-cháráyam பனஞ்ச			•••	276
Panan kadi பனங்காடி	•••	•••	••	23
Panan-kallu பணங்கள்ளு	•••	•••	•••	246
Panan-kallu-kadi பனங்க	ள்ளு க	πφ	•••	23
Paṇṇi-móndán-kizhangu	பண்கை	ளிமோ <b>ந்<i>தா</i>ன் சி</b>	<b>ம</b> ங்கு	247
Panniru பன்னிரு	•••	••	•••	217
Panri-mottai பன்றிமொத்	த்தை த	•••	•••	247
Pappáli-pazham பப்பாளி		•••	•••	89
Pappara-mulli பப்பரமுள்		•••	•••	231
Papparap-puli பப்பரப் பு		•••	••• ,	33
Pappayi பப்பாயி	•••	•••	•••	89
Pappayi-pazham பப்பாய	வ்வுப 🛭	•••	•••	89
Parangi-shámbiráni பற			•••	76, 77
Parpátakam பர்பாடகம்		•••	•••	176
Paruppu-gandakam பரும		தகம்	•••	236
Parutti பருத்தி	•••	•••	•••	149
Parutti-chedi பருத்திசெ	<del>19</del>	•••	•••	149
Parutti-virai பருத்திலி	றா	•••	•••	149
Pashum-pal பசும்பால்	•••	•••	•••	166
Pați-karam படிகாரம்	•••	•••	•••	41
Pattai பட்டை	•••	• • •	•••	5
			66	

Pattai-sháráyam பட்டை சாருயம்	•••	•••	<b>27</b> 5
Pattarashu பத்தருசு	•••	•••	175
Pavakka-chedi பாவக்காசெடி	•••	•••	175
Pazham பழம்	•••	•••	2
Pé-attip-pazham பேஅத்திப்பழம்	•••	• • •	143
Pén-kottai பேண் கொட்டை	•••		46
Pé-pirkkam பே பீர்க்கம்	•••	•••	169
Péra-rattai பேரறத்தை	•••	•••	40
Peratti-kirai பெரட்டி கீரை	•••	•••	114
Perá-virai பெருவிரை	•••	•••	95
Périch-chan-káy பேரிச்சங்காய்		•••	196
Periya-akaşha-tamarai பெரிய ஆகாக	சதா மண <b>ர</b>	•••	254
Periya-elumich-cham-pazham பெரிய			105
Periya-karunaik-kizhangu பெரிய க			238
Periya-lavanga-paṭṭai பெரிய லவங்க			94
Periya-naruvili பெரிய தறுவிளி		•••	115
Periya-takarai பெரிய தகரை	•••	•••	95
Periya-yelak-káy பெரிய யேலக்காய்	•••	•••	42
Perukalarvá பெருகளைர்வா	•••	•••	223
Perumarattup-paṭṭai பெருமரத்தப்ப	ட்டை	•••	35
Peru-marindu பெருமரிந்து	•••	•••	56
Perum-kizhangu பெரும்கிழங்கு		•••	56
Perun-shiragam பெருஞ் சீரகம்	•••		199
Peru-nerujji பெரு தெருஞ்சி		•••	195
Perungáyam பெருங்காயம்	•••	•••	61
Perun-tutti பெருந்துத்தி	•••		18
${f Peru-v\'el}ai$ വെന്ദ് ചേ ${f a}$	•••	•••	204
Péya-verutti பேயவெருட்டி			<b>52</b>
Péy-komatti பேய்கொடட்டி	•••		104
Péy-marutti பேய்மருட்டி	•••	•••	52
Péyp-pálai பேய்ப்பாலே	•••	•••	249
Péy-pudal பேய்புடல்	•••	•••	248
Peyt-tumatti பேய்த்தமட்டி	•••	•••	104
Pilappu-shiragam பினப்புசேகம்	•••	•••	90
Pillanji பில்லாஞ்சி	•••	•••	198
Pinashengam-kuppi பீடைசங்கம்குப்ப	یو	•••	108

INDEX OF TAMIL 8	YNONYMES.		<b>523</b>
Pinsttarin-i பின்ஸ்ட்டரிங் ஈ	•••		179
Pirandai பிரண்டை	•••	•••	<b>257</b>
Pishin 198	•••	•••	7
Pigkin-pattai பிகின்பட்டை	•••	•••	243
Piyvél பிய்வேஸ்	•••	•••	21
Piyvelam பிய்வேலம்	•••	•••	21
Pon-mushattai பொண்முசட்டை	•••	•••	228
Ponnan-kottai பொன்னைக்கொட்டை		•••	224
Ponnari-tarakam பொன்னரிதாரகம்		•••	5 <b>7</b>
Ponna-virai பொன்னுவிரை	•••	•••	95
Porpatakam பொர்பாடகம்	•••	•••	176
Postaká-chedi போஸ்தகா செடி	•••	•••	193
Póstaká-tól போஸ்தகா தோல்	•••	•••	194
Poṭluppu பொட்லுப்பு	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 06
Potluppu-dirávakam பொட்லுப்புத	<b>மாவகம்</b>	•••	<b>25</b>
Pottagat-tutti பொட்டகத்தத்தி	•••	•••	15
<b>P</b> ά μ	•••	•••	4
Pudiná புதீன	•••	•••	173
Pugai-ilai புகை இவே	•••	•••	182
Púk-kávi பூக்காவி	•••	•••	74
Púlán-kizhangu பூலாக் கிழங்கு	•••	•••	127
Pulich-chak-kay புளிச்சக்காய்	•••	•••	63
Puliyam-pazham புளியம்பழம்	•••	•••	238
Puliyárai புளியாணா	•••	•••	192
Pullu புல்லு	•••	•••	2
Pullúri புல்லூரி	•••	•••	255
Pullurivi புல்லுருவி	•••	•••	255
Pú-mádaļai பூமாதனே	•••	•••	211
Pánaik-kali பூணேக்காளி	•••	•••	177
Punaik-kan-kungilikam 48 200 is	ண் தங்கிளிகம்	•••	172
Pungam-maram புக்கம்மரம்	•••	•••	205
Punnai புன்ணே	•••	•••	81
Punnai-maram புக்கோமரம்	•••	•••	81
Punnágam புன்னைப்	•••	•••	81
Puraișhu புரை க	•••	•••	78
Páram Hai	•••	•••	157
		4	

Púrasha-maram பூரசமரம்	•••	•••	244
Purashu புரசு		•••	78
Pári-maram பூரிமரம்	•••	•••	33
Púshinik-káy பூசினிக்காய்	•••	•••	122
${f R}$ .			
Rasha-karuppúram சச கருப்பூரம்	•••		84, 157
Şh.			
Shabbu சப்பு	•••		224
Shach-chikaram சச்சிகாரம்	••••	•••	231
Shadavari சதாவரி		•••	61
Shadurak-kalli சதுரக்கள்ளி	•••	•••	137
Shakamuniyá சசமுனியா	•••	•••	225
Shalamishiri சாலாம்சிரி	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 21
Shallat u-virai சல்லாத்துவிகா	•••	•••	167
Shámak-kizhangu சாமக்கிழங்கு	•••	•••	114
Shámantip-pú சாமந்திப்பூ	•••	•••	99
Shambal-uppu சாம்பல் உப்பு	•••		205
Shambirani சாம்பிருணி	•••	•••	66
Shambiranip-pá சாம்பிருணிப்பூ	•••		24
Shampangi-pushpam சம்பங்கிபுஷ்ப	ò	•••	174
Shamuddirap-pach-ch-ai சமுத்திரப்	_	•••	55
Shandanak-kattai சந்தனக்கட்டை	•••	•••	223
Shangál-pach-ch-ai சங்கால்பச்சை	•••	•••	123
Shappattup-pú சப்பாத்தப்பூ	•••		154
Sharak-konraik-kay சரக்கொன்றை	ச்காய்	•••	93
Sharakkonrai-puli சரக்கென்றை	புளி	•••	93
Sharasha-vér சாரசவேர்	•••	•••	224
Sharayam சாருயம்	•••	•••	8, 56
Sharukkarai சருச்கரை	•••	•••	219
Shatakuppi-virai சதகுப்பிவிரை	•••	•••	50
Shavari-pazham சவரிபழம்	•••	• • • •	248
Shavukku-maram சவுச்கும்ரம்	•••	•••	96
Shavviram சவ்வீரம்	•••	•••	156
Shayindu-lavanam சபிந்து வைணம்	•••	•••	216

Shindal-sharukkarai சிந்தல் சருக்கவ	ת פ	•••	248
Shindil-kodi சிந்தில்கொடி		•••	244
Shindudésha-uppu சிந்துதேச உப்பு	•••	•••	210
Shiragam சேகம்	•••	•••	123
Shirat-kuch-chi கிரட்குச்சி	•••	•••	47 189
Shiriya-pé-atti செறிய பே அத்தி	•••	•••	143
Shirukalarva இறுகளர்பா	•••	•••	223
Shirukaṭṛázh-ai சிரு கற்குைழ	•••	•••	39
Shirukattu-vengayam சிறு காட்டு கெ	<b>வங்காயம்</b>	•••	167
Shirukuriņja சிருகுரிஞ்சா	•••	•••	154
Shiru-nari-vengáyam சிறு ந்சுவெங்க	எமம்	•••	167
Shiru-naru-vili சிறு நறவிளி	•••	• • • •	11-
Shiru-noch-chi கி.ற தொச்சி	•••		256
Shiru-shavukku-maram சிற சவுக்கு	மரம்	•••	239
Shiru-ték சிருசேக்	•••	•••	108
Shiruvér செறுவேர்	•••	•••	186
Shittarattai சித்தரத்தை	•••	2	26€, 267
Shivadai சிவதை		•••	162
Shivadaivér சிவகை வேர்	•••	•••	162
Shivappu-atru-shavukku-maram Ac	பைப்பு <i>ஆற்றை ச</i> ெ	வுக்குப	தம் 240
Shivappu-chittira-mulam சிவப்பு சித		•••	202
Shivappu-gasha-gasha-chedi செவப்ப		<del>9</del>	193
Shivappu-goyyap-pazham சிவப்பு செ			204
Shivappu-jiriki-virai சிவப்பு ஜிரிகிவ		•••	277
Shivappu-kashuruk-kirai சிவப்பு கா		•••	154
Shivappu-kóta-shavukku-maram Ac	பப்பு கோட <b>ச</b> ்	வுக்கு ப	<b>ு</b> ம் 210
Shivappu-manattak-káli சிவப்பு மன	<b>னத்தக்</b> காளி	•••	283
Shivappu-nelli சிவப்பு தெல்லி	•••	•••	198
Shivappu-shiru shavukku-maram A	ചാப்பு சிறு ச	வ ச்கும	ும் 240
Shoma-nuppu சோமனுப்பு		•••	216
S'iómbu சோம்பு		•••	199
Shottu-katrazh-ai சோத்த கற்றுரை	ع	•••	38
Shoyikirai-virai சோயி கிரை விரை	•••	•••	50
Shúdan சூடன்	•••	•••	84
Shukkankay-virai சுச்சுங்காய் விரை	•••	•••	77
Shukkankirai சுச்சாங் கோ	•••		218

INDEX	F TAMIL	SYNONYMES.		527
<i>Sh</i> ukku சுக்கு			•	262
Shámak சூடிக்	•••	•••	•••	80
Shunnámbu சுண்ணும்பு		•••		82
Shunnarip-pullu-yenney	<b>சு</b> ன் ரெ		ணெய்	49
Shurap-pattai சுரப்பட்டை		, ,,,		101
Shurap-pattai-shattu #5		. சத்து	•••	101
Shúrattu-karuppúram @		•	i	84
Shurattu-nilavirai சூரத்			•••	226
8/	•••	•••	•••	153
Shúriyakánti-virai சூரிய			•••	152
Shurul-dévadári சுருள் ே	•	•••		200
•				_,_,
	$\mathbf{T}$ .			
${f T}ai$ ${f lam}$ தைவம்	•••	•••	•••	7
Tagarai தகரை	•••	•••	•••	95
Tálakam தாளகம்	•••	•••	•••	<b>57</b>
Tálip-pan <i>ai தாளி</i> ப்பண	•••	•••	•••	116
Talisha-pattiri தாளிசப	<i>த் த</i> ிரி	•••	10	2, 143
Tamál-chedi தமால்செடி	• • • •	•••	•••	260
Tamarttam-káy தமர்த்தப	காய்	•••		63
Tanaku தனகு	•••	•••	•••	111
Tanga-rékku தங்கரேக்கு	•••	•••	•••	62
Taṇṇi தண்ணி	•••	•••	•••	53
Taṇṇi-muttan-kizhangu			_	61
Tannír-muttán-kizhangu	<b>தண்</b> ணி	ர்மு <b>ட்டா</b> ண் கிழ	<b>ந</b> ங்கு	61
Tannír-vittán-kizhangu	<b>தண்ணி</b> ர்.	விட்டான் கிழ	ங்கு …	61
Tánrik-káy தான்றிக்காய்		•••	•••	241
Tár <i>தார்</i>	•••	•••	•••	201
Taram தாரம்	•••	•••	• • •	<b>57</b>
Tázhaij-chedi காழஞ்செ	1 <del>0</del>	•••	•••	192
Té-ìl <i>ai</i> தே இமே	•••	•••	•••	240
Tékku-maram தேக்கும்	ம்	•••	, ···	240
Tén தேன்	•••	•••	•••	172
Tén-atti தேன் அத்தி	•••	•••	•••	142
Téngá-kallu தேங்கா கன்	ெ	•••	11	2, 246
Tengay தேக்காய்	•••	•••	•••	112
•				

Téní சேனீ	•••	•••	•••	271
Tennan-cháráyam தென்ன	ாஞ் சாமுயம்	• . •	•••	276
Tennan-kallu தென்னங்க			•••	246
Tenna-maram தென்னமர		••	•••	112
Téngá-yenney தேங்காயெ	<b>ுண்</b> ணெய்	•••	•••	112
Tennautchedi தென்னஞ்	) <b></b>		•••	112
Tennan-kallu தென்னங்	<b>எ</b> ள்∙ஞ	•••	•••	113
Tenna-vellain தென்னவெ	ுல்லம்			221
Tét-kodukki தேட்கொடுக்		•••		244
Tetrán-kottai தேற்குங்கெ		•••	•••	<b>2</b> 3 <b>5</b>
Ti-nir BBi	•••	•••	•••	53
Tippili திப்பிலி	•••	•••	•••	98
Tippili-kattai திப்பிலிகட்	ை	•••	•••	98
Tippili-múlam தப்பில் மூ				99
Tippili-vér திப்பிலி வேர்				98
Tirik-kalli திரிக்கள்ளி	•••			137
Tirunitru-pach-ch-ai	நைநிற்றுபச்சை	£		184
Tirunitrup-pattiri இருநி		•••	•••	184
Tiruvách-chip-pú திருவ		•••	•••	214
Tittippu-vadam-kottai	த்திப்பு வாத	ரம் <i>கொட்டை</i>		45
Tóppi தோப்பி	•••	•••,		197
Tulashi துளசி	•••	• • •	•••	185
Tumatti அமட்டி	•••	•••	•••	104
Tumbilik-káy தம்பிலிக்க	<b>ாய்</b>		•••	132
Túnu-maram சூணும்சம்		•••	•••	96
Turá து σπ	•••	•••	•••	273
Tuttam-turichi துத்தம்த	n <b>ብ₽</b>		•••	124
Tutta-nagam அத்தநாகப்		•••	•••	261
Tutti ø \$ 5	•••	•••	•••	18
Tuvarai துவரை	•••	•••	•••	81
	<b></b>			
	U, Ú.			
Ú daļai ஊத™	•••	•••		163
Ularnda-dirákshap-pazh	am உலர்ந்த	திரா <b>க்ஷப்ப</b> ழு:	ە 252,	203
Umari உம்ரி	•••	•••	•••	222 130
Úmattai ஊமத்தை	•••	•••	•••	130

INDEX OF T	AMIL SYNONYMES.		529
Úmattai-pá ஊமத்தையூ	•••		131
Uppu உப்பு	•••	•••	231
Uppu-dirávakam உப்பு திராவ	ச <b>ை</b> ம்		25
Úrai ஊ соп	•••		127
Úșhit-tagarai ஊசித்தகரை	•••		95
Uttámani உத்தாமணி	•••		129
	v.		
Vádam-kottai வாதம்கொடல	·	•••	45
Vallarai வல்லாரை	•••		158
Válmilaku வால் மிளகு	•••		121
Váluluvai வாது,ஞவை	•••		97
Váluluvai-tailam வாலுளு	வ தைலம்	٠.,	186
Vandu-kolli வண்டு கொல்லி	•••		92
Vanni வன்னி	•••	•••	22
Vannik-káy வன்னிச்காப்	•••	•••	239
Varit-tumațți வரித்தமட்டி	•••	•••	104
Vartangi வர்தங்கி	•••		81
Vaşhambu வசம்பு	•••		32
Vaş'anap-pullu-yenney வாக	னப்புல்லு எண்னெ	ரம்	50
Vaşhanávi வசநாவி	•••	•••	<b>26, 26</b> 6
Vattángi வத்தாங்கி	•••	•••	81
Vatta-tirippi வட்ட திரிப்பி	•••		<b>228</b>
Vattat-tutti வட்டத்தத்தி	• • •	•••	15
Vattékku வத்தேக்கு	•••	•••	81
Vayat-rutti வயற்றத்தி	•••	•••	15
Vayileṭṭu வாயிலெட்டு	•••	•••	<b>255</b>
Váyuvilangam வாயுவினங்கம்	•••	•••	134
Vázh-ai-ch-chedi வாழைச்	ச <i>டி</i>		178
Vazh-aip-pazham வாழைப்ப	மும்	•••	179
Vélai வேன	•••	•••	151
${f V\'elam-pi}$ ${f i}$ ${f hin}$ வேலம்பிசின்	•••	•••	150, 151
Vélip-parutti வேலிப்பருத்தி	•••	•••	129
Vella-sharayam வெல்லசாளு		•••	276
Vellai-dámar வெள்ளே டாம		• • •	<b>253</b>
Vellai-goyyá-pazham வெள்	ளை <b>கொ</b> ய் <b>யா</b> பழ <b>்</b>	• • •	206

Vellai-jiriki-virai வெள்	<b>ී</b> කැ සூரிகிவில	$\circ\sigma$		277
Vellai-kunrikam മെത് 2	ள குன்றிகம்	•••	•••	253
Vellai-maruda-maram 6	வெள்ள மேரு,	தமரம்	•••	243
Vellai-noch-chi ചെയ്ട് അ	் தொச்சி	•••	•••	256
Vellai-páshánam வெள்	്ണ ⊔ாമും⊤തൊ	rம்	•••	57
Vellai-pillánji வெள்ள		<i>:</i>	•••	144
Vellaip-pólam வெள்ள	_		•••	181
Vellaip-púndu வெள்ளே			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	38
Vellai-sharukkarai Ga	•	ரை	•••	220
Vellai-tuttam ചെണ്മു	•		•••	261
Vellai-vengayam @ อเต่า ช		ம்	•••	37
Vellam வெல்லம்		•••	•••	220
Vellarugu வெள்ளறகு	•••	•••	•••	33
Velláttup-pál வெள்ளாட்	_டுப்பால்	•••	•••	166
Vellirékku வெள்ளி ோக்	<b>த</b>	•••	•••	54
Velliyya-basvam ചെന് ത	ரிய் <b>ய ப</b> ல் வமை	•••	•••	203
Velliyyam வெள்ளிய்யம்		•••	• • •	233
Velluḷḷi வெல்லுள்ளி	•••	•••	•••	38
Velvél வெள்வேல்	•••	•••	··.	22
Velvélam வெள்வேலம்	•••	•••	•••	22
Vémbu வேம்பு	• > •	•••	•••	63
Ven-chittiramulam Gas	ண் சித்திரமூ	லம்	•••	202
Vendaik-kay வெண்டை	க் <b>க</b> ாய்	•••	•••	13
Vendayam வெர்தயம்	•••	•••	• • •	248
Vendik-kay வெண்டிக்கா	ும்	•••	•••	13
Véngai-maram வேங்கை	ம் ரம்	•••	•••	208
Vengáyam வெங்காயம்		•••	•••	<b>37</b>
Venkaram வெண்காரம்	•••	•••	•••	230
Véppam வேப்பம்		•••	•••	63
Veppa-maram வேப்பமர		•••	• • • •	63
Veppaṇ-kaḷḷu வேப்பங்கள	ள் 🥶 ,	•••	•••	246
Vér வேர்	•••	•••		6
Verk-kadalai வேர்க்கட		•••	•••	53
Vetpálarishi வெட்பாலரி		•••	• • **	259
Vetpala-virai வெட்பால	<b>ജി</b> താ <i>ന</i>	•••	. •••	259
Vottilai Qarifica				97

## INDEX OF TELUGU SYNONYMES.

## A, Á, Am.

Abhini epp	•	•••	•••	190
Ábuvva ఆబువ్వ	•	•••	• . •	248
Adavi-ámudam అడ్డవి ఆముగ	దం	•••	•••	120
Adavi-élakáya అడవ ఏలకా	·රාර			43
Adavi-ippe-chettu అడ్డు ఇ			•••	66
Adavi-jáji-káya అడవ జాజ-	ಎ ತಾಯ	•••	•••	211
Adavi-jilakara అడవి జలకర.		•••	•••	254
Adavi-lavanga-patta ఆడవిం			•••	102
Adavi-mullangi అడవి ముల్ల	۵۶			73, 74
Adavi-nábhi ఆడవ నాళి		•••	•••	147
Adavi-potla ఆడవిప్పాట్లు		•••	•••	248
		•••	•••	240
Adavi-puch-cha అడవిళ్ళన్న	•••	•••	•••	121
Adavi-yélakáya ఆడవి యేలా	కాయ	•••	•••	42
Addasaram అడ్డనరం		•••	•••	33
A 3 (1): 02 = 5 0	••	•••	•••	168
Adiyalu ఆశియాలు	•	•••	•••	168
Agnimáta ఆస్త్రిమాత	•	•••	•••	202
Agni-shikha en sap	•	•••	•••	147
Agnivenda-páku అన్ని వెండప	ాకు	•••	•••	42
Ajumóda-vómam ఆజుమాద		•••	•••	91
Akalakarra ఆకలక్క	•	•••	•••	210
Akasha-garuda-gaddulu e	కాశగరుడ	గడ్డలు	•••	78
Akkára-káram ಅತ್ಯೂಶತ್			•••	210
Akrótu မုန္မေးယ	•	•••	•••	163
Áku es	•	•••	•••	5
Áku-jemuḍu ఆకుజెముడు		·	•••	137
Allam ego		•••	•••	<b>262</b>
Allitámara అన్ల తామర		•••		184
Alpogádá-pandlu 45 27 7	డాపండ్లు		•••	206

Ámalakamu ఆమలకము		•••		197
Ambála-chettu ৩০ ফার অধ্	<u>သ</u> …	• • •		233
Amkolam-chettu ಅಂక್ ల	o <u>ಇ</u> ಣ	• • •		35
Amkuḍu-vittulu అంకుడు	వి <b>క్రు</b> లు			155
Amti-pandu అంటిచండు	•••	••		179
Ámudam ఆముదం	•••		•••	187, 189
Ámudapu-cheṭṭu ఆముద-	<del>ఫ్ర</del> చెట్టు	• • •		214
Ámudapu-vittulu ఆముద	$\sim$	•••		215
				22
Anasandra అనసండ	•••	•••		22
Anása-pandu అనాస్థుందు			· · ·	47
Anása-puvvu అనా-భావువుర్ణ		• • •		160
Anați-chețțu ಅಸಟಿ ಪಟ್ಟು	•			178
Anați-pandu అనటావండు			•••	179
Anduga-pisunu అందుగపి				76, 77
Anjana-ráyi అంజన రాయి		•••		53
Anjúru అంజూరు		•••	•••	142
Ankudu-karra అంకుడుక్క	<b>ن</b>	•••		250
Annabhédi ఆన్మహేది	-	• • •	•••	141
Anți-chețiu ម្ភិនដូល	•••	•••	• • •	178
Anțișha ಅಂಟಿಕ	•••			24
Apámárgamu అపామార్ధవ	»		•••	24
Ararút-gaddalu 🕳 రహంట		•••	•••	125
Arați-chețțu ಅឋಚಿಷ್ಟು		•••		178
Arați-pandu అరటే-వండు	•••	•••	•••	179
Arudu అరుడు	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 18
Árukamlaka-chóram ಆ	ుకంళక <b>చోరం</b>	•••	•••	124
Árukanupula-kranuga e	හෙදනව	కానుx	•••	219
Aşhumadága-vómam ಅန	మదాగ <b>్రామ</b>	0	•••	91
Atasí అతస్తీ	•••	•••	•••	168
Atasi-ņúne అతసిన్గూ సె	•••	•••	•••	168
Aṭika-mamidi అటికమామిర్	3	•••	•••	273
Atimadhuram అతిమధురం	•••	•••	•••	17
Atimadhuramu అతిమధుర	'ము	•••	•••	148
Ativasa & &	•••	•••	•••	27
Aṭṭalu မေ်ာ်က…	•••	•••	•••	154

Atti-kallu & oken	•••	•••	246
Atti-pandu అ వ్రాహందు	•••	•••	143
Áválu ఆవాలు		•••	229
Aviri ఆవి9	•••	•••	161
Avisi ఆవస్	•••	•••	266
Avva-gúda-pandu ఆవ్వనూదచ	ండు	•••	248
Ávvuru-gaḍḍi-véru ఆఫ్వరుగ్రె		•••	48
Aya-shindúramu అయశందూర	,	•••	141
$\mathbf{B}$	Bh.		
Bádam-banka బాదంలంక	• • •	•••	247
Bádam-pisunu బాదంపినును	•••	•••	112
Bádam-vittulu బాదంవితులు	•••	•••	45
Bádchipa-chettu బాడ్చిశచెట్టు		•••	136
Badidapu-chettu బాడిదాతుచెట్టు	•••	•••	136
Bakanu-chekka బకానుచెక్ట్	• • •	•••	81
Bálimtra-pólam කාවල දාන්රෙ.		•••	181
Bána-gandhakamu బాణగంధకన		•••	236
Bandára chettu బందారచెటు	•••		159
Bandaru-pogáku బందరుపాగాకు	•••	•••	182
Bangáru-réku బంగారుేకు	•••	•••	62
Bangi woh	•••	•••	85
Bangi-áku బ్రాత్మ	•••	_•••	. 86
Banka vos	•••	•••	7
Bárali-biyyam వారరిబియ్యం	•••	•••	155
Barbúramu బర్బూరము	•••	•••	19
Battáyi-karpúramu బత్రాయికరు	్పారము …	•••	84
Bedi-gaḍḍa ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ	•••	•••	162
Bellamu బెల్లము	•••	•••	220
Bellamu-sáráyi బెల్లముసారాయి	•••	•••	276
Benda-káya బెండ కాయ	•••	•••	13
Bhadrákshi නැතම්	•••	•••	175
$Bhadra$ -muste భ ద్వమ్మా $_{2}$	•••	•••	128
Bhadra-tungamuste భ ద్వతు గవ	<u>E</u>	•••	128
Bhallátakì భల్లాతకీ	•••	•••	<b>226</b>
Bhallátamu భర్హాతము	•••		226

INDEX OF TELUGU SYN	NONYMES.		53 <b>5</b>
Bhárangi ฐาชอง	•••		108
Bhávanchi-vittulu ఖావంచి విత్తులు	•••		208
Bíja-púra ນິສ-ຜາອ	• • •		107
Bilibili-káyalu ඩවඩව ਭాయలు			63
Bilva-áku బిల్వఆకు			117
Bilva-pandu బిల్వాచండు		•••	34
Bimbiká ຄວນ ຮາ	•••	• • •	110
Bimká อิจรา		•••	110
Bira 28	•••		134
Biyyam బియ్యం	•••	•••	191
Bijyamu-sáráyi బియ్యముసారాయి	•••	•••	277
Blishtering-igelu న్లి ప్రెంగ్ ఈ నెలు	). <b></b>	•••	179
Bóda-mámidi బోడమామిడి	• • •	•••	143
Bóda-tarapu హోడతరావు	•••	•••	232
Bodda-pandu బాడ్డావండు	•••	•••	<b>1</b> 43
Boggu www		•••	87
Bokkudu-cheṭṭu బాక్కుడుచెట్టు	•••	•••	<b>1</b> 59
Bomma-jemuḍu బామ్మజేముడు	•••	•••	<b>1</b> 37
Bonta-jemuḍu బాంతజేముడు	•••	•••	137
Boppáyi-pandu బాప్పాయితండు	•••	•••	89
Bramhadandi-cheṭṭu ్బహ్మ దండిచేటు	•••	•••	54
Bramha-médi బహ్మా మేజి	•••	•••	143
Budamakáya-vittulu బుడమ కాయు విత్ర	స్త్రలు	•••	77
Búḍide-gummaḍi బూండి చెగుమ్మడి	•••	•••	122
Búḍide-vuppu బూడిదెవుళ్ళ	•••	•••	205
Bukkapu-chekka ಬುಕ್ಕ_ಕ್ರೌವರ್ಕ್ಕ	***	•••	81
Búraga-chețțu work Thu	•••	•••	135
Búrá-shakkara 20000886	•••	•••	220
Búrija 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 2000 0 20	•••	•••	159
Búrja 2007 22 5	•••	, ••• [']	159
Ch.			
Chalava-miriyálu చలకమిరియాలు			121
Chalava-purikáda చలవచురి కాడ	•••	•••	47
•			61
Çhalla-gaddalu చెల్ల×డ్డలు	•••	•••	01

,

Challa-gummuḍu చెల్ల <b>గు</b> న్స్కుడ్డు	•••	•••	148
Cháma-gaḍḍa చామగడ్డ్	•••	•••	114
Chámanti చామంలి	•••	•••	99
Champakamu చంచకము		•••	174
Chámpéyamu చాంపేయము	•••	•••	174
Chadra-kánta చంద్రకాంత	•••	•••	175
Chandra-malli చంద్రమల్లి	•••	•••	175
Chandra-poda చండ్రమాడ	•••	•••	5 <b>5</b>
Chandru-duppu చందృదుక్కు	•••	•••	216
Chanupála-vittulu చనుపాలవిత్తులు			92
ن <i>ت</i> -	•••	•••	
Chappáti-purugu చప్పతిళురుగు Cháta-ráshi చాతరాశి	•••	•••	111
	•••	•••	273
Chavuku-mánu చేవుకుమాను	•••	•••	96
Chédu-bádam-vittulu చేదు బాదం	విత్తులు	•••	45
Chédu-bira చేడుబేర			169
Chédu-kodisha-vittulu ជន ទាន់ទ	రి <b>త్సులు</b>	•••	155
Chédu-poțla చేదుపాట్ల		•••	248
Chekka चെട്ടു	•••	•••	7
Chémanti చేమంతి	•••	•••	99
Chendúramu చెంమారము		•••	203
Chépa-kovvu చేచకొళ్య	•••	•••	97
Chepa-núne చేచన్నాన్	•••	•••	187
Chépa-vajramu చేశవ్వము	•••	•••	160
Cheruku చౌరుకు	•••	•••	219
$Ch$ éṭippa చేటి $\boldsymbol{z}_{0}$	•••		159
Chettu चម្នា	•••	•••	1
Cheva-manu చేవమాను	•••	223,	<b>232</b>
Chevukurti-chețțu చెవుకు ర్రిచెట్టు		•••	33
Chikați-mánu చికటిమాను	•••	•••	260
Chikaya & sow	•••	•••	21
Chilla-ginjalu చిల్ల గింజలు	•••	•••	235
Chinaka-ringuvu చిన కారింగువ	•••	•••	146
Chiná-karpúramu చీనాకర్పూరము	•••	•••	84
China-raṇa-bhéri చినరుణే కే	•••	•••	<b>52</b>
China-shakkara もってきょしょ	•••	•••	220

Chinna-boṭuku చిన్నబాటుకు		•••	115
Chinna-kalabanda చిన్న కలబంద	•••	•••	<b>3</b> 9
Chinna-nakkera-chettu చిన్న నెక్కె	ర చెట్టు	114	, 115
Chinna-rakashi-matta as o s s			39
Chinna-varagogu చిన్నవరగోగు	•••	•••	<b>223</b>
Chinna-verri-atti-pandu ವಿಶ್ವ ವೃತಿ	అ త్తి <b>పండు</b>	• • •	143
Chinta-pandu చింతకుండు	•••	•••	238
Chippa-gaḍḍi-núne చిక్నగ్రైమానె	•••	•••	<b>5</b> 0
Chipuru-tige చేశురుత్నే			110
Chiru-palléru చిరుపట్టేరు	•••	•••	247
Chiru-aḍavi-vulligaḍḍa చిరు ఆడవ	<b>ళ్ళ్స్ గడ్డ</b>		167
Chiru-veru చిరువేరు	•••		186
Chiți-muți చిటిముటి		•••	228
Chitramúlam చిత్రమూలం		•••	202
Chittamudam-núne చిటాముదం నూ	€,	•••	188
Chittamudapu-chettu చిట్లాయుదావు			215
Chittamudapu-vittulu చిట్లాముదళు	$\sim$		216
Chitti-papara చిట్రిపాచర			104
<b>~</b>			
$\mathbf{D}.$			
Dabba κω,			107
Dadima-chettu దాకిమచెట్లు			209
Dadima-pandu దాడిమచండు	•••		210
Dalimba-chettu ಹಾಂಬಹಲು	· · · •		209
Dalimba-pandu దారింబచండు	•••		210
Danimma-chettu ಹಾನಿಶ್ವುಷಟ್ಟು	•••	•••	269
Danimma-pandu దానమ్మ కండు	,		21:0
Daniyálu ສຽວໝາຍນ	•••	•••	115
Dásáni-puvvu దాస్కానిళుఖ్వ	•••	•••	154
Déva-dári-chettu దేవదారిచెట్టు	•••	•••	200
Dhámra-patramu భూండు-కుల్రామ	•••		182
Dintana ఉంటన	•••		108
Dintana-vittulu దింటన ఓర్తులు	•••	•••	109
Dipa-dráksha-pandu & 🕳 🕿 చ	ండు	•••	253
Dipamu-samuru దీచ్రము సమురు		• · •	189
Dirisana-chottu 🏚 🌣 🛪 🖘	•••	•••	22
		68	

Donda బాండ	•••	•••	110
Dráksha-pandu దాక్ష్మాండు	•••		25'
Dráksha-pull.i-nillu ( कर्ड 4) లైనక్స	•••		2
Draksha-rasam ထာသီဗေသုဝ	•••	•••	255
Draksha-sarayi దామసారాయి	•••	•••	255
Drákska-vuppu (	•••	•••	206
Dúlagondi జూలగొండి	•••	•••	177
Dúla-góvela దూలగోవెల	•••	•••	56
Dumpa-rashtrakam దుంచరాష్ట్రకం	•••	•••	266
Dúna-dámaru దూళదామరు	•••	•••	253
Duppi-kommu దప్పకాను	•••	•••	116
Durada-kanda-gadda దురదకందగడ్డ	•••	•••	249
Dúsari-tíge దూ-స్టర్ఫీనె	•••	•••	110
Dushtupu-chettu దుష్టు పుచెట్లు	•••	•••	129
Duttúramu జు <b>ట్రారము</b>	•••	•••	130
E, É.			
Édákula-ariti ఏడాకుల ఆరిటి	•:•	•••	40, 41
Éḍákula-pála ఏడాకుల పాల	•••	•••	40
Édákula-ponna ఏడాకుల పొన్న	•••	•••	41
Egisa 28.7	•••	•••	208
Ela-káya De ਭాయ	•••	•••	88
Élakáya-vittulu ఏలకాయ విత్వలు	•••	•••	45, 88
Élakulu ఏలకులు	•••	•••	43
Eligáram ショズッグゥ	• • •	•••	230
Emika-hoggu and and which	•••	· · · ·	88
Emikalu ఎమికలు	•••	•••	191
Endu-draksha-pandu ఎండు ద్రామ్తుం		•••	253
Énuga-palléru-muḷḷu ఏనుగావన్లోరుముళ్ల	•••	•••	195
Énuga-pippallu ఏనుగపిప్పట్ల	•••	•••	226
Erra-chitra-múlam ఎర్ చిర్రమాలం	•••	•••	202
	•••	•••	120
Erra-éru-saru-mánu ఎ కస్టర్లు చేస్తున్నాను	• • •	•••	240
Erra-gandhakamu ఎర గంధకము	•••	•••	237
Erra-gandhapu-chekka విర గంధ-పుచెక		•••	209
Erra-gasa-gasala-chettu	ಷ್ಣ	•••	193

INDEX OF TELUGU SYN	ONYMES.		539
Erra-góm-gúra ఎ ₁ ర గోంనూర	•••	•••	154
Erra-goyyá-pandu ఎట్ర గాయ్యాపండు	•••	•••	207
Erra-jám-pandu ఎ ర జాంచండు	•••	•••	207
Erra-jiriki-vittulu ఎ ర జిరకివిత్తులు *	•••		<b>277</b>
Erra-kámanchi-chettu ಖರ ಕಾಮಂವಿವ	က်	•••	283
Erra-kanchi-chettu ವಿ ರ ಕಾಂವಿಷಟ್ಟು	ພ	•••	283
Erra-pósta-kaya-chettu ఎ ర ప్రాం	యచెటు	•••	193
Erra-puniki-chettu ಎ ರ ಕ್ರುನಿಕಿ ಪ್ರಭು	•••	•••	96
Erra-shirisaru-manu ఎ ర శరిశరుమాను	•••	•••	240
Erra-usirika a o a com	•••	•••	198
Erra-vulli-gaddalu ఎ ర ఖన్లగడ్లు	•••		<b>37</b>
Érusaru-mánu ఏరు సరుమాను		•••	239
Éți-pála ఏటిపాల	•••	•••	222
			104
Éți-pu¢h-¢ha విటి-భుచ్చ	•••	•••	-01
G.			
Gach-cha-káya ಸಪ್ಪ ತಾಯ	•••		80
Gadda x &	•••		6
Gaddi xa		•••	<b>2</b>
Gádide-gadapara-áku గాడ్డే గడచరఆ	వు <i>.</i>		55, 56
Gádide-pálu గాడినెపాలు	•••	•••	166
Gadi-sugandhi x& సుగంధ		•••	152
Gadúchi xడూచి	•••		245
Gaggera-chettu মুধ্যুক্ত	•		185
Gájangi 🛪 ຂວາ			192
Gaja-pippallu గజపిచ్చర్ల	•••	•••	226
Gajjara-gaḍḍalu-vittulu గజ్జరగడ్డలు ఏక	રું <b>ઝ</b>		132
Galagara-chettu xexชฐเม	•••		134
Gama-nayakam గమనాయకం			42
Gándá-mrugam-netturu ಸಾಂಡಾಮ್ಯ ಸಂ	శేత్తురు		209
Gandhakam Χοζέο	•••		235
Gandha-phalí κοφφδ			174
Gandha-rasamu κοβυτώ∞		•••	164
Gandhapu-chekka ১০১২ কিছ		•••	223
Gandu-bhárangi గండుకారం?			103
Ganga-régu-pandu గంగేగు ఉండు	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 62

Ganga-rénu-chettu గంగరేనుచెట్టు	•••	•••	244
Ganjá xoz ··· ···	•••	•••	85
Ganjá-áku గంజా ఆకు	• • •	•••	86
Ganjá-pálu గంజా పాలు •	•••	•••	86
Ganjá-rasam గంజా రాసం		•••	86
Ganjávi-chettu xಂಜಾವಿ ವೆಟ್ಲು		•••	85
Ganjā-vittulu గంజా విత్తులు			86
Gannéru x ත් හුහා	•••		182
Gára-chettu గారచెట్లు	•••	•••	64
Gasa-gasála-chettu x-సగసాలచెట్లు		•••	193
Gasa-gasála-pálu గాగ్గార్గాల పాలు		•••	190
Gasa-gasála-tólu గాగ్గాల తాలు		•••	194
Gasa-gasálu గాగ్గాలు	•••	•••	194
Gedangi-mogali నేదంగి మొగలి	•••	•••	192
Geja-pushpam నెజుళుమ్పం			174
Gendhaka-drávakam 🛪 ంధక ్రావకం		•	<b>25</b>
Gendhaka-uppu Roxs & &	• • •		71
Ginja Ac≈	•••	•••	3
Giri-karnika ลอรสะช	•••		37
Gobbi 🕫 🧞	•••	•••	<b>62</b>
Góda-mullangi గోడ ముల్లంగి	•••	•••	<b>73</b>
Gódumulu గోదు <b>ములు</b>		•••	<b>24</b> 9
Gojjangi నాజ్జంగి		•••	192
Golimidi අම්ධා			33
Gópi π ⁶ 2	•••	•••	107
Góranta గోరంట	•••	•••	167
Górójanam గోరోజనం	·	•••	71
Gorre-chimidi గ్రామమిమి	•••		47
Góshṭamu గోడ్లము	•••	•••	271
Góstini-pandu గో స్త్రినికండు	•••	•••	<b>257</b>
Góvila ຂ້ອຍ	•••	•••	56
Guḍḍu నుడ్డు	•••	•••	192
Guggilamii Kug esso	•••	• • •	228
Gulábi-attaru නාගත පමුත	•••	•••	218
Gulá-puvvu నులాపువ్వ	•••	•••	217
Gulkandu ౘర్కంకు	•••	•••	217

INDEX OF	TELUGU S	YNONYMES.		541
Gummadi-kaya గుమ్మడి కాం	∞		•••	122
Gundu-malle నుండునులై		•••	•••	162
Gundu-meda నుండు పెడ		•••	•••	97
Gunța-gali-jeru MouxD	_	•••	•••	134
Gunta-kalagara Mousex		•••	•••	134
Guri-ginja గురిగింజ		•••	• • • •	16
Guruți-chețțu ಸುರುಟಿಪಟ್ಟು	•••		•••	129
Guru-venda నురువెంద	•••	•••	•••	16
•	н.			
TT 1 1-1 0				57
Hari-dalam హరిదరం	· · ·	•••	•••	265
Harita-manjari హరితమంజ		•••	•••	174
Hémángamu హేమాంగము.		•••	•••	174
Héma-pushpakamu ਤਿਲ	2) 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	•••	•••	114
	ı, Í.			
	•			170
Íga-engili-kúra 🖏 ১০৪		•••	•••	173
Inapa-chiṭṭam ఇనావచిట్టం.	••	•••	•••	141
Induppu ఇాదు చిస్పా	•••	•••	•••	216
Ingiligamu ఇంగిరిగ్రము	•••	•••	•••	156
Inguva ఇంగువ	•••	•••	•••	61
Inumu ఇనుము	•••	•••	•••	141
Ippa-chettu ఇళ్ళవెట్టు	•••	•••	•••	66
Ippa-sáráyi ఇప్పసారాయి	•••	•••	•••	276
Ippe-chettu ఇప్పెచెట్టు	•••	•••	•••	66
Iriki as	•••	••	•••	115
Isaka-dásari-kúra ఇస్తక ర	•	•••	•••	146
Isapa-gála-vittulu みかる		•••	•••	201
Ishvara-véru ఈశ్వరవేరు		•••	•••	56
Ita-bellamu ఈ రెబ్లైము	•	•••	•••	221
Îta-chețțu <b>শ্বর</b> হ্যু	•••	•••	•••	197
Ita-kádi ठाउँ इन्हें	•••	•••	•••	23
Íta-kallu ఈ క క ల్లు	•••	•••	•,••	246
Íta-kallu-kádi ఈ క్రా		•••	•••	23 276
Ita-sáráyi ఈ နောက်တာလာ		•••	•••	233
Ivura-mamidi ఇవురమామిక	3	•••	• • •	200

J.

186
180
<b>53</b>
119
L54
180
181
180
<b>l54</b>
54
138
<b>L</b> 38
119
119
23
46
226
23
82
239
23
23
96
29
01
01
27
38
<b>7</b> 9
56
82
71

INDEX OF	TELUGU	SYNONYMES.		543
Kádi-nillu ა გგლ .	••	•••	•••	22
Kaggara x3x		•••	•••	205
Kaidaryamin = xxxxx	••	• • •		180
Kaivartaka-muste 3 3 5 5	కము సై	•••		199
Káka-máchi కాకమాచి .		•••		231
Káka-mári కాకమారి	••	•••	•••	46
Kákara-chettu ទាន់សដ្ឋស		•••	•	175
Kákara-shingi = ssss.		•••		214
Káki-champa కాకిచంచు		•••		46
Káki-donda కాకిదాండ		•••		110
Kala-banda కలబంద	. •	•••		39
Kála-ginja కాలగింజ		•••	•••	208
Kalakanda sesca	••	•••	•••	221
Kalambá-véru కలంబావేరు	•	•••		82
Kalappa-gadda కలప్పగడ్డ		•••		147
Kalinga-vittulu కంగవిత్తులు			•••	259
Kallu 🐒	••		•••	245
Kalpam-chettu కల్పంచెట్లు		•••	•••	85
Kálu-geçh-çha-vittulu se	هــ	ാട്ടാ <b>ലാ</b>		208
Kámákshi-kasuvu-núne				49
Kámanchi-chettu కామంచి				281, 283
Kámanchi-gaddi-núne 302	~	మా పె	•••	49
Kambali-búchi-chettu soz				177
Kambali-chettu ช่อนจิธีผู้ม		<u>د</u>	•••	177
Kampu-tumma కం-భుతుమ్మ		•••	•••	21
Kánchanamu కాంచనము		•••	•••	174
Kánchi-chețțu 🖘០ជាដុម្លា			•••	281, 283
Kanchi-méka-pálu รอมรับร		***	•••	166
Kanchu కాంచు		•••		96
Kanda-gadda కందగడ	•	•••	•••	249
Kandulu కండలు		•••	•••	81
Kan-shakkara కన్శక్రార	•	•••	•••	220
Kanuga-chettu = xxx = 22		•••	•••	205
Kanupula-cheruku နေလာမ္ခာေ				219
Kapidh-dhamu కప్రిద్ధము		•••	•••	139

Kápila-podi కాపిలపొడి	•		•••	170
Kapi-vittulu కాపివిత్తులు	••	•••	•••	114
Karak-káya ട്ര്ട്യ് .		•••	•••	<b>242</b>
Karak-káya-puvvulu go s	_{′′} _య∜) ട്യ	లు	•••	243
Kari-vépa-chettu కరివేపచెట్ట	_	•••	•••	178
Karjúru-káya కర్లూరు కాయ	_	•••		196
Karkandhuvu కర్కాంధువు		•••		262
Kárpásamu కార్పానము .		•••		149
Karpasa-vittulu కార్పానవ		•••		149
Karpúra-benda కర్పూరబెండ		•••	•••	15
Karpúram కర్పూరం	••	•••	•••	84
Karpúra-púsa 🛚 ర్వూర్ 🖘			•••	<b>2</b> 35
Karpúra-tayilam కర్పారత		•••	•••	241
Karpúra-valli కర్పూరవస్తి		•••	•••	<b>51</b>
Karra-pendalam కృఠపెండల			•••	171
Káru-bógi-vittulu కారుబో		•••	•••	208
Karu-pógáku కారుపోగాకు		•••	•••	73, 74
Kasa-mardhakamu కా-సమ		•••	•••	95
Kasindha కర్రింథ	φ	•••	•••	94
Kásini-vittulu కాస్త్రివిత్తులు		•••		99
Kastári ه خين ٥	• • •	•••	•••	177
Kastúri-benda-Vittulu & K	ూరి బెండవిక	<u> ပွဲ့ဗာ…</u>	•••	14
Kastúri-pasupu కాస్టూరి చ	_	•••	•••	125
Kastúri-tumma కాస్తూరి తువ్వ		•••	•••	21
Kasuvu కాసువు	•••	•••	•••	2
Katle-tige * 3 5 7	•••	•••	•••	110
Kaṭṭa 🎖 టై	•••		•••	7
Kaṭṭa-boggu కట్టబాను		•••	•••	88
Katti-mandu ప్రైమండు	•••	•••	•••	137
Katuka-rógani zwyska	•••	•••	•••	278
Kaṭuku-róni కటుకురోని	•••	***	•••	278
Kavi 🕶	•••	•••	•••	<b>7</b> 5
Kávú-ráyi కాభరాయి	•••	•••	•••	75
Kavile xoo	•••	•••	•••	96
Kávu-vittulu కాళ్ళవత్తులు		•••	•••	167
Kavva-gummudu 🛮 🗷 🛣 🛪	స్త్రాడు	•••	•••	148

INDEX OF	TELUGU	SYNONYMES.		545
Kanya = rows	•••	•••	•••	3
Kéku-vittulu ేక్రుంట్రలు	•••	•••	•••	90
Kesara-chettu కేసరచెట్లు		•••	•••	118
Kétaki Éss	•••	•••	•••	192
Khadiramu ఖదిరము	•••		••	20
Kícha-virigi-chettu និដន	ರಿಗಿಷ್ಟು	•••	•••	115
Kich-chili-gaddalu కిన్సిల			•••	127
Kich-chili-pandu ลิกุอัส				104
Kílu కీలు	•••	•••	•••	201
Kimshukamu కింశంక్రము				78
Kiru-minchi-purugu 880	మి <b>ంచి శు</b> రు	<b>が</b>		111
Kistapa-tamara కి నవలాం		•••	•••	230
Kittali-pandu కి త్రాహండు			•••	104
Kobbera కా ಪ್ಪುರ	•••	•••	•••	113
Kobbera-tenkáya కొబ్బెర	<b>ಹ</b> ಾ ಕಾಯ	•••	•••	113
Kodisha-vittulu కాడిశవి			•••	259
Kokkita కాక్కైత	•••	•••	•••	5 <b>5</b>
Kokkiți 🖘 🎖 👝 😝	•••	•••	•••	5 <b>5</b>
Kóla-tunga-muste కోలక	ుంగ్రము పై			129
Kolli-vittulu కొన్ని విత్తులు		•••	•••	196
Kommu-potla కామ్ము పొట్ట	2	•••	•••	248
Konda-ámudam కాండఆ		•••	•••	120
Konda-dantena ೯೦೭೮೦	<b>తె</b> న	•••	•••	230
Konda-gógu すっとだめ	•••	•••	•••	111
Konda-guruva-tige soo	డగురువత్	• • • •	•••	230
Konda-kasinda కுっぱまた	ంద	•••	•••	245
Konda-puch-cha కాండ-	 వచ	•••	•••	121
Konda-tamara కాండతా	<b>₩</b>	•••	•••	230
Konda-vepa కాండవేచ		•••	•••	173
Kórva-pogáku కోర్వపా	గాకు	. • • •	•••	182
Kotimiri కాతిమికి	•••		•••	115
Kovvu కొవ్వ	·			228
Koyalu కాయకు	•••	•••	•••	<b>222</b>
Koyya-pippili ೯೦೦೦ ೩೩	్ట్రామ్	•••	••	222
Kranuga SOK	···	•••	•••	205
Krushna tulasi ಕೃಪ್ಪಹ ಕ	۶		• · •	185
<i>C</i>			69	

Kuchandanam కుచందనం	•••		209
Kukka-árálu కుక్క ఆవాలు	•••	•••	204
Kukka-pála sos jano	•••	•••	249
Kukka tulasi కుక్క కుళ్ళి	•••		184
Kukka-vaminta కుక్క వామింట		•••	204
Kúkudu-káyalu మాకుడు కాయులు		•••	224
Kuļá-gandhakamu కుళాగంధక <b>ము</b>		•••	236
Kumkuma-késaramu కుంకుమే నేరద	<u>ن</u> ى		118
Kumkuma-puvvu కుంకుమాళ్ళక్వు	•••	•••	118
Kummara-baddu కుమ్మరబడ్డు			230
Kundanapu-réku కుందనభ్రు ేకు	•••	•••	62
Kunkuḍu-káyalu కుంకుడు కాయలు		•••	224
Kuppenta-chettu కుప్పెంటచెటు	•••	•••	199
Kuppi-chettu కుప్పిచెట్టు	•••	199	265
Kúrásáni-vámam కూరాసానినామం	•••	•••	159
Kurinji-vámam కుర్యజీవామం	•••	•••	159
Kurinji-vómamu కుర్రింజివోదు <b>ము</b>		•••	110
Kusumba-vittulu కుళుంబవిత్తులు	•••	•••	89
Kusumbá-vittulu ప్రామంత్ర్మలు		•••	89
${f L}.$			
Lakshmi-narayana-chettu والمراجعة المادة ال	. ಯ ಬ್ರತ್ತು	•••	118
Lámajjakam-véru రామజ్ఞకంపేరు	<i>د</i>		48
Lavanam expo	•••	•••	231
Lavaṇa-drávakam లవణ్కావకం	•••	•••	25
Lavangálu లవంగాలు	•••	•••	92
Lavanga-patta exox 46	•••	•••	103
Lavanga-pú excx-sp	•••	•••	92
Lota-sach-chi eres to	•••		231
Lungamu లుంగము	•••	•	107
М.			
Mábhéri エー おっ	•••	•••	<b>52</b>
Máchi-patri మాచిచ్చి	•••		53
Mada-chettu ಹಡವಲು		•••	63
Madana-anapa-kaya ニンメセメンニの	<b>ن</b> د نک		89
Madana-giniala-núne ಹಕ್ಕಿನಿಂಡಂಸ್	₹	•••	168

Madana-ginjalu మదగంజ	!లు	•••		168
Madana-kámákshi మదనా	కామాష్	•••	•••	128
Madana-mastu మదనమస్సు	•••	•••	•••	128
Maddi-chettu ಮದ್ದಿವಾಬ್ಬ	•••		•••	<b>2</b> 43
Maddi-pálu మ్రైపాలు		•••	•••	<b>35</b>
351 77 1 11 CC	•••	•••	•••	154
Madhi-phala-pandu ლაგ	ళల <b>చ</b> ం <b>డు</b>	•••		107
Madhurnakam మధున్కాకం		•••		89
Maga-bira మగబ్రీర	•••		•••	52
Mahi-sákshi మహిసాడ్		•••		64
Mainam నునం			•••	97
Maisakshi ను సాక్షి	•••			6-4
Mákandamu మాకందము	•••	•••	•••	171
	s ~~~			261
Makká-zonnalu మెక్కాజ్ Máll-anguni tailamu	<b>O</b> -2	•••	•••	186
Málkanguni-tailamu &	•		•••	97
Mál-kanguni-vittulu మా	o <b>ε</b> ο <i>γ</i> ν γ ε ε ε ε	600	•••	162
Mallelu మల్లెలు	• • •	•••	•••	
Malle-puvvulu మల్లెళ్ళువ్వ		•••	•••	162
Malva-mandu మాల్వమండు		•••	•••	190
Mámidi-allam మామిజిఆల్ల		• • •	•••	124
Mámidi-cheṭṭu మామిడిచెట్ట	))	•••	• • •	171
Mámúdá మామూదా	•••	• • •	•••	225
Manchi-náne మంచినూనె		•••	•••	227
Mandá-káyalu మందా కాం	<b>x</b> 500	•••	•••	212
Mandáramu మందారము	•••	•••	• • •	82
Mandúka-bramha-kúrák	_	హ్మహారాకు	•••	158
Manga-káyalu మంగా కాయ	కలు	•••	•••	212
Manjishta మంజిజ్ఞ	•••	•••	•••	218
Manóranjitam మనోరంజిత	0	• • •	•••	175
Manți-núne మంటినూ నె	•••	• • •	•••	196
Manți-tayilam ಹಂಟಿಕಯೀ	00	•••	•••	196
Mánu మాను	•••	•••	• • •	1
Mánu-pasupu మాను-ప్రామ		•••	•••	116
Manu-pendalam మాను కె.ర	డలం	•••	•••	171
Manú-shala మనూశల	•••	•••	•••	272
Mánu-vuppu మానువుచ్చు	•••	•••	•••	205

Márédu-pandu మారేడు చండ	మ	•••	•••	34
Marri-palu మృరిపాలు .	••	•••	•••	142
701 1:17		•••		145
351 . 1	••	•••	•••	171
Mayilu-manikyam & come	మాణిక్యం		•••	229
Mayilu-tuttam ಮಯಲುಶ್ರುಕ್ಷ	•			124
Meda నుద	••	· · •	•••	243
Médi-pandu మేక్చండు .		•••		143
NI 4 - 4		•••		171
Mentulu పారతులు		••	•••	248, 249
Mirapa-kándra మరచకాం	డ	•••	•••	245
Mirapa-káya మరచకాయ	-			87
Miriyalu మనియాంలు		•••		201
Moddu-lavanga-patta 3008	<ౖల <b>వ</b> ిగ− <b>ప</b> ట్ట	•••	•••	94
Módi zasa	<b></b>	• • •	•••	99
Móduga-banka कार्रा	•	•••	•••	79
Moduga-chettu ক্রাক্সমান্ত	·	•••		78
Móduga-vittulu మాజుగనిత్	ું અ -	•••	•••	78
Moga-bira ໝາ 🔊 🗓 ອີ	••	•••	•••	52
Mogali-chettu ಮುಸರಿವೆಟ್ಟು.	••		•••	192
Mogga zwx		•••	•••	5
Mranga-káyalu ಹಂಗತಾಯ	ಶು	• •	•••	212
Mudár-sing ముదార్సింగ్.		•••	••	203
Múdu-múla-jemudu ಮಾಡ		స		137
Mullangi න හු ca .	••	•••	•••	212
Mullu-dósakáya-vittulu z	๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛	<b>య</b> విత్తులు	•••	122
Munaga మునగ		•••	•••	176, 177
Mundla-buraga-chettu so	ం <b>డ్ల బూ</b> రగచె	မ္မာ	•••	75
Mundla-tóta-kúra ముండ్ల త	<b>కోటహా</b> ర	•••	•••	41
Munta-mamidi-vittu ముండ	<b>క</b> మామి కివిత్తు	•••	•••	46
Muru-donda మురుదాండ .	••	•••	•••	78
Muru-konda-chettu ∞ 858	<b>ిడ</b> ెనట్లు	•••	•••	265
Muru-pindi మురుపింపి .	•••		•••	<b>2</b> 65
Múskámbaram మూపుంబర	•	•••	•••	39
Mushidi 20033	•••	•••	•••	234
Mushti-vittulu 🔊 🖫 🗈 🕸 🕾		•••	•••	234

INDEX OF	TELUGU S	YNONYMES.		549
Mustakamu ము నకము		• • •		128
Muttava-pulagam ము త్రవ	-£\e\X⊃	•••	•••	228
Mutata-paragam am ou	<b>&amp;</b> C.1.3			
	N.			
Nábhi 🖘		•••	•••	26
Nága-dáli నాగరాల	•••	•••	•••	191
Naga-danti నాగదంత		• • •	•••	214
Naga-donda నాగదాండ	•••	• • •	• • •	78
Naga-kesaram ਕਾਮ ਵਿੱਖ	2		•••	174
Nága-malle কে×হলু	•••	•••	•••	213
Naga-musadi నాగము నడి	•••	•••	•••	234
Nága-tumma నాగతుమ్మ		•••	• • •	21
Nága-valli నాగక్ల		•••	•••	97
Nakka-dósakáya-vittulu	281- E-4	ಶ <b>್ಯಾ</b> ಯ್≎ಶ್ವಲು	• • •	77
Nakka-vulli-gadda 🗲 🗲		•••	• • •	250
Nakkera-ckettu ಸತ್ಪ_8	•••	•••		115
Nakkéru నేకి,_∞	•••		• • •	115
Nalla-amkólam-chettu	ನ ಲ್ವ <b>ಆ</b> ಂತ್ ಲ	ಂಪ್ರಟು		36
Nalla-chitra-múlam ಕಲ್ಪ			•••	202
Nalla-dámaru శల్ల దావుర	_	•••		254
Nalla-doggali ಕಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸ್ತರಿ			•••	41
Nalla-jilakara న్ల జిల్కర		•••	•••	183
Nalla-kámanchi-chettu		೧ನ <u>ಿ</u> ಪ್€ು	• • •	281
Nalla-kánchi-chettu ze	•		•••	281
Nalla-mada శల్లకుడ		~ ···		63
Nalla-maddi-chettu ze		•••		243
Nalla-noch-chi				164
Nalla-núgu-benda z	$\omega$	•	•••	19
Nalla-purugudu ze 4			•••	198
Nalla-rójan నల్లోజ్	•••	•••		85
Nalla-tumma న్ల్లు కుమ్మ	•••	•••		19
Nalla-tumma-banka		š <b>.</b>	•••	150
Nalla-tutti శబ్దారు త	m	•••		19
Nalla-úduga-chettu ze	్ల ఉద	))	•••	36
Nalla-uppu ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹಕ್ಕು	••••	<b></b>	···•	71
Nalla-vávili న్లాపల	•••		•••	164
. (**)				

	•		
Nalla-ummetta ಸ್ಥಾಹಕ್ಕಾತ್ರ			130
Nalléru నైలేను			257
Námam నామం	•••		107
Nandi-chettu నందిచెట్లు		•••	96
Nára-dabba సారదబ్బ			106, 107
Nara-mámidi శర <b>మా</b> మికి		•••	243
Náranga-pandu నారంగచంను	•••	•••	101
Nárija-paudu నారిజ-చండు	•••	•••	104
Náttu-akrótu-vittu నాట్లుఅక్రోటువిత్తు	•••	•••	36
Nattu-atimadhuram నాట్రులతిమధురం	•••	•••	17
Náttu-ativasa నాట్లుఅరి≋ భ	•••		28, 29
Náttu-bádam-vittulu నాటు బాదంపిత్తుల		•••	242
Náttu-pasupu-chína-gadda నాట్లు చేశ	いましかくとと	•••	213
Náttu-reval-chinni నాటు రేవల్ చిన్న	- W W W W C	•••	213
Nattu-shakkara powsky 8		•••	219
Náttu-yashti-madhukam నాటుయప్రిక	 656	•••	17
Navácháram నవాచారం		•••	42
Navá-ságaram భవాసాగరం	•••	•••	42
Néla-ámudamu ేల్లాముదము		•••	163
Néla-mulaka ే లేలు కుండి	•••	•••	232
Néla-tangédu るもでったが		•••	94
Nela-táți-gaddalu 🛪 🕳 🕳 🖽 💢 🕉	•••	•••	124
Néla-usirika ేలుప్రిక		•••	198
Nela-váminta నేలవామంట	•••	•••	204
Néla-vávili నేలవాపిల	•••	•••	164
Néla-velaga るのるex	•••	•••	140
Néla-vemu Zozzo		•••	
Nelli-chettu ಸ್ಪ್ ಷಟು	•••	•••	47, 189 197
Nelli-káya Barrow	•••	•••	197
Nelli-káya-gandhakam 35 500000	**^	•••	236
Nepála-vittulu 👼 పాశవత్వలు		• • • •	120
Nerasi ラガル	•••	•••	134
Neredu-pandu సౌదేదు-చందు	•••	•••	237
Níli-chettu andri	•••	•••	161
Nili-mandu సిలిమందు		•••	161
Nillu 5 5	· · · ·	•••	53
. (43	- • •	•••	00

INDEX OF	TELUGU SY	коилжеа.		551
Nimbamu ६०२४००		•••	•••	63
Nimma-gaddi-núne సమ్మ	xి మానె	•••	•••	50
Nimma-pandu నిమ్మా చండు	ω···		•••	105
Nimma-tulasi సమ్మ తుళసి		•••	•••	185
Niradi-vittulu సీరడిపత్తులు				156
Nirija poz	•••		•••	134
Niru-gobbi సిరుగాబ్బ		• > •		62
Niru-kukka-bijam స్ట్రీరునుక	≶,_ <b>໓</b> ≋o	•••		95
Nírulli స్థ్రమ్ల్ల్ల్ల్	••••	•••		37
Níru-vávili స్థీరువావిలి	•••	•••	•••	256
Núgu-benda నూగుబెండ	• • •		•••	18
Núne なっる		•••	•••	7
Núti-kashindha 20840	ధ	•••	•••	95
Nuvvulu డుఖ్యలు	•••			227
ి ఎ	0 0			
	Ο, Ο.			
Oddi-mánu ఒద్దిమాను	•••	• • •	•••	185
Okánu-katta ఒకానుకట్ట	•••		• • •	81
Óma-drávakam ఓమ్రదావ	<b>š</b> ´o	•••	•••	91
Ómamu ఓమము	•••		•••	10,00
Ómamu-áku ఓమముఆకు				51
Ouru-véru ఔరువేరు	•••	• • •	•••	48
	<b>P</b> , <b>P</b> h.			
Pach-cha-ganneru ช่นั่ง	(3. K)			244
Pach-cha-karpuramu -	• •	•••	•••	84
Pach-cha-mullangi & 5	tone on	•••	•••	131
Pach-chi-gandhakam -	చ్చిగంధక 0	•••		23 <b>6</b>
Páda-rasam పాదరసం	•••	•••	,	158
Paidi pandu ై 8- కండు	•••	•••	•••	143
Paidi-tangedu 3 250 7 2		•••	•••	95
Pála-chukkamdéru avos	మ <b>క</b> ్రండోరు	• • •	•••	152
Pála-garuda soxxxx	•••	• • •	• • •	40
Pála-samudra పాలభము		•••	•••	5. <b>5</b>
Palásha-banka - 2000	<b>S</b>	•••	•••	79

				78
Paláshamu 🕁 ాశము	•••	•••	•••	
Palásha-vittulu చలాశవిత		• • •	• > •	78
Pála-sugandhi పాలానుగంక		•••	•••	152
Palingu-sámbráni 200%		•••	•••	67
Palléru-mullu చర్లేకుముక్లు	•••		•••	247
Pal-mandu పాల్మండు	•	• • •	•••	190
Pálu ਛਾਲ	•••	• • •	•••	8, 166
Pálu-tuttam పాయితుత్రం	•••	• • •	•••	261
Pandi-gadda Look	•••	•••	•••	247
Pandu 🕁 డు	•••	•••	• • •	2
Panniru చస్స్టేరు	• • •	•••	•••	217
Pappu-gandhakamu &&	్తుగంధ <b>కము</b>	•••	•••	236
Parangi-sámbráni - 3509		•••	•••	76, 77
Parike-gadda 🕉 🗟 🖔		• • •	•••	247
Parinta -55c5	•••	•••	•••	114
Pari-vellamu 😸 🖘 🗝 🗪 🔌	•••	•••	•••	128
Parpatakamu & == & s		•••	•••	176
Pasupu & **********************************	• • •	•••	•••	126
Pasupu-china-gadda &	రుళుచీనగడ్డ	•••	•••	213
Pátala-gandhi పాటలగండ	۶ <u>.</u>	•••	•••	190
. Patanga-katta చకంగకట్ట		•••	•••	81
Patikáram 🕁 🖺 🖘 💍		•••	•••	41
Patólamu Zerezo	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 48
Patta ses	•••	•••	•••	5
Patti 🕁 👸 🕠	•••		•••	149
Patti-chettu & 32243		•••	•••	149
Patti-vittulu 😸 రైవిత్తులు		•••	•••	149
Pedda-ákásha-támara		మర	•••	254
Pedda-antara-tamara 3				254
Pedda-botuku ఇవహులుక	$\omega$			115
Pedda-dúla-gondi ಇದ್ದನ್		•••		177
Pedda-dumpa-ráshtraka	m Zదమంపు	రాష్శికం	,	40
Pedda-jilakara 352es			•••	199
Pedda-kanda-gadda 🖘				238
Pedda-manu-patta হন্তুই	<b>~</b>	• • •		35
Pedda-nakkera-chettu -		33		115
	<b>₩</b> /,	·-		

INDEX OF TELU	GU SYNONYMES.	553
Pedda-nimma-pandu ాద్దనిమ్మా	కుండు	105
Pedda-palléru పెద్దచల్లేరు	•••	195
Pedda-sadapara-vittulu ాద్దాన	<b>దా-ప</b> రవిత్తులు	51
Pedda-váminta పెద్దవామింట	•••	204
Pedda-varagógu పెద్దవరగ్గు	•••	223
Pedda-yéla-káyalu పెద్దయేలక	ాయ≤లు	42
Pendli-gummadi-kaya 302 x		122
Pennéru-gadda-vittulu まる		258
Pépálam పేపాళం		163
Pérința-kúra చేరింటనూర	•••	114
Petluppu www www ····	•••	206
Phala-sampenga భలాసం పెంగ	•••	58
Pilli-adugu ఓన్లిఆడును	•••	177
Pilli-kandla-guggilam ఓన్లికండ్ర	<b>₹</b> ₩% లం	172
Pilli-pichara పిన్లిప్చర	••••	61
Pilli-téga もあるx	•••	61
Pinda-karak-káya పిందకర కాం	_ <b>c</b> xs •••	242
Pinna-élaki-chettu పిన్నవలకి చె		158
Pinna-ippa and	٠	66
Pinna-varagógu పిన్నవరగోగు	•••	223
Pippallu & san san san san san san san san san san		98
Pippili-katta పిప్పిలికట్ట		99
Diament 8 / 9	•••	108
Pisangi 5-701 Pisangi 5-701	•••	108
Pisunu & to to	•••	7
Pita-kanda పీతకంద	•••	131
Pita-vrukshamu పీతవృక్షము	•••	233
Piyi-tumma పియితున్ను	•••	21
Podali-manu పొడిలిమాను	•••	20
Poddu-tirugudu-vittulu పాట్ట	తిరు <b>గుడువిత్తు</b> లు	152
Pogadamánu పొగడమాను	••	175
Pogáku పాగాకు	•••	182
Póka-vakka పోకవకై	•••	54
Ponna-chettu పాನ್ನ ಷಟ್ಟು	•••	81
Póstakáya-chettu ঐণ মু স্ত		193
Póstakáya-tólu ঐতিহ্যত	కా∽్లు	194
		70

Potluppu-drávakam 2-8	ల్ల <del>ు క</del> ృ <del>ద</del> ావ	¥٥		25
Potti-dumpa పొత్తదంచ	<b>Q Q Q Q</b>	•••	•••	147
Pótu-vadla పోతువర్ల		•••	• • •	154
Pratti 🕳 🥯			•••	149
Pratyuk-pushpi wwws	122,	•••		24
Pú 45	• ພ •••	•••	•••	4
Pudíná భుదీనా		•••		173
Pák-kávi 🍎 క్రాక్కావి	•••	•••	•••	74
Puli-chintáku ಕುರಿವಿಂತ್	·కు <b>.</b>	•••	•••	192
Pulla-dabba 🖘 🖰 దబ్బ	••.	•••		107
Fullurivi 🖘 ల్లుం 🏚	•••	••	•••	255
Pulusu-káyalu 🖘లు 🛪 🛪	<b>కాయ</b> లు	•••	•••	63
Punnágamu పున్నాగము		•••	•••	81
Puppanți 🕳 🕳 oes	•••	•••	•••	265
Púramu పూరము	•••	•••	•••	157
Purugudu 🕳 రుగుడు	•••	•••	•••	198
Puvvu 🖘 න හු		•••	•••	4
Puvvu-dánimma పుభ్వ జ	•ెన్మ		•••	210
ي من الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	_			
	R.			
Rági 🖘	•••	•••	•••	123
Rakashi-mattalu orses	మట్టలు	•••	•••	34
Rakta-chandanam రక్షా	o ద [ే] ం…	•••	•••	209
Rakta-gandham & xxox	б <b>о</b>	•••	•••	209
Rálla-sunnamu రాశ్ల్ర సున	్డ్రము	•••	•••	83
Ráma-tuļasi రామతుళసి	•••	•••	•••	185
Rana-guvva & was	•••	•••	•••	127
Rangúnu-malle-chettu 8	<b>ం</b> సూనుమల్లె	చెట్టు	•••	211
Rap-shakkara 😙 ఏశక్ర		•••	•••	220
Rasa-karpúramu & 4866	్పర <b>ము</b> …	•••	84	, 157
Rasam &なc	•••	•••	•••	158
Ráti-púchi రాత్ళూచి	•••	•••	•••	194
Ráti-puvvu రాత్ళుప్వ	•••	•••	•••	194
Régu-pandu చేగు-కండు	•••	•••	•••	262
Réla-gozzu కలగాజ్లు	•••	•••	•••	93
Réla-káyálu te s oso	•••	•••	***	93

INDEX (	OF TELUGU	SYNONYMES.		555
Réval-chini-pál විසරි ව	నిపా <b>ర్</b>	•••		83
Réval-chinni ಕೆವರ್ ವನ್ನ	•	•••	•••	213
Roga-chettu o Kalu		•		51
Rójá-pushpam of z -	<u>ندره</u>	•••	•••	217
Rója-puvvu రోజా-శుఖ్య	۰	•••		217
Rudra-jeda ర్వజేడ	•••			184
Rúmardhakamu రూమధ	ε− <b>ε δω</b>	•••	•••	172
·				
Call a	S, <i>\$1</i>	<i>(</i> •		221
Sabbu ఈబ్బు Sadápa ఈదాచ	•••	•••	•••	224
	•••	•••	•••	218
Sakala-phala-sampenga	<b>4</b> 862640	o Zox o	•••	58
Salájittu భలాజిత్తు	•••	•••	•••	107
Sala-misiri సాలామిస్టరి	•••	•••	•••	221
Saláras చందర్	• • •	•••	• • •	189
Sámbráṇi ລາວເສາສີ	• • •	•••	•••	66
Sámbráni-áku ກາວເສາສີ	<b>ఆ</b> కు	•••	• • •	153
Sámbráni-chettu 200		•••	•••	153
Sámbráni-puvvu 🗝 🖘	_{ొది} ళుళ్యు	•••	•••	2.4
Sampangi-puvvu 40-50	?. <b>- శ్రు</b> శ్వ్	•••	•••	174
Samudra-pála సముద్రపా		•••	•••	55
Samudrapu-páchi 🕳 🖘	దళ్ళపాచి	•••	•••	150
Samudrapu-tenkáya 🚓:	ము్దడాళ్లు టెం	್ ರಾಕ್ <b>ಯ</b>	•••	169
Sanna-dráksha-pandu	<del>భ</del> న్న్ జాకు	చండు	• • •	253
Sanna-dumpa-ráshtrak	am చన్నడు	ంచరాష్ట్రకం	•••	266
Sanna-lavanga-patta -	న్నల కంగ చ	မ္မ	• • •	103
Sárasa-véru సారస్థవేరు	•••	•••		225
Sáráyi సారాయి		•••		8, 56
Sarpākshi-chettu 4000	ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಟಾ	•••	•••	190
Shakha-tunga-véru 3.	ఖతుంగవేరు	•••	•••	128
Shakkara ** ,_v	•••	•••	•••	219
Shaku-muniyá శకుముని		•••	•••	<b>2</b> 25
Shanaga-kadi ধ্বম লও		•••	•••	100
Shanaga-pulusu ***		•••	•••	100
Shata-kuppi-vittulu se	కవప్పి <b>బర్తు</b> లు	•••	•••	<b>5</b> 0
Shatavari ಕರ್ವಾ	•••	•••	•••	61

Shaviramu శవిరము	• • •	•••	156
Shayindu-lavanam శయుండులవణం	•••	•••	216
Shembara-valli ತಂಪಾರವರ್ಲ		•••	257
Shenku-páshánam vostáráreo	•••	•••	<b>57</b>
Shikaya \$ 5000	•••	•••	21
Shikhá-múlamu శిఖామూలము		, • • •	131
Shilá-jatu శిలాజకు	•••	•••	189
Shila-rasam もいちゃつ …	•••	•••	169
Shima-atti శమల 3	•••	•••	142
Shima-avishi-chettu శ్వుఆవిశేచేట్టు	•••	•••	93
Shima-dálima-vittulu శమదాళమవిత్రుం	w	•••	211
Shima-ganda-mrugam-netturu & 35	గాండా మృగ	<b>్ సెక్తు</b> రు	165
Shima-góngúra శమగోంగూర			154
Shima-karpúram-áku శమకర్పూరంఆక	కు		173
Shíma-kávi శమకావి		•••	74
Skima-kávuráyi శమకాళురాయి	•••		7.1
Shima-góranti-vittulu శమగోరంటిఏక్	ာ့သ	··• <u>•</u>	195
Skima-marri-chețiu శమమ్మరిచెట్లు	•		142
Shima-nakka-vulligadda శమనక్ర_త	<b>ల్లి</b> గడ		225
Shima-sópu శ్రమాస్తాత్రు	•••	•••	90
సిగుma-sunnam శమనున్నం		•••	117
Shima-tangédu శమతం 7 డు		•••	227
Shindu-désha-uppu ఇందుదేశఉప్ప		•••	216
Shiri-saru-manu శరిస్తరుమాను		•••	239
Shiru-vávili శిరువావిల	••••	•••	256
Shritalam (ชื่อง c		•••	116
Shukku-kúráku శుక్కుకూరాకు	•••		218
Shúrá-karam శూరాకారం	•••		206
Shúrattu-tangédu శూరత్తుతం నేడు		•••	227
Shurinján శురింజా కా	•••	•••	153
Sima-chámanti-pushpamu సీమాహమ	ంఠిళ్లుష్ప్రమ		<b>52</b>
Sima-jilakara సీమజిలకర		•••	90
Sima-kich-chili-gaddalu సీమకిచ్చిని	(డ్లలు		274
Síma-sugandhi-pála స్ట్రీమ సుగంధిపాల	•••	224	
Sisa-bhasmam & paso	•••	•••	203 $204$
Sisamu & www	•••	•••	201
• •			

INDEX OF	TRLUGU	SYNONYMES.		557
Sissú-karra సిమ్పాక్ర	•••	•••		129
Sitapa-chettu សថមជម្ល		•••	•••	230
Sita-vrukshamu సీకవృష్ణ		•••	•••	233
Sómanti సౌమంతి	•••	•••		227
Sómida-mánu స్ట్రామిదమాన		•••	•••	<b>232</b>
Sonti pros		• • •		<b>262</b>
Sópu స్ట్రామ్	•••	•••	•••	51, 199
Sóyikúra-vittulu స్యక్		•••	•••	51
Sugandhi-pála సుగంధిపా		•••	•••	152
Súmi చూమి	•••	•••		232
Sunnam wazo		•••		82
Súrá-kára-drávakam 🕉	 • ਹਾ ਜ•ਨ '	దావకం		25
Súratu-karpúramu 🔊 8	•	_		84
Súrya-kánti-vittulu 🔊	-			152
Súryá-vartamu 🌮 📆		٠٠٠	•••	152
Suvarnam wareo		•••		93
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				
	T.			
Tabasi తజని	•••	•••	•••	96
Tagara-chettu తగరచెట్టు	•••	•••	•••	95
Tagirisha-chettu 5987 3		•••	•••	95
Tailamu తెలము	•••	•••		7
Takkólapu-chettu 886	_စ <b>-နာ နွ</b> န်ာ	•••	•••	108
Talakamu తాళకము		•••	•••	5 <b>7</b>
Talisha-patri తాళిశావు.	••	• • •	•••	102, 143
Tamála-chettu తమాలచెక్త		•••	•••	260
Tamala-páku తమలపాకు	~	•••	•••	97
Tamarta-káya తమ ర్థార	ಯ…	•••	•••	63
Tamramu <b>త్రా</b> మము	•••	•••	•••	123
Támra-valli తాటువల్ల	•••	•••	•••	218
Tandra-kaya తాండ్ర కాం	∞ ···	•••	•••	241
Tangédu రంగేడు	•••	•••	•••	93
Tantepu-chettu రంపెళ	~	•••	•••	95
Taṇuku-mánu తణుకుమా	స్తు	•••	•••	96
Taru లారు	•••	•••	•••	201
Tati-bellamu ಶಾಣಿಶ್ವ ಸ	» ,	•••	• • •	220

Tați-chețtu తాటిచేట్లు	•••	76
Tati-kadi சமிசுக	•••	23
Tati-kalakanda తాటకలకండ	•••	221
Tati-kallu velsen	•••	246
Tati-kallu-kadi eresen 3-3	•••	23
Tati-sarayi கூடிற்சுல	•••	276
Tegada 3xడ	•••	162
Tegada-véru రెxడవేరు	•••	162
Téku-mánu Isostræ	•••	<b>2</b> 40
Tella-chitra-mulam కెల్ల చిత్రము	neo	202, 203
Tella-dámaru కెల్లవాడురు	•••	253
Tella-dirisana-chettu 30000	***	22
Tella-gadda 3 x x		38
Tella-giniya-chettu 30 80007	3టు	37
Tella-goyya-pandu 3 mm	్లు	207
Tella-jámpandu కెల్ల జాంచండు	•	206, 207
Tella-jiriki-vittulu 30 25825		277
Tella-kastúri-pasupu 3 5	ారిచానుచ్చు	126
Tella-maddi-chettu తెబ్లమగ్దిచె	<u>س</u> بند	243
Tella-manga కెల్లమంగో	ພ	146
Tella-mulaka రెల్ల ములక		231
Tella-páskánam 3 na ar ar no	•••	57
Tella-purugudu 📆 భురుగుడు	•••	144
Tella-shakkara 3 *5 5	•••	220
Tella-sorá-chépa క్రైసారాచేక	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	233
Tella-tuļasi కె్ట్రాకుళస్	•••	181
Tella tumma శెస్ట్రాతుమ్మ	•••	22
Tella-vávili 📆 వాదరి	•••	256
Tella-vulli-gaddalu కెల్లకున్నిగడ్డ	లు	37
Jein-wani-cuețța அல்லித்தில்	•••	244
Téne 🕏 🚃	•••	172
Tene-atti るると	•••	142
Téne-tiga るっぱx	•••	271
Tenksya Bosom	•••	112
Tenkaya-bellamu Bosrows		221
Tenkaya-chettu छट उप्टाइटिश	••••	112

INDEX O	F TELUGU S	YNONYMES.		<b>5</b> 59
Tenkaya-kallu %0500	భకలు	•••	113,	246
Tenkaya-núne Boso		•••		113
Tenkáya-saráyi 6050		•••	•••	276
Téyáku zosso			•••	240
Tige 57	•••			2
Tige-móduga వినెమాదుగ		•••	•••	<b>7</b> 9
Tige-palashamu 5740		•••	•••	79 79
Tinduki తిందుకి		•••	•••	132
Tippa-sattu లేక్స్లు శ్రమ్త	. • • •	•••	•••	
Tippa-tige 3 2 5 7	•• .	•••	•••	245
Tipu-badam-vittulu 5-4	···	•••	•••	244
Tóka-miriyálu တိနည်း	<b>പ</b> യാഴ്ച്	•••	• • •	45
Tubiki తువికి	ಯಾಲ	•••	•••	121
Tulasi తుళ్ళి	•••	•••	•••	132
Tumiki తుమ్మికి	•••	•••	•••	185
	•••	•••	•••	132
Tumma-banka తుమ్మబంక	•••	•••	•••	150
Tumma-chettu ජානා සිදු	»	•••	•••	19
Tummeda-mámidi & 30	<b>ద</b> మామిడి	•••	•••	<b>226</b>
Tunga-gaddala-véru &	గగడ్డల వేరు	•••	128,	129
Tunga-muste sox so 3	•••	•••	•••	128
Turaka-vépa ものとまる	•••	•••	• • •	173
Tutti & g	•••	•••	•••	18
Tuttiri-chețțu so go vie	• • • •	•••	•••	18
Tuttu-nágam తుత్తునాగం	•••	***	261,	<b>262</b>
Tutturu-benda కుత్తురు బెం	డ	•••	•••	18
	<b>U,</b> Ú.			
Úduga-chettu ఊడుగ చేట్ట	»	•••		35
Ummetta & Bog &	•••	•••	•••	130
Ummetta-puvvu & 20 8	్ళుక్తాం	•••		131
Uppu & sy		•••	•••	231
Usirike & 80 8	•••	•••	•••	197
Usirike-kaya 🚓 🕫 🕫 💍	<b>65</b>	•••	•••	197
Úti-chettu យុខជម្ង	•••	•••	•••	108
Utta-réni a g 68	•••	•••	•••	24

V.

				<b>32</b>
Vadaja వడజ	•••	•••	• • •	
Vadla-yarála ఇద్దయారాల	•••	•••	•••	154
Vakka عاض	•••	•••	•••	54
Vakudu వాకుడు	•••	•••	•••	232
Vámamu వావుయు	•••	•••	•••	91
Vámința వామింట	•••	•••	•••	151
Vána-nillu వానసీక్ష	•••	•••	•••	53
Varagógu వరగోగు	•••	•••	•••	222
Varaguna atka	•••	•••	•••	127
Vasa a fo	•••	•••	•••	27, 32
Vasa-nábhi z prp	•••	•••	•••	26, 266
Vatti-véru వట్టి పేరు	•••	•••	•••	48
Vavili ສາລວ	•••	•••	•••	256
Vayu-vilangam-chettu	ಶ•ಯುವಿ∛	cxo အည	•••	134
Veduruppu వెడురుచ్చ	•••	•••	•••	65
Végi 🕉 x	•••	•••	•••	208
Végisa 324	•••	•••	•••	208
Velaga-banka వెలగబంక	•••	•••	•••	151
Velaga-pandu ತೆಲಸಕುಂಡ	<b>ن</b>	•••	•••	139
Vellulli മല്ലൂ	•••	•••	•••	38
Vempali వెంచర		•••	•••	241
Vendi-réku 308 650		•••	•••	55
Vendi-sisam 308840	•••	•••	•••	233
Vépa-chettu వేచచెట్లు	•••	•••	•••	63
Vépa-kallu వేచకల్లు	•••	•••	•••	246
Vépudu-pach-cha 3-6)	 \$\\\.			184
_	-		•••	143
Verri-htro 3 26		•••	•••	169
Verri-pála 3,008	•••	•••	•••	249
Verri-pála ສູ່ຽວາຍ	 	•••	•••	101
Verri-puch-cha 3600	ป	•••	•••	104 R
Véru వేరు	•••	•••	•••	<b>6</b> 54
Veru-shanaga చేరుశనగ	•••	•••	•••	5 <del>1</del>
Véru-shanaga-kaya ze		<b>ૂ</b>	•••	184
Vibádi-patri రిబాదిప్పతి	•••	•••	•••	70-3

INDEX	OF TELUCU	SYNONYMES.		561
Vidavali-véru ವಿಜಿವರಿತ	రు	•••		48
Vilva-patri هوچ خرى .	•••	•••	•••	117
		•••		156
Viramu Stan	···			254
Visha-kanta-kalu o∷		•••		118
Visha-mungali విషము	οχυ	•••	•••	3
Vittu విత్తు	•••	•••	•••	
Vulli-gaddalu sonxa	<b>ာ</b>	•••	•••	37
Vuni sin	•••	•••	•••	22
Vúra-nakkéru భారన	కే్ర_రు	•••	•••	115
	Y.			,
Yashti-madhukam o	గిని మమక 0	• • •	•••	17, 148
Yashti-madhuram-pa	ు lu యస్త్రిమమ	రంపాలు	• •	148
I ameri-madmaram-pa	.u			
	Z.			
Zonnolu oma				232
Sounding San San	•••	*		95
Zunnu జూన్నలు		•••	•••	20

## INDEX OF MALYALIM SYNONYMES.

## A, A.

Agatti അകത്തി .		•••	•••		260
Akkikaruka അക്കികതുക	.,	•••	•••		210
Akkilàkáram അക്കിലാക	£000	•••	•••		210
Alari അലരി .	••		•••		182
Allit-tamara അല്ലിത്താമ	ര	• • • /			184
Alpam അൽപം	••	•••			273
Amalakam MARAPIAA	••	•••			197
Amari അമരി .	••		•••		161
Amruta അദ്ദ്യത .	••	•••	•••		245
Ánakúva ആനക്രവ .	••	•••	•••		125
Ána-nerippil ആനനെകി	ഞ്ഞിൽ	•••	•••		195
Annbhédi അന്നടേടി .	• • •	•••	1		141
Aijijanak-kalla അഞ്ഞന	ക്കല്ല		•••		53
Annala manuary		• • •	•••		184
Anpázham അന്ഥാഴം .	•••	····	•••		233
Anți അണ്ടി .	••	• • •	•••		4
Antimalari അന്തിമലരി	<b>)</b>	•••	•••		175
Antimantaram അന്തിമാ	ന്താരം .	•••	•••		175
Apappáya-pazham തപ	പാതാം	•••	•••		89
Aranamaram @0000020	00		•••		96
Ari അരി	•••	•••	•••		191
Ari-charayam അതിചാര	၁၁တာ •	•••	•••		271
Ariya-véppa അരിയവെ	<del>2-1</del>	•••	•••		63
Asti അസ്തി	•••	•••	•••		191
Asti-kari അന്തികരി	•••	•••	•••		88
Atakka @0540	•••				54
Atakkamani അടക്കാമണ	ν)	•••	•••		232
Atimadhuram അതിവ്യേ		•••	•••	17,	148
Átrapála ആററപാല		•••	•••		<b>222</b>

INDEX OF MALYALIM S	TNONYMES.		56 <b>3</b>
Atta @	•••	•••	154
Attitippili അത്തിതിപ്പിലി	•••	•••	226
Attiyálum അത്തിയാലും.	•••	•••	143
Atuppakari അടുപ്പകരി	•	•••	88
Átutintáp-pála ആടുതിണ്ടാപ്പാള	•••	•••	56
Ávanakku ആവണക്കു		•••	214
Ávanakkinkuru ആവണക്കിൻകര	ß		215
Ávára ആവാര	•••	•••	<b>9</b> 3
Ayamódakam അയമോദകം	•••	•••	91
Ayangólam അയ്ക്കൊലം	•••	•••	<b>35</b>
Ayimparatti അയിമ്പരത്തി	•••		154
Azhijija-maram അഴിഞ്ഞമരം		•••	35
в.			
Badam ബാദം	•••		45
Belluren ബെല്ലരെൻ	····	•••	19
Bijam ബിജം "		•••	3
Brahma-danti ബ്രഹ്മദന്തി	• • •	• • •	54
Ch.			
Cháliyam ചാലിയം	•••	57	156
Chanam ചണം	•••	•••	119
Chanavitta ചണവിത്ത	•••	•••	119
Chandana-muțți ചന്ദ്രനുട്ടി	•••	•••	223
Chane-kizhanna ചനെകിഴങ്ങ		•••	238
Chappanna ചെപ്പെട്ടാം		•••	81
Cháráyam ചരായം	•••	•••	8, 56
Chatirak-kalli ചതിരക്കളളി	•••	•••	137
Chavaka-maram ചവകമരം	•••	•. • •	. 96
Cháyilyam ചായില്വം	•••	•••	156
Chempa ചെമ്പ	···	, • • •	227
Chempakap-pú ചെമ്പുകപ്പ	•••	•••	174 114
Chempa-kizhanna ചെമ്പ് വഴങ്ങ	• • •		257
Chempara-vajji ചെവ്നാരവളളി		•••	154
Chemparattip-púva ചെമ്പരത്തിപ്പ	7,57	•••	207
Champera ചൊംപോര	•	•••	

Chempérakka ചൊംപേരക്ക	•••	•••	207
Chena ചേന	•••	•••	249
Chengalapach-cha ചെടുലവച്ച	•••		123
Chenna-náyakam ചെന്നതായകം	•••	•••	<b>3</b> 9
Chentikotuveli ചെണ്ടികൊടുവേലി	١	•••	<b>20</b> 2
Chentúram ചെന്തുരം		•••	203
Cheriva-elavanna-toli ചെറിയഎല	<b>വങ്ങതൊല്</b>	1	103
Cheriva-kát-tatti ചെറിയകാട്ടത്തി	•••	•••	143
Cheruchánattinté-vitta ചെറുചാണ്	ത്തിൻതേവ്	വത്തം	168
Cheruckánavittinté-enná ചെന്ദ്രചാദ	സത്തിൻരേ	സ്കണ	168
Cheruchunta ചെങ്ങചുണ്ട	•••		231
Cheru-kaṭṛu-vàzha ചെത്രകററുവാഴ	•••	•••	39
Cherukottá ചെന്ദകൊട്ടാ	•••	•••	215
Cherukottenná ചെരുകൊട്ടെണ്ടാ	•••	•,••	188
Cherunáranná ചെന്ദനാരങ്ങാ്	•••	•••	105
Ohérunkuru ചെത്തുൽ	•••	•••	<b>22</b> 0
Cherupáraka-pazham ചെറുപാരക്പ	190	•••	143
Cheraparuva ചെറുപതവ.	•••	•••	228
Cherutekka ചെറുതെക്ക	•••	•••	108
Cheruvanichchi പെറുവനിച്ചി	•••	•••	115
Cheruviri ചെറുമ്പിറി	•••	•••	115
Chieți ചെടി	•••	•••	1
Chinik-karam ചിനിക്കാരം	•••	•••	41
Chinik-káya ചിനിക്കായ		•••	21
Chirukizhuká-nelli ചിറുകിഴകാനെ	<b>ട്ട</b> ി	•••	198
Cyitiajja வുററുള്	•••	•••	227
Chitrámruta ചിററാളത	•••	•••	245
Chiṭṛávaṇakka-eṇṇá ചിററാവണക	ഐണാ	. • • •	188
Chitravanakkam-cheti ചിററാവണ	റക്കംചെടി	•••	215
Chiṭṛá-vaṇakkin-kuru ചിററവണം	ക്കിൻകുരു	•••	216
Chittalatti ചിത്തലത്തി	•••	266	
Chivakavéra ചിവാകപേര	,•••	•••	162
Chokanna-ulli ചൊകുന്നുള്ളി	•••	• • •	37
Cholam ചോളം	••	•••	261
Cyotaballa-cina ചോയപ്പില്ലയു		<b></b>	49 237
Chovanna-gantakam ചൊവന്നക്ന്	ပ်)ထာမ	••,•	201

Chovanna-kaşha-kaşhac	<i>h-ch</i> eți	ചൊവ <b>ന്നക</b> ശക	ംശച്ചെ	ടി193
Chovanna-manattakáli	ചൊവ	ന്നമണത്തുകാള		283
Chovanna-malák-kappér	ങ ചൊ	വന്നമലാക്കപ്പേ	JO	207
Chukanna-kizhánelli 2	ുകന്നക	പീഴാനെ <b>ല്ല</b> ി	•••	198
Chukanna-kotuvéli வுக	ന്നകെ	ാടുവേ <b>ചി</b> ്	•••	<b>202</b>
Chukka ചൂക്ക	•••	•••	•••	<b>262</b>
Chintappana ചുണ്ടുപ	ന	••	•••	92
Chuvanna-avilpori ചു	വന	അവിൽപൊരി	•••	190
O/tatalla attapas	_			
	I	<b>,</b>		200
Dévatiram ദേവതാരം	•••	•••	•••	
	E,	É.		
Ela എല	• • •	•••	•••	5
Elakkalli എലക്കളളി	•••	•••	•••	137
Elamarunna എലമത്ത	3	•••	•••	117
Elangi എലങ്കി		•••	•••	175
Elantap-pazham എലറ	മുപുഴം	•••	•••	<b>262</b>
Elavannap-pattá மிച	7ങ്ങ ^മ ്പ്	ຽງ	•••	94
Élattari ഏലത്തരി		•••	•••	88
Ella എല്ല	•••	•••	•••	191
Ellu அத்த	•••	•••	•••	227
$\mathbf{E}$ ர்க் ஆ $\mathbf{e}$			•••	7
Erukka എങ്ക്ക		•••	•••	82
		G.		
			*	25
Gandhaka-drávakam	മധന	ركاميهه	•••	235
Gantakam ഗന്തകം	····	 ~^@@?		107
Gaṇapati-náraṇṇá ഗങ	നപരാ	(1))(000)	•••	71
Góróchanam Conco	ാചനം	•••		217
Gulkanta ഇൽകുന്ത	•••	•••	•••	
		II.		
Hómam ഫോമം	•••	•••	•••	91
		I.		
Inchi ഇബി	•••	• • •	•••	262

Inte-charayam രേരന്തെചാരായം	•••	•• >	270
Ínte-cheți ംരംന്തെചെടി	•••	•••	197
Ínte-káti ംരംന്തെകാടി	•••		23
Intuppa 空つかと	•••	• • •	216
Inte-sharkkara ംരംഹതാശക്കര		•••	221
Ínte-vella ംരംതെപെല്ല	• • • •	•••	221
Íranpana ംരംറമ്പന	•••	•••	92
Iratti-madhuram ഇരട്ടിയധുരം	•••	•••	148
Iratti-madhuram-pal ഇരട്ടിമധുരം	പാൽ	•••	148
Íravengáyam ംരംരവെങ്കായം		•••	37
Irippa 空のと		•••	66
Irippa-cháráyam ഇരിപ്പചാരായം	•••	•••	270
Irumba ഇരുമ്പ	•••	•••	141
Irumbuk-kiṭam ഇരുസുക്കിടം	•••	•••	141
Íshvará-múri ഈശ്ചരാമരി	•••	•••	56
Íyam ∘രംയം	•••	•••	204
			,
<b>J.</b>			
Janapa-vera ജനപവെര	•••	•••	119
Játikká ജാതിക്കാ	•••		180
Játi-lingam ജാതിലിങ്കം	•••	•••	155
Játipattiri ജാതിപത്തിരി		•••	180
Janapanara ജനപനാര	•••		119
Jetamánchi ജെടാമാഞ്ഞി	•••	•••	181
Jévantipúva ജെവന്തിപ്പവ	•••	•••	99
Jirakam ജിരകം	•••	•••	123
Jonakam-náranná ജൊനകംനാരങ്ങ	o	•••	105
<b>K.</b>	•		•
Kach-chólam കുവാലം		•••	127
Kach-chúri-kizhanina കച്ചരികിഴങ	3	••.	127
Kadale-kadi കടലെകാടി	•••	•••	100
Kadara കദര	•••		36
Kadaram &300	•••	•••	20, 36
Kaipa-bádam കൈപബാദം	•••	•••	45
Kaipa-koṭakap-pála-vitta കൈപര	കാടകുപ്പാല	വിത	n 155

Kaipa-vatam-kotta കൈപവാതംകൊട്ട	, • •	45
Kaippam-patólam കൈപ്പംപടൊലം	•••	248
Kaippa-valli കൈപ്പാളളി	•••	175
Kaita ഒകെത	•••	192
Kaitachakka കൈതചക്ക	•••	47
Kakavalli കാകവളളി	•••	109
Káka-vitta കാക്കുവിത്ത	•••	110
Kákka-mullu കാക്കുള്ള	•••	195
Kákkanamkoti കാക്കണംകൊടി	•••	109
Kakkanam-vitta കാക്കണംവിത്ത	•••	109, 110
Kakka-totali കാക്കതൊടലി	•••	<b>24</b> 8
Kakkarikka-vitta കക്കാരിക്കവിത്ത	•••	122
Kalanchik-kuru കളനചിക്കുന്ദ		80
Kaleppiyiyam കലെഞ്ഞിയം	•••	134
Kaleyan-kompa കലെയൻകൊമ്പ	•••	116
Kalkantu കൽകണ്ട	•,•	221
Kalli agg)	•••	138
Kallúr-vanchi കല്ലർവത്തി		42
Kal-támara കൽതാമര ···	•••	230
Kalyana-murukku-maram കല്ലാണുത്തുക്കുമര	Q	136
Kamakshi-pulla-enna കാമാക്കിപുല്ല എണ	• • •	49
Kanchá കഞ്ഞാ	•••	85
Kanchách-chețip-pașhá கணுறைது திழும்	•••	86
Kanchava-cheți കഞ്ഞാവചെടി	•••	85
Kancháva-ela കത്താവ എല	•••	86
Kancháva-pála കഞ്ഞാവപാല	·	86
Kancháva-vitta കഞ്ചാവവിത്ത		, <b>86</b> ∙
Kajjjirak-kuru കാഞ്ഞിരക്കുത്ര	•••	234
Kannuni கணைனி	•••	134
Kantabharanni കണ്ടഭാരത്തി	•••	108
Kantam-kattiri കണ്ടാകത്തിരി	•••	232
Kantenna കാന്തെങ്ങ	•••	118
Kappakka കപ്പക്ക	•••	176
Kappal-chérunkuru കപ്പൽചെതുങ്കുത	•••	46
Kappal-melaka കപ്പൽമെള്ക	•••	87
Kappa-máva-kuru കപ്പമാവകരു	•••	46

Kappikuru കപ്പികത്	•••	•••	114
Karaka-niram കരകനിരം	•••	•••	47
Karakappiram കരകാഞ്ഞിരം		•••	47
Karakundurukkam கலகுறுக்கை	•••		254
Karalekam കരളെകം	•••		56
Karalik-káya കരളിക്കായ	•••	• • •	213
Karalvékam കരാംവേകം	•••	•••	56
Karam കാരം			205
Karámpu കരാസ്വ	•••		92
Karantakattin-kaya കരണ്ടകത്തിന്			46
Karavélá കരവെളാ	•••		151
	•••		227
Kárellu കാരെളള Kari കരി			87
Karichakka കരിചക്ക	•••		63
	•••	•••	219
Karimpa കരിവാ Karin-kolla കരിൻകൊള്ള	•••		92
Karin-koija കരിൻതകരെ			208
Karin-takarat കുറിൻതുമ്പ			52
Kariikanga ஆல் கூறி		•••	134
Kari-vilanti യരിച്ചാക്കി		•••	230
Karppúram കപ്രം	•••		84
~ ~ ^ 1	•••	•••	241
Karppúra-tailam കപ്രതൈലം	•••	•••	56
Karukap-pulla கனத்துத	•••	•••	243
Karu-maruta കത്മമത്ത	•••	•••	
Karumaṭṭan-vitta കരുമത്തൻവിത	ത	•••	77
Karu-mulaka കന്ദ്രുക		•••	201
Karu-murukkin-maram കതുരുക്ക	`ൻമരം	•••	136
Karun-chirakam കരുത്തിരകം		•••	183
Karun-nochchi കരുന്നൊച്ചി		•••	161
Karun-totti ക <b>രു</b> ന്തൊട്ടി			<b>22</b> 9
Karuppu-manattakáli കുപ്പത്തെത	തകാളി	•••	281
Karutta-ayangólam കന്ദ്രാത്തേത്രേ	ാലം		36
Karutta-koṭivéli കരുത്തകൊടിവെ	زَدا	• • •	202
Karutta-uppa കറത്തമപ്പ	•••	•••	71
Karu-ummatta കത്മുമാത്ത	•••	•••	130
Karu-vélakam കത്രവെലകം	•••	•••	19, 20

INDEX OF MALYALIM SYNONYMES.		569
Karu-vélakam-paṣha കത്ദവെലകംപശ	•••	150
Karu-velakam-basua	•••	178
Kasha-kashach-cheti കശകശച്ചെടി		193
Kasha-kashakarappa കശകശകരപ്പ	•••	190
Kaşha-kaşhak-kuru കശകശക്കര	•••	194
Kasha-kashap-pasha കശകശപ്പരാ	•••	190
Kaşha-kaşhat-tól കശകശത്തൊൽ	•••	194
Kaşhikaţţi കാശികട്ടി		96
Kastúri കന്ത്രതി	•••	177
Kastúri mannal Acon olamos	•••	<b>125</b>
Kastúri-majjjaj കസ്തരിമഞ്ഞാം Kastúri-veņṭa-vitta കസ്തരിവെണ്ടാവിത്ത		14
Katak-kalli കടക്കള്ളി	•••	137
Kataláti eselves		24
Katalávanakku യുടലാവണകള …	•••	120
Katal-tenna കടൽതെങ്ങാ		169
Kati woed		23
Kati-karam കാടികാരം		271
Katin-katam അടിയാം		39
Katta കാത്ത	•••	96
Katta യാശരം കാട്ടാവാണക്ക	•••	163
Katiavajakka	•••	197
Kattuta mas Kos		66
Katinibba അദ് പ്രവാധിക്കാ	•••	211
Kattu-jirakam കാട്ടജീരകം	•••	254
Kattu-karuva-toli കാട്ടകന്ദവാതൊലി	•••	102
Káttukastúri കാട്ടകന്ത്രതി	•••	14
Kşitin-katinga 🖘 🕯		204
Katta-katkka 🖘 🗦 💬 🏎	•••	51
Kattajji Požesj	•••	250
Katinmailijaj ஒருக்குறை	•••	125
Kattu-neriggil കാട്ടനെരിഞ്ഞിൽ		195
Kattu-tuttuva കാട്ടതുത്തുവാ	•••	185
Katuka 🍑 S 🌣 ···	•••	229
Katukka കടുക്കാ ···	•••	242
Katukka-pinji കട്ടക്കാപിഞ്ചി	•••	242
Katukka-pú കട്ടക്കാപ്പു		243
	72	

Káṭu-tippili കാടുതിപ്പിലി	•••	•••	99
Kazhutap-pal കഴതപ്പാൽ	•••	•••	661
Kaya കായ	•••	• • •	2, 3
Káyam കായം	•••	•••	62
Kázhanchik-kuru കഴമ്പിക്കുത്	3	•••	80
Kiriyáttu കിരിയാത്തു	•••	• • •	47
Kizhanelli കി ഗാനെല്ലി	•••		198
Kizhanna കിഴങ്ങ		•••	6
Kizhkkáyi-nelli കിഴക്കായിരെ	നല്ലി	•••	198
Koch-chilach-chi-pulla കൊച്ച		•••	260
Kolánji-nárakam കൊളാഞ്ചിറ		•••	104
Kól-kalli കൊൽകളളി		•••	138
Kollam-kova-kizhanna കൊല്ല	ംകോവകിഴങ്ങ	•••	78
Konnakkaya കൊന്നക്കായ		•••	93
Kóppara കൊപ്പര	•••	•••	113
Kóra-kizhanna കോരകിഴങ്ങ		•••	129
Kotakappála-vitta കൊടകപ്പാല	ചവിത്ത	•••,	
Kotanpam കൊടമ്പം		•••	259 249
Kotappana കൊടുപ്പന	•••	***	116
Kotta കൊട്ടാ	•••	•••	115
Kotta-kuru കൊട്ടകന്ദ	•••	•••	242
Kottamalli കൊത്തമല്ലി	•••	•••	115
Kottam-pálari കൊത്തമ്പാലര		•••	
Kottenna കൊട്ടെണ്ടാ	•••	•••	115 187
Kotuvéli കൊടുവേലി	•••	•••	
Kóva കോവ	•••	, <b>***</b>	203
Kozhiṇṇila കൊഴിഞ്ഞില	•••	•••	110
Kshiram ക്യൂറ്റം	•••	•••	241
Kumpalanna കമ്പളങ്ങാ	•••	•••	8, 166
Kungiliyam കങ്കിലിയം	•••	•••	122
Kumkuma-puvva കുടുമപുവ	•••	•••	228
Kunni-kuru കുന്നികുന്ദ്	•••	•••	118
Kunpalam കമ്പളം	•••	••;•	16
Kuppa-maṇi കുപ്പളം	•••	• • •	122
•	•••	• • •	265
Kúrkka ஆற்றை	•••	•••	51

Kuru കത	•••	•••	•••	4
Kuru-mulaka കന്ദ്രൂള	<b></b>	•••	•••	201
Kutakan കടകന്	•••	•••	•••	158
Kúva ക്രവ	•••	•••	1	124, 125
Kúva-kizhanna കവക്	]കങ്ങ	•••	•••	125
Kuvalap-pazham		•••	•••	34
•				
	L	•		001
Takanam ബവം	•••	•••	•••	231
Lavanga-paṭṭa ലവങ്ക	บ§	•••	•••	103
	M	.•		
Madhura-badam മധുര	ബാദം	•••	•••	45
Madhura-káméshvari				58
Madhura-náranná 20	ുരനാരങ	ടാ		10.4
Madhura-vatam-kotta			•••	45
Mala-kulukki ഉലകല		•••	•••	47
Malatanni മലതാങ്ങി		•••		228
Malsyam-nai മത്സ്റ്റ		•••		187
Manatta-kali amor		•••	2	281, 283
Manchetti മഞ്ചെട്ടി		•••	•••	218
Manná amo	•••	•••	•••	171
Manna-kungiliyam 26	ഞ്ഞ ക ക്രി	ലിയം		· <b>7</b> 6
Mailifaj zeomoze	•••	•••	•••	126
Man-tailam 200000	തലം	•••	•••	196
Manóranjitam മനൊര	ഞ്ജിതം	•••	• • •	58
Mansóla മന്റൊല	• • • •	•••	• • •	272
Mara-kizhanna മരകി	<i>ക</i> ക്കു	•••	•••	171
Maram 2000	•••	•••	•••	1
Maramannal 2020		•••	• • • •	116
Maram-chinikizhanna	<u>മരഞ്ചിറ</u>	<b>ധ്യയ</b> ിഴങ്ങ	•••	171
Mara-uppa 20281	•••		•••	205
Mara-vallikizhanna	മയവള€ിം	കിഴങ്ങ	•••	17l
Marinnala 2010038			•••	126
Marutam-toli മത്തരം		•••	•••	180
Marutónni മരുതൊറ	ທາ	•••	•••	167

Máṣhik-káya മാശിക്കായ	•••	•••	145
Mátalam-cheti മാതളംചെടി			209
Matalam-pazham മാതള പേഴം		•••	210
Mattip-pál മട്ടിപ്പാൽ	•••	•••	35
Mávva മാവ			171
Mayilánchi മയിലാത്തി	•••	•••	167
Mayir-manikkam മയിർമാണിക്കം		•••	<b>229</b>
Mayil-tutta മയിൽതുത്ത	•••	•••	124
Mazha-vellam മഴവെളം	•••	•••	<b>53</b>
Mezhuka മെഴുക	•••	•••	97
Minángaṇṇi മിനാട്ടണി	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 32
$\mathbf{M}$ $\mathbf{i}_{\mathbf{n}-\mathbf{n}}$ $a$ $i$ $a$	•••	•••	187
Mole-uppa മൊളെളപ്പ	• • • •		65
Mótira-káijijiram മോതിരകാഞ്ഞി	)രം	•••	234
Mótira-valli മോതിരവളളി	•••	•••	58
Motta ออวฐ	·	•••	5
Múch-chi-maram ഉച്ചിമരം	•••		171
Mudársinka മദാർസിക	•••	•••	203
Mukkan-pála ഉക്കൻപാല	•••	•••	41
Mukuṭṛi മുകരറി	•••	•••	134
Muļaka-táņi ുളകതാണി	•••	•••	245
Múlam ളലം	• • •	•••	6
Mullach-cha-pú ഉല്ലാച്ചപ്പ	•	•••	162
Mullanchira 822 mil 10	•••		41
Mullappá ஓല്ലപ്	•••		162
Majjijava 8ള <b>ഉ</b> ുന്ന Majjijava 8ള <b>െ</b>	•••		<b>7</b> 5
Mullillápúla കളെളില്ലാപുള	•••	•••	135
Muntirinna-kati ഉന്തിരിങ്ങകാടി	~**	•••	23
Muntirinnap-pazham Amondolas	⊱		<b>253, 257</b>
Muntirinnap-pazham-cháráyam	ത്രെള	]ങ്ങു_¦ഴ <b>ം</b>	
ചാരായം	•••	•••	255
Murikúṭi മുതികൂടി	•••	• • • •	117
Murippa 2001633	•••	•••	176
Murukka goses	•••	•••	136
Murukka-maram 303 602000	•••	•••	78

INDEX OF MALYALIM SYNONYMES.       573         Murukka-vitta ஒன்கை பின்ன       78         Murukkin-paṣ/la ஒன்கை பின்ன       79         Muṭṭa ஒத        195         Muṭṭa ஒத           Muṭṭi ஒதி           Muṭṭi ஒதி           Muṭṭi ஒதி           Naga-mallich-cheṭi თാഗാളെ           Naga-mallich-cheṭi თാഗാളെ           Naiytalanpal തെനയുലാമ്പൽ           Naiytalanpal തെനയുലാമ്പൽ           Nalla-tirttá നല്ലതിത്താ           Nalla-tuttuva നല്ലത്രത്തവാ           Nallenná തെലെനാ
Murukkin-paṣ/la മുത്രക്കിൻപശ 79  Muṭṭa മുട്ട
Muṭṭa 母ョ
Muṭṭa 母ョ
Muṭṭi ជូទ្ធា
Muṭṭi-kari శౖ౾ॊകരി                                                                                                              <
N.  Nágam നാഗം 263  Nága-mallich-cheți നാഗമല്ലിച്ചെടി 213, 21-  Nága-mulla നാഗുളള 19  Naiytalánpal നൈയുലാമ്പൽ 25-  Nákkanni നാക്കഞ്ഞി 18-  Nalla-tirttá നല്ലതിത്താ 18-  Nalla-tuttuvá നല്ലത്രത്തുവാ 18-
Nágam നാഗം         265         Nága-mallich-cheți നാഗമല്ലിച്ചെടി        213, 214         Nága-mulla നാഗുളള            Naiytalanpal നൈയുലാമ്പൽ         254         Nákkappii നാക്കുഞ്ഞി             Nalla-tirttá നല്ലതിത്താ             Nalla-tuttuvá നല്ലത്രത്തവാ
Nágam നാഗം         265         Nága-mallich-cheți നാഗമല്ലിച്ചെടി        213, 214         Nága-mulla നാഗുളള            Naiytalanpal നൈയുലാമ്പൽ         254         Nákkappii നാക്കുഞ്ഞി             Nalla-tirttá നല്ലതിത്താ             Nalla-tuttuvá നല്ലത്രത്തവാ
Nága-mallich-cheți       നാഗമല്ലിച്ചെടി        213, 21-         Nága-mulla നാഗുളള         19         Naiytalánpal നൈയുലാമ്പൽ        25-         Nákkannii       നാക്കത്തി           Nalla-tirttá നല്ലതിത്താ            Nalla-tuttuvá നല്ലത്രത്തവാ
Naga-mulla നാഗുളള          19         Naiytalanpal നൈയുലാമ്പൽ         25         Nakkanni നാക്കത്തി          18         Nalla-tirtta നല്ലതിത്താ          18         Nalla-tuttuva നല്ലത്രത്തവാ
Naiytalanpal നൈയുലാമ്പൽ        25-         Nakkanni നാക്കഞ്ഞി        18-         Nalla-tirtta നല്ലതിത്താ        18-         Nalla-tuttuva നല്ലത്ത്താ        18-
Nakkajjiji നാക്കഞ്ഞി        18         Nalla-tirtta നല്ലതിത്താ        18         Nalla-tuttuva നല്ലത്രത്തവാ        18
Nalla-tirtta നല്ലതിത്താ 188 Nalla-tuttuva നല്ലത്രത്തുവാ 188
Nalla-tuttuva നല്ലതുത്തുവാ 18
, zvana vavava va a z z
Nallenná magiamo $22^{\circ}$
Trancina (1) and
Nanchunța നമ്പുംന്ദ
Nannárikizhanna നന്നാരികിഴങ്ങ 155
Nápálu നാപാലു 108
Naru-ninți നതുന്]െടി 155
Naru-tinți നത്തിണ്ടി 223
Nattatimadhuram നാട്ടതിമധുരം 1
Náțțirațți-madhukam നാട്ടിരട്ടിമവുകം 1'
Natram-takara നാററാതകര 94
Náttu mog 12
Náttu-bádám ကာဋ္ဌာညာေဝာ 249
Náṭṭu-panjasára നാട്ടപമ്പസാര 220
Nattu-sharkkara നാട്ടശക്കര 220
Náttu-yashti-madhukam നാട്ടയന്ത്രിമധുകം 17
Navalin-pazham ഞ്ഞാവളിൻപഴ് 237
Nával-pazham ഞ്ഞാവാംപഴം 237
Navasáram നവസാരം 42
Náyik-koṛaṇa നായിക്കൊറണ 178
Nayk-katuka നായുട്ടക 204
Náy-véla ကာရေတြ $\dots$ $\dots$ $204$
Nelak-katalá നെലക്കടലാ 54

	_			3 0 4
Nelappana-kizhanna റെ	റലു <u>പ്</u> നക	म् जिल्ला		124
Nellikáya നെല്ലികായ	•••	•••	•••	197
Nerinnila നെരിഞ്ഞില	٠٠	•••	•••	247
Nettavil നെട്ടാവിൽ	•••	•••	•••	52
Nilak-kumazh നിലക്ക	29	•••	•••	148
Nilam നിലം	•••	•••	•••	161
Nila-váka നിലവാക	•••	•••	• •	94
Nilavéppa നിലവേപ്പ		•••	47,	
Nirámpal നീരാമ്പൽ	•••	•••	•••	<b>254</b>
Nírnoch-chi നീർനൊച്ച	<b>7</b>	•••	•••	<b>256</b>
Nirvalam നിർവാളം	•••	•••	•••	120
Noch-chi നൊച്ചി	•••	•••	•••	256
Núra Mo	•••	•••	•••	83
	<b>.P.</b>			
Pach-cha-arali ചച്ച അ	രലി	•••	•••	244
Pach-cha-gantakam വ	ച്ചഗന്തക	···	•••	<b>2</b> 36
Pach-cha-muntirinnap-J	pazham o	<del>പ</del> ടി8ധ്യിര്വ	ങ്ങ <b>H</b> കം	<b>257</b>
Pach-cha-nilam പചന്	ലം	•••	•••	123
Pach-cha-pushpamala	പ്പുഷം	•••	184,	
Pal പാത് പ	••		8,	166
Pála പാല	•••	•••	•••	41
Paná പനാ	•••	•••	·	<b>7</b> 6
Paná-cháráyam പനാ	ചാരായം	•••	•••	275
_{Paná-káti} പനാകാടി	•••	•••	• • •	23
Pana-kalkantu പനകര	ൽകണ്ടു	•••	•••	221
Panam-katrázha പന	കററാഴ	•••	•••	34
Pana-sharkkara പനധ	<b>െ</b> ക്കര	• • •	•••	220
Pana-vella പനവെല്ല		•••	•••	220
Pani-ch-chi പനിച്ചി	•••	•••	•••	132
Pani-nir പനിനിർ	•••	•••	•••	217
Pani-nírattar പനിന്	<b>്</b> വത്തു	•••	•••	218
Pani-nirpushpam പന		പ ജം	•••	217
Panjasára പഞ്ചസാര	•••	•••	•••	219
Panni-maram പഞ്ഞ്	12000	•••	•••	135
Pantipável പാണ്ടിപ	്യാവേൽ	•••	•••	176

INDEX OF MALYALIM	SYNONYMES.		575
Pappatak-karam പപ്പടക്കാരം	•••	•••	205
Pappaya-pazham വപ്പായപഴം	•••	. • • •	89
Paraka-pazham പാരകപഴം	•••	•••	143
Paranki-máva പരങ്കിമാവ	•••	•••	46
Parangichakka പരങ്കിചക്ക	•••	•••	47
Paritti പരിത്തി	•••		149
Parittich-cheți പരിത്തിച്ചെടി	•••	•••	149
Paritti-vitta പരിത്തിവിത്ത	•••	•••	149
Paruppu-gantakam പരുപഗന്തക	٥٠		236
Pasha പശ		•••	7
Pasuvin-pal പശുവിൻപാൽ			166
Patavalam പടവളം		•••	248
Patik-karam പടിക്കാരം			41
Patólam പടോലം		700	248
Patta-charayam പട്ടചാരായം	•••		275
Paṭukúrkká പടുക്കാ	•••	•••	51
Pávakká-cheti പാവക്കാചെടി		•••	176
Payana പയന		•••	254
Pazham 290	•••		2
Pépatólam പെപടോലം	•••		248
Pérálin-pála പെരാലിൻപാല		••••	142
Péra-ratta പ്രെരത്ത	•••	•••	40
Pérélam പെരേലം	•••	•••	42
Perin-chirakam പെരിഞ്ചീരകം	•••	•••	199
Periya-élattari പെരിയ ഏലത്ത	രി	•••	42
Periya-viri പെരിയവിരി		•••	115
Peru-marattoli പെരുമരത്തൊലു	•••	•••	<b>35</b>
Perungáyam പെതുങ്കായം	•••	•••	61, 62
Perun-tumba പെരുന്തുമ്പ	•••	•••	<b>52</b>
Pettaka-putti പെട്ടകപുട്ടി	••	•••	18
Péyatti പെയത്തി	•••	•••	143
Péyi-meratti പെയിമെരട്ടി	•••	···	52
Piranta പിരണ്ട	•••	•••	257
Pi-velam പീവേലം	• •	· • • •	21
Liach-cha പ്രാച്ച	•••	•••	78
Pjach-cham-kuru പ്രാച്ചംകന്ദ	•••	• .• •	74
_			

			70
Plach-cha-paṣha പാച്ചപശ Plaṣhu പ്ലാത്ര Pokala പൊകല	•••	•••	79 70
Plashu പ്രാത്ര	•••	•••	78
Pokala പ്രൊകല	•••	•••	182
Pólattá!i പൊളത്താളി	•••	••	118
Polla-káya പൊളളക്കായ	•••	•••	46
Ponkáram പൊങ്കാരം	•••	•••	230
Ponnalyam പൊങ്ങലും	• • •	•••	35
Ponnam-takara പൊന്നാത്തകര	•••	•••	95
Ponnari-taram പൊന്നരിതാരം	•••		57
Ponnávíram പൊന്നാവിരം	•••	•••	9 <b>3</b>
Pú പ്പ ··· ···	•••	•••	4
Pukayilá പുകയിലാ	•••	• · •	182
Pálá-kizhanna പിലാകിഴങ്ങ	•••	•••	127
Púla-maram 28200	•••	•••	75
Pulivanji-nara പുളവന്തിനാര	•••	•••	119
Pulivanji-vitta രപുളിവമ്പിവി	ത്ത	•••	119
Puliyam-pazham പുളിയാവഴം	•••	•••	<b>23</b> 8
Puliyarala പളിയാരല	•••	•••	192
Pulla-maruta പുല്ലമത്ത	•••		243
Pullu 식일	•••	•••	2
Pú-mátalam പുമാതളം ···	•••	•••	211
Punna പുന്ന	•••	•••	81
Punnam പുങ്ങം	•••	•••	205
Punnankoṭṭa പുന്നങ്കൊട്ട	•••	•••	224
Putiyina പുതിയിന	•••	•••	173
Pushpakédal പുത്തകമത		• \ •	213
Pushpam പുഷ്ടാം	•••	•••	4
Puzhuk-kolli പുഴക്കൊല്ലി	•••	•••	213
Púvvarasha പുവരം		•••	244
\ <b></b>		•	
R.			
Rakta-channanam രക്തചന്നന	·	•••	209
Ramach-cham രാമച്ചം	•••	•••	50
Ramach-cham-vér രാമച്ചംവേർ	•••	•••	48
Rasa-karppúram രസകാചരം	•••	•••	157
Rassam oco	•••	•••	158

INDEX OF MALYALIM SYNONYMES.		<b>57</b> 7
Rinpadam രിമ്പദം		128
impadam to ktilio	•••	
Q Q1.		
S, $\S h$ .		
Salámiṣhri സലാമിത്രി	•••	221
Sambharapulla-enna സംഭാരപുല്ല എണ	•••	50
Sámbráni സാമ്പ്രാണി്	• • •	66
Samudrapach-cha സുദ്രപച്ച	•••	<b>5</b> 5
Samudrap-pála സുദ്രപ്പാല	•••	55
Samudra-yógam സുദ്രയൊഗം	•••	55
Shangam-kuppi ைக்கை	•••	108
Shanga-pushpam ശങ്കുപുത്താം	•••	108
Sharkkara cokoo	21	19, 220
Shatakuppa comes 24	•••	51
Shatavali ശതാവലി	•••	61
Shatávari-kizhanna ശതാവരികിഴങ്ങ	•••	61
Shenba ശെമ്പ	•••	123
Shima-akatti ശിമ അകത്തി !	•••	93
Shima-amanakku ശിമ ആമണക്കു	•••	120
Shima-atti ശിമ അത്തി		142
Shima-jevanti-pushpam ശീമജെവന്തിപുക്യം		52
Shima-jirakam ശിമ ജീഗകം		90
Shima-kattulli ശീമ കാട്ടളളി	•••	225
Shima-núra ശിമന്തര	•••	117
Shima pappijimaram ശീമ പഞ്ഞിമരം	•••	111
gyima-néjijimaram രൂട ഗ്രെയുട്ടിര		165
	•••	62
Sorṇṇa-takaṭa സൊണ്ടതകട Súryyakántam-vitta സൂയ്തികാന്തംവിത്ത	•••	152
Buryakantam-vitta ti 82 2 200 1100 122 110000	•••	202
	,	
Т.		
Tailam തൈലം	•••	7
Taivėla തൈവേളാ	•••	151
Takara തകര	•••	95
Takaram താകരം	•••	8, 56
Tamarat-táka താമരത്തുക	•••	63
Tanga-rékhá തങ്കരേഖാ	•••	62
	73	

Taui താണി	•••	•••	•••	241
Tati തടി	•••	•••	•••	7
Tázhá താഴാ	•••	•••	•••	192
Tékka-maram തേക്കമര	o	•••	•••	240
Teliyanni തെളിയണ്		•••	•••	244
Tél-kotukka തോംകൊ	<del>3</del> <del>66</del> 0	•••	•••	244
Tén തേൻ	•••	•••		172
Teni തേനി	•••	•••	•••	271
Ténich-chan-káya Com	റിച്ചൻകായ	•••	•••	196
Ténna Comes		•••	•••	112
Ténna-charáyam Cos	ചാരായം		•••	270
Ténná-enna Comeso a		•••	•••	113
Ténna-maram തേങ്ങ	611)	•••	•••	112
Ténná-sharkkara Cos	മരക്കര	•••	•••	221
Ténná-vella തേങ്ങാറെ		•••	•••	221
Tén-prákka തെമ്പ്രക്ക		•••	•••	226
Tétran-kotta തെററാന		•••	•••	235
Tétran-parala അററാ	ൻപരല	•••	•••	235
Tippili തിപ്പിലി	•••	•••	•••	98
Tippili-vér തിപ്പിലിറേ	വഴ	•••	••••	99
Tiruk-kalli തിരുക്കള	<u>ົງ</u>	•••	•••	138
Tiru-nitripach-cha ona	<u>ജ</u> നിററിപച്ച	<b>ქ</b>	•••	<b>58</b>
Tiru-nitrupach-cha od	ജനീററുപള്	<u></u>	•••	184
Tóla തോല		•••	•••	5
Toli തൊലി	•••	•••	•••	5
Totali തൊടലി	•••	•••	·	245
Tulasi തുളസി	•••	•••	•••	185
Tunpa-kotu-véli ഇമ്പ	കൊടുവേലി	•••	•••	203
Turișha @olo	•••	•••		124
Tutta ഇത്ത	•••	•••	•••	18
Tuttam തുത്തം	•••	•••	•••	261
Tuvara ഇവര	•••• .	•••	•••	81
	τ τ			
Udi-maram ഉദിമരം				185
Uluva हिंग	•••	•••	•••	249
- U	-			

INDEX OF MALYALIS	K SYNONYME	s.	<b>579</b> °
Ummam 2220	•••		130
Ummatta 222000	•••	•••	130
Unanniya-muntirip-pazham 2000	ങ്ങ <b>ിയു</b> ന്തി	രിപ്പഴം	253
Unna-maram 263200	•••	•••	205
Uppa 231	•••		231
Uppa-drávakam ഉപ്പദ്രാവകം		•••	25
· ·	•••	•••	63
Upputti ഉപത്തി Úram ഊരം	•••	•••	18
Úránpú ഊരാനു		•••	<b>127</b>
Urvanjik-káya ഉവഞ്ചിക്കായ	•••	•••	224
•			
V.			
Vakka-vanji വക്കവഞ്ചി	• • •	•••	119
Vakka-vitta വക്കവിത്ത	•••	•••	119
Valankuchámbráni പളങ്കുവാന്ദ്ര		• •••	<b>76</b>
Valiya-cheru-náranná വലിയം	ചെരുനാരഅ	3) •••	105
. Valiya-vanich-chi വലിയവന	)ച്ചി	•••	115
Vallári വല്ലാരി		•••	159
Valli വളളി	•••	•••	2
Valli-murukka വളളിമുരുക്ക	•••	•••	79
Vajji-bala നളളിപാല	•••	•••	249
Valli-plách-cha വളളിപ്പാച്ച	•••	•••	<b>79</b>
Vál-mulaka വാൽുളക	•••	•••	121
Valsa-nabhi വൽസനാദി	•••	•••	26
Váluzhuvá വാലുഴവാ	•••	•••	97
Vananchikká-maram വനത്തിക	<b>റൊമ</b> രം	•••	132
Varik-kumaṭṭi വരിക്കമട്ടി	•••	•••	121
Vasanap-pulla-enna വാസനപ്പ	പ്ട്ടി എണ്	•••	50
Vashanpa വശമ്പ	•••	•••	32
Vatak-koți വാതക്കൊടി	•••	•••	164
Vátamkoṭṭa വാതംകൊട്ട	•••	:	45
Vátangolli വാതടൊല്ലി	•••	•••	164
Vayalchulli വയൽചുളളി	•••	•••	62
Váyivalann വായിവളങ്ങം	•••	•••	134
Vazha-maram വാഴമരം	•••	•••	178
Vazhap-pazham വാഴപ്പഴം	•••	•••	179

Vela വേളാ	•••	•••	•••	151
Vélakam-pasha വേലം	കംപശ	•••	•••	150
Vélipparitti വെളിപ്പ		•••	•••	129
Vella പെല്ല	•••	•••	•••	220
Vella-káram വെളളക	ാരം	•••	•••	230
Vella-kundirukkam ຄວ		തി <b>ര്ദക്കം</b>	•••	77
Vella-kunturukkam			•••	254
Vellam-charayam വെ			•••	276
Vella-malák-kappéra	• •		•••	207
Vella-maruta വെളള		•••		243
Vella-noch-chi വെള്ള		•••	•••	256
Vellap-pashanam คณ		മാണം	•••	57
Vellarén വെളളതേൻ		•••	•••	19
Vella-tolasi വെളളതെ	_	•••		184
Vellattup-pal വെളള		•••	•••	166
Vellit-takita വെള്ളി	-	•••	•••	55
Velliyam വെളളിയം		•••	•••	233
Vellulli വെളളളളി	•••	•••	•••	38
Vel-noch-chi വെഗംനെ	റാച്ചി	•••		256
Velutta-chenpakam oc		ചമ്പകം	•••	174
Velu-vake വെളവാം	•	•••	•••	22
Velvelam വെഗ്വേല		•••	•••	22
Ven-panjasára വെണ		თი	•••	220
Ven-sharkkara വെണ		•••	•••	220
Vengáyam വെങ്കായം				37
Ven-pera വെൺപോ	٠ ه	•••	•••	207
Ven-pérakka വെൺ	പരക്ക	•••	•••	207
Vénna വേക്കു	•••	•••	•••	208
Vénna-maram വേങ്ങ	2രം	•••	•••	208
Vénnap-pasha വേങ്ങ	പ്പശ	•••	•••	<b>20</b> 9
Ventak-kaya വെണ്ടു	ക്കായ	•••	•••	13
Ventayam വെന്തയം	•••	•••	•••	<b>24</b> 9
Ventóni വെന്തൊണ	ภ	•••	•••	147
.Néppa വെപ്പ	•••	•••	•••	63
Véra വേര	•••	•••	•••	6
Véranna വേരന്നാ	•••	•••	•••	207

INDEX OF MALYALIS	SYNONYMES	•	<b>5</b> 81
Veranțá വേരണ്ടാ	•••	•••	257
Vérk-katalá വേക്കടലാ	•••		54
Veți-uppa വെടി മ⊣്വ	•••	•••	206
Veti-uppa-drávakam വെടിഉപ്പ	ദ്വാവകം	•••	<b>25</b>
Vetrila വെററില	·	•••	97
Vetrila-koți വെററിലകൊടി	•••	•••	97
Vetti-vér വെട്ടിവേർ	•••	•••	48
Vilám-pasha വിളാമ്പശ		•••	151
Vilampazham വിളാമ്പഴം	•••	•••	139
Vilinbi വിലമ്പി	•••	••=	<b>63</b>
Vilva-patram വിൽവപത്രം	•••	•••	117
Vilunbikká വിലുമ്പിക്കാ	•••		63
Visha-múla വിന്മുള്		•••	118
Vitta വിത്ത	.•••	•••	3
Υ.			
Yashti-madhukam യത്തിയുക	o	•••,	148

* . . .

## INDEX OF CANARESE SYNONYMES.

### A, Á.

Adasóge-sappu อาส นี	೧ಗೆ ಸವೃ	•••	•••	33
Adavi-atti වස්ධීව වූ		•••	•••	143
Adavi-irulli లభబ్బరుల్లి	•••	•••	•••	250
Adavi-lavanga-patte oa	'ವೀಲವ್ಮಗ್ರಹ	رلنا	•••	102
Adike ರಿಡಿಕ	. J.		•••	54
Agashi or 9	•••	•••	•••	266
Ájamodávómá లాజముక	ಗಾಫ್ರೆಮಾ	•••		91
Akalu-halu or or go coo	<b>ນ</b>	• • • •	•••	<b>16</b> 6
Ákásha-garuda-gadde o	ಶಾ <b>ಕಾಶಗರು</b> ಜ	í <b>ಗ</b> ಡೆ	•••	78
Akkalákaré ब्ह्रं छाउँ ए	•••		•••	210
Akkí og e	• • • •			191
Akkí-sáráyi eಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಸಾರಾಯ	·	•••	•••	277
Akródu ezgojas		•••	•••	<b>16</b> 3
Aladahalu නාවස තවව	•••	•••	•••	141
Alale-huvvu eg ಲೆಹುವು		•••	•••	243
Alalekáyi og o 🕶 🖜 🚥		•••		242
Alale-pinda eg ಶೆಪಿಂದ	•••	•••		242
Alashi Dedg	•••	•••	,600	168
Alashi-yanne ഉട്ടെയ്		•••	•••	168
Amkóle eo 🏎	•••	•••	•••	35
Amruta-balli වಮುಕ್ ಬಳ್ಳಿ		•••		245
Amate-mará ഉಮಟೀಮ ಕ		•••	•••	233
Anánasu-haṇṇน อสาส ส	i <u>∞</u> ë	•••	•••	47
Anjená စoz		•••	•••	53
Annábhédi అన్నాళ్ళది	•••	•••	•••	141
Annegalugida w 3 7		•••	•••	195
Antaragange ector		•••	•	254
Antu oow		•••	•••	7

INDEX OF	CANARESE	SYNONYMES.		583
Apkimu లెళ్ళిము	•••	• • •		190
Aridalá වරස්		•••	•••	57
Arishina Dodan	•••	•••	•••	126
Atimadhurá e8మధురా	•••	•••	1	7, 148
Atti-panina ව වි∞ුඎ		•••	•••	143
Avagude-hannu ea ಗುಡಿ	ထုဏ	•••	•••	248
Ávara-gidá ಖಾವರಗಿದಾ		•••	•••	93
on the same of the same	В.			
m' '1'	2			45
Bámidá භාතාධා	• • •	•••	•••	32
Bajé ve	•••	•••	•••	121
Bálamenasu រោខជាំពេស		•••	•••	178
Bále-gidá ឃាខាំកាធា		•••	•••	179
Baje-panin na a ∞ &	• • •	•••	•••	2
Balli way	···	•••	•••	79
Balli-muttaga ಬರುಮಶ	,^ ~~~**	•••	•••	62
Bangarada-rékhu won			•••	134
Baragaragada-gidá wo	101 210	34	-•••	220
Bella හේතු	•••	•••	•••	276
Bella-sáráyi හීමූති හැ		•••	•••	55
Relli-rékhu uzoven		•••	•••	38
Belluli အဆုံး	•••	•••	•••	13
Bendékáyi ಬೆಂದ್ರಿ ಕಾಯ	•••	•••	•••	6
Béru vys	 จฮ	•••	•••	173
Bettadá-bévina ඔසුතා හැ		•••	•••	'163
Bettada-haraļu ขยูธีธั∞า	ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ತ ಪ್ರಕಾಣ		•••	248
Bettada-padavalá ಬಟ್ಟದ		•••	•••	63
Bévinámará బ్యోనినామర		•••	•••	85, 86
Bhangi von	•••	•••	•••	86
Bhangibijá ゆっれかい		•••	•••	85
Bhangi-gidá ಭಾಗಿಗಿದಾ		•••	•••	34
Bhuṭṭáli భుత్రార్థి Bidaruppu సినమ్	•••	•••	•••	65
Bidaruppu బిజరుప్ప Bijá బి.జూ		•••	•••	3
Bilapatri කෙනේ		•••	•••	117
Bilaptri-hannu ಬಲವ		•••	•••	34
Translation work	10			

Biletutyá vy aszy	•••	•••	261
Biligárá ងខ្នកាចា	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 30
Bilijáli-mará బిర్థజాలమరా	•••	•••	22
Bili-sakkare ของธัฐชื่	•••	•••	<b>22</b> 0
Bilishibé-hannu wggbwg ळ 🚌	•••	•••	207
Bólá wy	•••	•••	181
Bóndabíja ಬೊರದಬ್ಬಿ ಜಾ	•••		114
Bontakalli ぱっぱもり	•••	•••	138
Boppáyi-haṇṇu బుమ్ప్లాయ్డ్లు	•••	•••	89
Búdekumbala-káyi ಬೂದಿಹಂಬಳ ಕಾಂ	∞ <b>.</b>	•••	122
Budamakáyi-bíjá ಬುಡಮಕಾಯಬೀಡ	ಚ	•••	77
Bára-mará బురమరా	•••	•••	135
Byalada-góndú బ్బాలదాగిందు	•••	•••	151
Byalada-hannu ကျို့စန္တာတို့	•••	•••	139
Ch.			
Chandra-mallige ಚ್ ್ಡಮ್ಲಾಗ	•••	•••	175
Chendrá හිංැක	•••	•••	203
Chetnimaragu చిట్చిమందాన	•••	•••	173
Chilli-bijá de ប្តូវវិត្ត	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 3 <b>5</b>
Chitramúlá చిక్రములా	•••	•••	203
Chițța-harala-gidá និស្ល∞ ទេក្ខា	•••	•••	215
Chittaparaleiie ఇగ్లా ఇద్దా కా	•••	•••	188
Chițțaharalu பியூ∞் என	•••	•••	216
n			
Dálackinni — 🗸 📭		. •	
Dálachinni 🖘 🕉 🚴	•••	•••	103
Dálimbe-gidá කාරීගේ තියා	•••	•••	209
Dálimbe-káyi සංවර්ණම	•••	•••	210
Dásválada-huvvu దాస్వార్ధ్ ద్వార్త Datturí దక్షం:	s ···	•••	154
	•••	•••	54
Datturígidá ಹತ್ತರೀಗಿದಾ Dévadári-mará ವೈವವಾರಿಮರಾ	•••	•••	54
$Dh$ rati $\varphi$ 8	•••	•••	200
Dikkamalli 8250	•••	•••	8 146
Ding duál. 1: 9 -	•••	. •••	146 253
Dipa-draksni ထုံမည်သည်	•••	•••	253

INDEX OF CANARESE	SYNONYME	<b>9.</b>	585
Dipa-yaṇṇe ద్వియణ్ణి	•••		189
Dodda-hipalli చెద్దికి ల్లో	•••	• · •	226
Dodda-jírage ಜಿಪ್ಪಕ್ಕರ ಗೆ			199
Dodda-limbe-hanin ಇಬಿನ್ನು			105
Dodda-patri ವಿಜ್ಞಾಶ ಲಿ	<b>&gt;</b>	•••	51
Dodda-yálakki దుద్దయాలక్రి (		•••	42
		•••	23
Drákshíkádi (	• • •	•••	257
Drákshíhannu (கூதிர∞வ	4.,	•••	206
Drákshiuppu ( おまくいも)	•••	•••	40
Dumparasmí డుంచి రాష్ట్రి	•••		116
Duppikombu డుప్పేశోంబు	•••	•••	
E.			
			191
Eluvu aevあ	•••		88
Eluvu-iddallu ఎలువొఇద్దోల్లు	•••	•••	
G.			
Gaḍḍe ਨ ਫ਼ੂੰ	•••	•••	6
Gajagakáyi గజగశాయి	•••	•••	80
Gajjari గాజ్జరీ	•••	•••	13 <b>1</b>
Ganda-hanchi-khaddi-yanne Ko	ದ ಹಂಚಿಖ್ಡಡಿ	ಯ್ಣಾ	<b>4</b> 9
Gandhadá-chekke ಗಂಧ ದಾಚಿಕ್ಷ	•••		<b>223</b>
Gandhaká ποφτι			235
Ganiké 🛪 83 e	•••	281,	283
Garagadasappu不可不思いる。	•••	•••	134
Gérapoppu గౌరభ్రావు	•••	•••	46
Géru neto	•••	•••	226
Giđá තික	•••	•••	1
Góbbali-góndu గోబ్బు శ్రీ గోబండు	•••	•••	<b>1</b> 50
Gódhi කීම	· •••	•••	<b>24</b> 9
Góndu ಗೊಂದು	•••	•••	7
Górante ಗೊರಂಟೆ	•••	• • •	167
Goțți ஆ	•••	•••	4
Góróchaná Rodow 70		•••	71
Guggalá がある。		64	228
Gulábi-attar ಗಲಾಬಿಲಕ್ತರ	•••	•••	218
		74	

Gulábi-huvvu గులాబియవ	ঠৎ	•••	•••	217
~ •		•••	•••	175
Gulganji だらんこ	•••	•••	•••	16
	II.			
Hágala-káyi-gida Sone	ಕಾತುಗಿದಾ	•••	•••	176
Hala-kóra-tígé యాల శా	ಶಕ್ರಿಗೆ;	• • •		129
IIálu ळాలు	•••	•••		8 <b>, 1</b> 66
IIambu ∞ంబు	•••	•••	•••	2
Haiin ∞ee	•••	•••	···	3
Harala-gida ಹರ೯ಗಿದಾ		•••	•••	21 4
Hara-jenie 🕿 a a 🖼	•••	• • •		187
IIaraļu ∞ork	•••	•••	•••	215
Hasisunthi ∞స్ను రి	•••	•••	•••	<b>262</b>
Hatti ≅ 8		•••	•••	149
Hatti-bijá ∞ జైబింజు		•••	•••	149
Hatti-gidá ಹಕ್ಷಿಗಿದಾ	•••	•••	•••	149
Háva-mekke-käyi ಹಾವ	ಮೆಕ್ಷ <b>ೆ ಕಾಯಿ</b>	•••	•••	104
Henda &ಂದ		•••	•••	245
Hippalneraļi-gida &న	್ಶ ಕಿರಶ್ಮಿಗಿದ	<b>.</b>		177
Hóge-sappu చిందిగ్నాళ్ళ				182
Hónge-gidá ಹೊಂಗೆಗಿದ್ದಾ	•••	•••	···	205
Huchasásavi をおおお	ඩ ·	•••	•••	204
Hulirasa ळ 🛭 🌣 お		•••	•••	23
Hullu డుట్లు	•••	•••	•,	2
Hunashé-panin spus	<b>్</b> డ్రహ	•• .		238
Hushi-dálimbe නාම්තාවී	ຸ <b>ນີ</b>	•••	•••	210
Huvvu యవ్వ	•••	•••	•••	4
	ı, Í.			
Taballa mosas	<b>-, -</b> .			87
Iddallu ఇద్దల్లు Ingaliká ఇం <b>గ క్రశా</b>	•••	•••	•••	156
	•••	• • •		62
Ingu ఇంగు Ippe-gidá ఇప్పేగిదా	•••	•••	•••	66
Ippe-sáráyi ఇప్పేసురాండి	 D		•••	276
Irulli view				37
Traiti 20100 8	•••	•••	•••	- •

	INDEX OF	CANARES	SE SYNONYMES.		<b>587</b>
Isabakólu 🗨	స్ట్రజ్మాలు		•••		201
Ishvari-bérú		etto	•••	. •••	56
Z provider born	2 ,	_			
		J.			
Jájikáyi කෘදි	ಕಾಯಿ	•••	•••	•••	180
Jápálada-bijá		<b>್ಜಿ</b> ಜಾ	•••	•••	120
Jápatri జూవ			•••	•••	180
Jengála-pach-		లప్ జి	•••	•••	123
Jénu జినిమం			•••	•••	172
Jénu-noṇa			•••	•••	271
Jetámáva <i>sh</i> í		96			181
Jigani ឧកថា			•••	•••	154
Jirage 2007		•••	•••	•••	123
onago aço	•				
		К,	Kh.		
Kabbina 😽	). <b>ස</b>		•••	•••	141
Kachórá 😽	ข รักษา		•••	•••	127
Káchu FIR		•••	•••	•••	96
Kadalekádi			•••	, •••	100
Kádaharalu	ಕಾದ ∞ರ	್	•••		120
Kádi 📆			, •••	• • •	23
Kádiggagara	agá ಕಾಡಿಗ		•••	•••	134
Kádi-káram	ಕಾಡಿಕಾರ	o	•••	•••	271
Kádu-ippe-g				•••	66
Kádu-ippo g Kádu-jirage	- ಕಾವ್ಯೂರ 7	₹	•••	• • •	254
Kákamári-b			•••	•••	46
Kakké-káyi			•••	•••	93
Kakke-kaji Kalkanda	_	•••	•••	•••	221
Kallu-huvu	_		•••	•••	194
Kallu 📆	_	•••	•••		3
Kamarak		•••	•••	•••	63
Kám-kastú		Ba	•••		185
Kanagale	_		•••		182
Kangina-ka	ávi-bella	<b>ಕ</b> ್ಷಗಿನಕಾ	കായ്ല്ല	• • •	221
Kápi-bíjá		•••	• • •	• • •	114
Kánchi 📆	•		•••	•••	281, 283

Karapúrada-tailá శరఫూరదేశ్రీలా	•••	•••	241
Karé-amkóle-gidá ಕರೀಲಂಕೊಲೆಗಿದ	·	•••	36
Karéganiké ਚਹੈ ਕਿਲੇਵੈ		•••	281
Karégobbali-góndu ಕರೇಸಲ್ಪಳಿ ಗೊಂಡ	<u></u> ک	•••	150
Karégobbali-mará ಕರೆಯಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ರಮರಾ		•••	20
Karéjáli-mará శౌరీ(జులమరా	•••	•••	20
Karé-jírage そうっとってれ	•••		183
Karé-kánchi ৰতীপুৰা েশ্ব		•••	281
Karelakkí-gidá ಕರಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಗವಾ	•••	• • •	164
Karé-uppu శర్యావు	•••		71
Kare-vummatte శరివుమ క్రి	•••		130
Karibéviná-gidá ಕರಬೇವಿಸಾಗಿದಾ		•••	178
Karpúra ಕಫಾಕರ	•••	•••	84
Kastúri 🕏 พาง	•••	•••	177
Kastúri-arişkiná ৰ মানু গ্ৰহণ	•••	•••	125
Kattáli 🕏 ਭਾਰੇ	•••	•••	39
Katte-hálu శ్రీయాలు		•••	<b>16</b> 6
Kaṭṭige ₹టైπ	•••	•••	7
Kaṭṭige-iddallu 🕶 ట్రిగి ఇద్దల్లు		•••	88
Káyi From	•••	•••	3
Kempu-chitramúlá ಕೆಂಪಡಿತ ಮೂಲಾ			202
Kempu-gandha-chekke 🕏 ంప్రగంధ జీ	ᇂ	•••	209
Kempu-gandhaká కింపగంధశా	•	•••	237
Kempu-gaṇiké そっつべいぞっ	•••	• • • •	283
Kempu-kánchi ಕింపకెండి	•••	•••	283
Kempu-khasa-khasi-gida 🕏 🖘 ซอ	ಖಸಿಗಿದಾ	•••	193
Kempu-kiranelli ಕೆಂತಕಿರ ಸಿಲ್ಲ	•••	•••	195
Kempu-mullangi-bija ಕೆಂವಮಲ್ಲಂಗಿ	ಬೀಜಾ	•••	132
Kempu-shibé-hannu ಕಿಂವಾಬ್ಲಿಹಣ್ಣ	٠	•••	207
Késari 幸ゃあり		•••	118
Keṣhavaná-gaḍḍe ಕೆಶವನಾಗ ಡ್ಷಿ	•••	•••	114
Khabbanadakittá ఖబ్బణదేట్నె	•••	•••	141
Khabbu มนา	•••	•••	219
Kharjúra อชั้ง	•••	•••	196
Khasa-khasi ๑๖๖๖	•••	•••	194
Khasa-khasi-gidá ององกิสา	•••	•••	193

INDEX OF	CANARESE	SYNONYME	es.	589
Khurásáni-vádakki 🗪	ರಾಸಾನಿವಾದ	<u>a</u>		159
Khurásáni-vova മാറ	ರಾಸಪೊ <b>ವಾ</b>	•••	•••	159
Késari <b>そっ</b> あっ		•••		.18
Kilú a seus		•••	•••	10'
Kiranelli-gidá శిర నిల్లి?	\ದಾ	•••		. 18
Kittale-hannu 🕭 ন্ত 🔊 🔀		• • •	•••	10:5
Kobari	•	•••	•••	11
Kobbari శుబ్బరి		•••	•••	113
Kobbu ಹೆಬ್ಬು		•••	•••	228
Kolavalike ಹಿಳವಳಿಕೆ	•••	•••	•••	<b>62</b>
Konnári-gadde ಹೆಸ್ನಾರಿ		•••	•••	129
Kottamari-bija ಹೆಕ್ಕಮ	ຽນເຮາ	•••	•••	115
Kúkatekáyi रूรย์ชาง	ა	•••	•••	224
Kumbala-hannu 500%		•••	• • • •	122
Kumbala-káyi ชื่อขอ	€ 0	•••	•••	122
Kunkumada-huvú रू०		<b>́</b> р	•••	118
Kunkuma-késari ಹಂ	ಕು ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿ	•••	•••	118
Kusambi-bija చేసింబిక	ಬೀಜಾ	•••	•••	89
Kyadage-giḍá ಕ್ಟಾಹಗೆ	ಗಿದಾ	•••	•••	192
	L.			
Lakki-gidá లక్షిగిదా	•••	•••	•••	256
Lávan <i>ch</i> á ಲಾವಂಚಾ	•••	•••	•••	48
Lavangá లవంగా	•••			92
Lavanga-patte eao	ವ <i>ಟ್ರಿ</i>		•••	103
Lólasará లింగా నరా		***	•••	39
	М.			
Máchikáyi ಮಾಚಿಕಾಯ	s	•••	•••	145
Máchipatri ಮាឋិស និ			•••	58
Mádalada-haṇṇu మా			•••	107
Magge మోగే	•••	•••	•••	5
Mailtutyá ಮೈ ಶಹಕ್ಕಾ	•••	•••	•••	124
Májjige-gaḍḍe మజ్జిగి?		•••	•••	61
Mali-niru ක්වූ බැගි	ه 	•••	· · · ·	53
Mallige-huvvu ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ	ಹುವೇ	•••	•••	162

Mancha-patri మంచా క్రి	•••	•••	58
Mangaruli మంగరుల్లి	•••	•••	257
Manjushtá మంజాష్క్	•••	•••	218
Mannu-kanne உங்கை 🛍 😬	•••		196
Mará ស ចា	•••		1
Marada-arişkiná ಮರ ಜಲಾರಿಶಿನಾ	•••	110	3, 117
Marada-uppu మరదలుపు	•••	•••	205
Máviná-mará మావినామరా	• •	•••	171
Méṇa ಮ್ಯೀಣ	•••	• • •	97
Méṇa-shiná-káyi ಮ್ಯಣಶಿಸಾಕಾಯಿ	•••	•••	87
Menasu మిణసు	•••		201
Ménthyá ಮೇಂಥ್ಟ್	•••		249
Mininá-yanne మ్యనినాయన్లో		•••	187
Moggú wings	•••	•••	5
Motte ಮುಟ್ಟ	•••	•••	192
Mudadárskingi ಮುದ ಧಾ 5 ಶಿಂಗಿ	•••	•••	203
Múle ಮೂಲ್ಲಿ		•••	191
Mujia-danțu ಮುಳ್ಳವ ಚು	•••	•••	41
Mullangi ముల్లంగాల్	•••	•••	212
Mullu-buraga-mara ಮುಳ್ಳಾಬೂಕ್ಸ್	ಮ ರಾ		75
Mullu-savate bijá ముఖ్య సేవ శిబ్దిజ	<b>.</b>		122
Mushti-bijá ಮುಷ್ಟ್ರಿಚೀಜಾ	•••	•••	234
Muttaga-bijá ముక్రైగా బింజా	•••	• • • •	78, 79
Muttaga-gidá ಮುತ್ತಗಾದಾ	•••	•,••	78
Muttaga-mará ముక్కై నమరా	•••	•••	<b>78</b>
Muttaga-gondu ಮುತ್ತಗಳಿಂದು	•••	• • •	79
N.			
Nagamallige ನಾಗಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ			214
Nama ನಾಮ	•••	•••	107
Nasaguni-gidá ನಸಸನಿಗಿದಾ	•••	• • •	178
Lát-akródu 8745 e 36	•••	•••	36
Nát-atimadhurá ನಾಟ್ e ಕಿಮ್ ಧರಾ	•••		17
Nát-bádámi ភាមី មាកាమ	•••		242
Nát-révá-chinni ನಾಟ್ ರೇವಾಚಿನ್ನಿ	•••	•••	213
Nat-yashtimadhuka ភាមិយង់រូង	(क्∙क	•••	17

INDEX OF CANARESE	SYNONYMES.		591
Naváságará నవానాగారా	•••		42
Nát-sakkare ភាសី ស័ទ្ធ ប៉	•••	•••	220
Negalugidá నేగలుగిదా	• • •	•••	247
Néla-avarke-gida ನೇಲಯಾವರ್ಕೆಗ		•••	227
Nela-beviná-gidá ನಿಲಭಿವಿನಾಗಿದಾ	•••	•••	47
Nela-bévu నిలుబ్యాభ్ర	•••		189
Nelagale-káyi నిలగ్లి శాయ	•••	•••	54
Nelagullá శిలగుల్పా		•••	232
Nelatáți-gadde ನೆಲಿಕಾಟಿಗ್ ಡೆ	***	•••	124
Nelávarike ನೆಲಾವರಿಕೆ	•••	•••	94
Nelli-gandhaká నిల్లగంధానా	•••	•••	236
Nelli-káyi నిల్ల కాయి		•••	197
Nélachitramúlá ನೀಲಚಿತ್ರಮೂಲಾ	•••	•••	202
Nétaje-panin နှင့်ရှိဆည်း	•••	•••	237
Nili dese	•••	•••	161
Níli-gidá . බෑම්බක		•••	161
Nimbe-haṇṇu ನಿಂಬಿಹ್ಐ	•••	•••	105
Níralakki-gidá ನೂರಲಕ್ಷಗವಾ	•••		256
Níru ని9రు	•••	•••	53
Nugge-gidá ನಗಿಗವಾ	•••	•••	176
Nyadale-huvu ನೈದಲ್ಯಾವು		•••	184
			104
$\mathbf{P}$ , $Ph$ .		,	
Padarasa おおおが		•••	158
Pané-kadi ಶನ್ಯಕಾಡಿ	•••		23
Pané-mará ವೆನ್ಮಮರಾ	•••	•••	76
Pané-sáráyi ವೈಸಾರಾಯಿ	•••	•••	276
Panniru & Rea	•••		217
Páraválada-mará ವಾರವಾಳದ ಮರಾ	•••	•••	136
Parpáshtaka ಪರ್ಮ ಮೃಕಾ	•••	•	176
Patanga-chekke ವಶಂಗಚಿತ್ರ	•••	•••	81
Patikara מששים	•••	•••	41
Patte ដ ្ឋី	•••		5
Patte-sáráyi & Ballarow	•••		<b>275</b>
Petluppu கியூக்	•••	•••	206
Pharangi-hannu \$ o e h തളും	•••		89

			۲ <i>7</i>
Phásháná को क्रीका	•••	•••	5 <b>7</b>
Pullam-purachí-sappu ขึ่งจึงชื่า	స్త్ఫు	. • • •	192
Pundi-bijá ವುಂದಿಬ್ಬಜಾ "	•••	•••	119
Pundi-náru ಪ್ರಂದಿನಾಹ	•••	•••	119
Púrvali-hullú-yanne హైమ్ క్రామ్లు	ರು ಣೈ	•••	<b>50</b>
	. •		
${f R}.$			
Rama-tulashi ರಾಮಕಳ್ಳ		•••	185
Révá-chinni రోలువుత్ని	•••	•••	213
· •			
S, Sh.			
Sabbasagi నబ్బనగి	•••	•••	51
Sadávu సదావు	•••	•••	218
Sakkare సక్రే		•••	219
Sámbráni సాంబాణి	•••	•••	66
Sampage-huvvu సంజోగాయాన్న	•••	•••	174
Sanja-mallige సంజమల్లగే		•••	175
Saṇṇa-rasmi న్బారా స్ట్రీ	•••	•••	267
Sáráyi ਨਾਲ		•••	8, 56
Sasave సానవే	•••	···	229
Sháme-gadde ಶಾಮಿಗಡೆ	•••	•••	114
Shana-biná-bija-ఈ ణటనాబిలా	•••	•••	119
Shana-bina-narú প্রভাগনা	•••		119
Shige-kayi and From	:		21
Skime-agase శ్రామేలగౌనే	•••	•••	93
Skime-álada-mará శ్రామీలూలదమర	<b>.</b>	•••	142
Skime-atti ಶ್ರೀಮಿಶಕ್ತಿ		•••	142
Shime-dalimbe-bija ಇವುದಾರಿಂಬೆಬೀ	ಜಾ	•••	211
Skime-jirage ಕೂಮೇಶಗೆ	•••	•••	90
Skime-kattáli ಕ್ರಾಫಿ	•••	•••	39
Shime-shyamantige ಶೀಮೆಶ್ರಾಮಂತಿಗೆ	<b></b> .	•••	52
Shime-sunná శ్రీమీసుడ్లా	•••	•••	117
Shindhúrá နင္တာ တ ် ···	•••	•••	203
Shisa ర్వే		•••	204
Shíyáda-bádami శ్వహదాబావామి	•••	•••	45
Shrimudri-gid i ್ರಕ್ತಾಮ್ಮು ಪಿಗಿದಾ	•••	· · · ·	18

INDEX OF CANARESE ST	YNONYMES.		593
Shritále-mará ೀತಾಳಿಮರಾ			116
Shyavantige-huvu ಶಾ¦ಮಂಕಿಗೆಯವು	•••	•••	99
Sime-adavi-irulli ಸೀಮೆಂದ ವಿಸಹ್ಯ	•••	•••	225
Sisa-bhasma సింగాళ్లు	•••		203
Sómpú సుంఖం	•••		199
Sugandha-palada-gida నుగ్ధమాలు		1	152, 153
Suṇṇá ಸುಣಾ			83
Suragonne-mará నురాగిన్నిమరా			82
Súryakanti-bijá నుయల కాంశిబ్బజా			152
Edifulding into the different with the second of the secon	•••	•••	
т.			
Tále-bella రాధ్మిల్ల		•••	220
Tale-kalkanda हार हिल्ह		•••	221
Tále-mará లెల్లిమరా	•••	•••	192
Talisa-patri <b>రా</b> శ్వవ ₁ 8	•••		44, 145
Támbra ฮวง _เ น	•••	•••	123
Tangádi-gidá ಕುಗಾತಿಗಿದಾ	•••	•••	93
Taravada-gidá ಕರಪಡಗಿದಾ	•••		93
Tari-káyi ಕಾರೀಕಾಯಿ	•••	•••	241
Tavakshirá కెపెక్టరా			65
Tenginá-gidá ಕಿಂಗಿನಾಗಿದಾ		•••	112
Tenginá-káyi ಕ್ಕಿಗಿನಾಕಾಯಿ	•••		112
Tenginá-sáráyi ಕ್ಕೆಗಿನಾಸಾರಾಮಿ	•••		276
Tengina-yanne కింగినాయణ్		•••	113
Tikta-bádámi 🐧 ಕ್ಷ ಚಾದಾಮಿ	•••		46
Togari 電 <b>木 8</b>		• • •	81
Tónde-balli ಕೊಂಡೆ ಬಳ್ಳಿ		•••	110
Tónde-balli తొందేటర్ని Tonná-hadal:ana-gidá జెన్నా∞డక	ನಗಿದಾ	•••	117
Tulashi-gidá ฮัฮ ซิกิสา	•••		185
Turachi-gidí ಪರಚಿಗಿದಾ		•••	178
17			
U.			
Ummatte-gidú ಉಮ್ನ ಕ್ರೆಗಿದಾ	•••	• • •	130
Uppu のあ」	• • • •	•••	231
Utrani-gida wongordhan	•••	 7£	24
		<b>7</b> 5	

#### V.

Vaksa-nábhi వక్తనాభ	•••	•••	•••	26
Valle-yanne ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಣ್ಡಿ	•••	***	•••	227
Vana ฮล ขึ้น	•••	***	•••	11
Vana-sunthi వణనుంది	•••	•••	•••	26.2
Vasa-nábhi వాసనాభి	•••	•••	•••	26
Vásane-hullú-yanne 🖘	స <b>నిమ</b> లు	- ಯಣಿ	•••	<b>50</b>
Vate ລະພີ	, m	19	•••	4
Vayivulanga ವಾಯಿವುಕ್ಟ	2 <b>X</b>	•••	•••	134
Viledele ಏಳಿದೆಲೆ	•••	•••	•••	98
Vóma ಫೌಮ	•••	•••	•••	91
Vondelga ಘುಂದೆಶ್ಗಾ	•••	•••	•••	158
	Y.			•
Yakkeda-gidá ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗು	ವಾ	•••	•••	82
Yalachi-haṇṇu യുലുട്ടു	ಹ್ಡಣ	•••	•••	<b>262</b>
Yálakkir యాలక్ష	£9	•••	•••	88
Yalé యెల్యా		•••		5
Yale-kalli word &	•••	•••	•••	137
Yallu owy		•••		227
Yanne over	•••	•••	•••	7, 8
Yashti-madhuka 🗪 💸	್ವವ್ಯಧ್ಯಕಾ	•••		.148
Yippali యివ _{్న} ల		•••	•••	98

### INDEX OF BENGALI SYNONYMES.

# A, A, Á.

Adha-birní					153
	•••	•••	•••	•••	2 <b>62</b>
Adrok	4 17	, ••	•••		50
Agya-ghans	s-tari	•••	•••	• • •	91
Ajvain	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Ajvan	•••	•••	•••	•••	91
Ajmúd		•••	•••	•••	91
Ák	•••	•••	•••	•••	82
Akar-kará		•••	•••	•••	210
Akhrót				•••	163
Akondo			•••	•••	<b>82</b>
Álkoshí	•••				178
Álu-bhókhá	rá	•••	•••	•••	206
Ámbé-holod		•••	•••	•••	125
Ám-gáchh		•••	•••	•••	171
Amlasa-gon	drok	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 36
Ámlá	<b></b>	•••	•••	•••	197
Ámlí	•••		•••	•••	238
Ámoluká		•••			257
Ámrá-gách)	, L	•••		•••	233
Amrul	· · · ·	•••	•••	•••	192
	•••	•••	•••	•••	47
Ananás	•••	•••	•••	•••	47
Ananásh	•••	•••	•••		153
Ananto	,	•••	•••	•••	153
Ananto-mú	i	•••	• • •		210
Anár	•••	•••	•••	•••	257
Angur		•••	•••	•••	23
Angurér-sin	rka	•••	•••	•••	197
Ánlá	•••	•••	•••	•••	219
Anto-mal	•••	•••	····	•••	210

Aphim		•••		190
$\mathbf{\hat{A}}_{P}\mathbf{h}$ ín		• • •	•••	190
Aprájitá	• • •	•••	•••	109
Aprajitar-bij		•••	. •••	110
Ároruter-múl	• • •		•••	125
Arusá /	•••	•••	•••	33
Áshán	• • •	•••	•••	243
Asti		•••	•••	191
Ashva-ganda-bichi	•••	•••	•••	258
<b>3</b>				
	B, <i>E</i>	3/c.		
Bábrang	•••	•••	•••	134
Bábul	•••		•••	20
Bábulér-gachh		• • •	•••	20
Bábulér-gun		•••	• • •	150
Babúl-suráp	•••		•••	275
Bábu-tulshi	•••		•••	185
Bach		•••		32
Bájh-ankará	•••	•••	•••	35
Bagh-bheranda		•••	•••	163
Bajar-battuler-gachh	•••	, • • •	•••	116
Bákal	•••	•••	•••	5
Bakal	•••	•••	•••	175
Bákas	• : •	•••	•••	33
Bálá	•••	•••	•••	48
Ban-chi-changa	•••	•••	· • • •	218
Ban-ajvain	•••	•••	•••	110
Ban-bheranda	•••	•••	•••	163
Ban-jae phal	•••	• • • ·	•••	211
Banglá-chíni	•••	•••	•••	220
Ban-piaaj	•••	•••	•••	250
Bangla-ákrót	•••	•••	* * <u>* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * </u>	36
Banglá-revan-chini	•••	•••	•••	213
Banglá-bádám	•••		•••	212
Ban-holodi	•••	•••		125
Banor-lati		•••	•••	93
•		•••		

Ban-hurihuriya	•		· · · ·	•••	204
Báns-kápúr			•••	•••	65
Bara-alachi		•••	•••	•••	43
Bará-bheranda	-tail	•••	•••	•••	189
Bara-bohuaári		•••	•••		115.
Bará-kalanjan		•••		***	40
Bara-kanyar			•••	•••	118
Bara-ghókru		•••	•••	•••	195
Bará-nebu .		•••		• • •	105
Barsungå .			• • •	•••	178
Barapan-chuli		•••	•••	•••	254
711	••	•••	•••	•••	142
Bayá-kur .		•••	•••	•••	231
72' . 1.		• • •	•••	•••	208
Bél .	••	· · · ·	• • •		3.4
Ber .		•••	•••	•••	262
Bhang .		•••	. • •	•••	86
701.34		•••		•••	226
Bhélva .			•••	•••	226
Bh úra .		•••	•••	•••	219
Bherand		•••		•••	215
	••	•••	•••	21-	4, 215
Bhérandá-tai	1		•••	•••	187
Bhérandá-ga			•••	•••	214
Bhu-champa		•••	• • •	•••	165
Bhut-kas				•••	116
Bhuta			•••	•••	261
Bichhoti	•••			•••	178
Bichi			•••	• • •	. 4
Bicho-tarok				•••	55
Bij		•••	•••	•••	4
Bilati-badam		•••	• 6 •	•••	45
Bilati-jirá		. •••	•••	•••	90
Bilati-jangli	-piaáj	• • • •	•••	• • • •	225
Biliti-mung	T .	•••	•••	•••	54
			•••	•••	35

Bina	•••	•••	• • •	•••	63
$\mathbf{B}$ í ș $h$		•••	•••	• • •	26, 266
<b>E</b> limbi	•••,				63
Bohorá		•••	•••		241
Bokom	•••	•••	• • •	•••	81
Ból	•••	•••	•••	•••	181
Bon-bhírand	á.	•••	•••	•••	163
Bon-chi-cha	ngá		•••	•••	248
Bon-holodi		•••		•••	125
Bon-huri-hu	ríyá		•••	. • • •	204
Bon-joi	•••	• • •	•••		108
Bon-méthi	•••	•••	•••	•••	229
Bon-mohuvá	•••	• • •	•••	•••	66
Bon-níl-gách	h	•••	•••	•••	241
Bonosá	•••	•••	•••	•••	255
Bór	•••	•••	•••	•••	262
Boro-ajwain			•••	•••	91
-	•••				154
TO : 7.7	•••	•••		•••	1
Brishti-jal	•••	•••	•••	•••	53
Brishti-paní			•••		53
- Julius Pullu		•••	•••	•••	
		Ch, Chh.			
Chál	•••	•••	•••		191
Chál-kumrá	• • • •	•••	•••		122
Chámpá	•••	•••	•••	•••	174
Chandrá		•••	•••		190
Chandra-m $t$	ílá	•••			165
Chandú-mú	lá	•••	•••		165
Chaner-sirk	a	•••	•••	•••	100
Chanval	•••	•••	•••	•••	191
Chápátá	•••	•••		•••	240
Cherota	•••	•••	•••	•••	47, 189
Cháúha-pát	á	•••	•••		240
Chhágul-bá	ţì	•••	•••	•••	129
Chhal	•••	•••	•••	•••	5

	INDEX (	F BENGALI	SYNONYMES.		599	
Chhálchhá	••	•••	•••	•••	<b>225</b>	
Chhálé-michh	ri	•••	•••	•••	221	
Chhatin .		•••	•••	•••	41	
Chhobjí-máti		• • •	•••		<b>231</b>	
Chhóta-bhéra	nd		• • •	•••	216	
Chhóta-bhéra		hh	<b>,,,</b>	•••	215	
Chhóta-bhéra	•		•••	•••	188	
Chhóta-dúdhí	•	·	•••	•••	151	
Chhóta-jangli		h	•••	•••	39	
Chhóta-kirótá		•••	•••	•••	33	
Chhota-bohua		•••	•••		115	
Chhota-chánd	•	•••	•••	•••	189	
Chhoto-chard		•••	1 • •		189	
07.11.5	•	•••	•••		$\boldsymbol{228}$	
Chiná-bádám		•••	•••		<b>54</b>	
Chini	• • •		•••	•••	<b>21</b> 9	
Chirchiri	•••	•••	•••	•••	24	
Chindra	•••		1.1		189	
Chita	•••	•••	•••	•••	203	
Chób-chini		•••	•••	•••	212	
Chakonda	•••	•••	•••	•••	95	
Chondon	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>223</b>	
Chorbh'i	•••	•••	•••	•••	228	
Choros	•••	•••	•••	•••	86	
Chukár-sák	•••	•••	•••	•••	218	
Chána	•••	•••	•••	•••	83	
$\mathbf{D}$ , $\mathbf{D}h$ .						
Dábí-dábí			•••		260	
Dád-mári	•••	•••	•••	•••	93	
Dád-murdan		•••	•••	•••	93	
Dál-chinni		•••	•••	•••	103	
Dálim		•••	•••		210	
Dálim-gách	h		•••		209	
Danti		• • •	•••	•••	120	
Dasta		• · •	•••		262	

Déb-dáru		•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 00
$m{D}h$ anya-á	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
$oldsymbol{D}h$ enras	•••	•••	•••	•••	13
$oldsymbol{D} h$ éras	•••			•••	13
$m{D}h$ óp-góạ $f{a}$ c	hhi-phal		•••	•••	207
Dhóp-chamr	ni	•••	•••	•••	153
Dhop-chini	•••		•••	•••	220
Dhúná	•••			•••	<b>2</b> 28
$oldsymbol{D} h$ undul	•••	•••	•••	·	13
$oldsymbol{D} h$ ú ${f tur}$		•••	•••	•••	130
$\mathbf{Dra} k h \mathbf{y} \hat{\mathbf{a}}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	257
$\mathbf{D} \circ dh$	•••		• • •	•••	8, 166
Dumur	•••		•••	•••	142
				•••	
		E.			
Eláchi	•••			•••	89
Eranda	•••	•••	•••	•••	214
Erandá-gácl	ch.		•••	• • • •	163
E $shop$ - $gh$ ól	•••	•••	•••	•••	201
		G, <i>G</i>	h.		
Gáb	•••	•••			132
Gáchh	•••	•••	•••	•••	102
Gadha-púrn		•••	•••	•••	273
Gácr-hónár			•••	•••	118
Gác-rún	••	•••	•••	•••	71
Gájar		•••	•••	•••	131
Gájar-bí <i>ch</i> í	•••	•••	•••	•••	132
Gandrok	•••	•••	•••		235
Gandrokér-t	ezáb	•••	•••		25
Gandros	•••	•••	•••		164
Gánjá	•••	•••	•••	• • •	85
Gánjár-bíj		•••	••		86
Gánjár-gách	e.h	•••	•••	***	85
Ghans	•••	•••	•••		2
Canna	• • .	•••	•••	•••	219

	INDEX	OF BENGALI	SYNONYMES	•	601
Ghét-kochu .	••	•••	•••		249
Ghirta-jhing		•••	•••	•••	13
Ghirta-kanya					39
Ghirta-kumá	rí	•••		•••	39
Ghirta-torai		•••	•••	•••	13
Ghoshyaa	•••	•••	•••	•••	227
Gimá				•••	99
0:44		•••	•••	•••	249
Goj-piplí		•••	•••	•••	226
Góláp		•••	•••	•••	217
Góláp-páni		•••	•••	•••	217
0/1/2		•••	•••	•••	217
		•••		•••	201
Gól-múl	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
Gondros	•••	•••	•••	•••	164
Garjon-tail	. ·	•••	•••	•••	132
Gorap-phal-l		•••	•••	•••	110
Gou-sor-shir		•••		•••	116
Guaa	•••	•••	•••	• • •	<b>54</b>
Gú-bábúl	•••	•••	•••		21
Gúgul	•••	•••	•••	•••	64
Gulá-bás	•••	•••	•••	•••	175
Gulanchá	•••	• •••	•••	•••	245
Guláp-atar	•••	•••	• • •	•••	218
Gul-dáúdi	•••	•••	•••	•••	99
Gullér	•••	•••	•••	•••	143
Gan	•••	•••	•••	• • •	7
Gunj	•••	•••	, •••	•••	16
Gunji-gáchi	h	•••	•••	•••	18
Guri-ko <i>ch</i> u		•••	· • •	•••	114
Gutca-shúk	-china	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 30
		н.		• .	
Haér					110
Haddi	•••	. •••	•••	•••	191
Hakú <i>ch</i>			•••	•••	208
ziaku.	•••		•••	76	_ •
		1		, •	

Hákúi	•••	•••	•••	•••	120
Hálim	•••	•••	•••	•••	168
Hár-bhángá			•••	•••	257
Hárí-takí	•••	•••	•••	•••	242
Hárí-taki-p/	lúl	•••	•••	•••	243
Hati-shurá		•••	•••	•••	244
Hij-dáoná	•••	•••	•••	•••	137
Hijli-bádám			•••	•••	46
Hinar	•••		•••	•••	6
$\mathbf{Hi} n g$	•••	•••	•••	` <b></b>	62
Hingól	•••	•••	•••	•••	156
$\mathbf{Hingon}$	•••	• • •	•••	•••	64
Hírá-kos	•••	•••	•••	•••	141
Hírá-kosís	•••	•••	•••	•••	141
Holodi	٠	•••	•••		126
Hónálu	•••	•••	···	•••	93
Hónsá-nébu	•••	•••	•••	•••	107
Hórá	•••	•••	•••		242
Horitál	•••	• • •		* * * 8	57
Horjórá	•••	•••	•••	•••	257
Hurhuriyá	•••	•••	. •••	•••	151
Húrina-shúl	k-china	•••	•••	•••	229
			•••	•••	-
		I, Í.			
Indarjou	•••	•••	•••	•••	259
Indrávan	•••	·	•••		104
Isband	•••	•••			195
Ishor-mul	•••	•••		•••	56
Íghur-múl	•••	•••	•••		56
		J, $Jh$ .			
Jáe-phal					100
Jai-shtomod		•••	•••	•••	180
Jal	•••	•••	•••	•••	148 53
Jám		•••	• • •	•••	237
Jamál-gotá	•••	•••	•••	•••	120
8			•••	•••	120

	INDEX O	F BENGALI	SYNONYMES.		603
Jám-gálá		•••	•••	• • • •	237
Janglér-khájú		•••	•••	••••	197
Jangli-ánanás	6	•••	•••	•••	35
Jangli-ananás	<b>ે</b>	•••	•••		35
Jangli-haldi		•••			125
Jáphrán			•••	•••	118
* -	· .	•••	•••	•••	6
Jatá-mámsi		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	181
Jávásá		•••	•••	•••	37
Javáská		•••	•••	•••	37
Jépál		•••	•••	•••	120
Jét		•••	•••	•••	227
Jhagrá-gúlá		•••	•••	•••	80
Jháv		•••		•••	239
Jhingá		•••	•••	•••	13
Jhumká-gáchh		•••		•••	18
Jirá			•••	•••	123
Jival		•••	•••	•••	185
Jobá-phúl		•••	•••		154
Jódú-palang			•••	•••	222
Jogiaá-dumur		•••	•••	•••	143
Jogmodon		•••	•••		164
Jongli-baigon			•••	•••	232
Jongli-piaaj		•••	•••		250
Jonk	,	•••	•••	•••	154
Jóo		•••	• • • •	•••	155
Jótri			•••	•••	180
		K, Kh.			
Kábá-bchíni	,	•••	•••	• • •	121
Kái-phal	•	•••	•••	•••	180
Kájú	,	•••	• 1 •	•••	46
Káká-mari		•••	•••		46
Káku-dumur		•••	•••	•••	143
Kálá-dámar	•		•••	•••	85
Kálá-dáná	•	•••	•••	•••	196

Kálá-dhútúrá	•••		•••	130
		•••	•••	237
Kálá-jám		1.	•••	183
Kálá-jírá		•••	•••	201
Kálá-morich		•••		71
Kalá-nimak	. •••	•••	•••	71
Kálá-nún	•••	•••	•••	5
Kali	•••	•••	•••	95
Kálikosandi	•••	•••	•••	281
Kál-mako	•••	•••	•••	48
Kálo-megh		• • •	` •••	183
Kál-zíra		•••	•••	
Kámách		•:•	•••	178
Kámá-khér-tai		•••	•••	49
Kamarak			•••	63
Kamarangá		•••	•••	63
Kaméla			•••	170
Kánalá		•••	•••	151
Kanér			•••	182
Kántá-kari		•••	•••	232
Kánta-koliká		•••	•••	62
Kantá-maris		•••	•••	41
Kántá-nati	,	•••	•••	41
Kanval		•••	•••	184
77 1	•,••	•••	•••	149
771 74		•••	•••	84
771:			•••	114
T7		•••	•••	84
Kapúrér-tail.		<b>4</b>	•••	241
Kapur-kachri		- · · ·		274
Karná-nébú.		•••	•••	105
77			•••	205
77		•••	•••	182
Karanj-gáchh			• • •	205
	•••	•••	•• 1	149
Karpásh-bich		Ĺ		149
_			• • •	149
Karpash-bij	•••	•••		

	INDEX	OF	BENGALI	SYNONYMES.		605
Karpásh-gác	hh.		•••	•••		149
Karólá				•••	•••	169
Káshtha	•••		•••	•••	•••	7
Káshtha-kóy	valá		•••	•••	•••	88
Kashtúri	•••		•••	•••	•••	177
Kastúri	•••		•••	•••	•••	177
Kát-bél	•••		•••	•••	•••	139
Kát-bél-gun	•••		•••	•••		151
Kat .	•••				•••	96
Kát	•••			•••	•••	96
Káth	•••			•••	•••	7
Káya-puti-ta					•••	81
Kélá	•••		•••	• • •	•••	179
Kéla-gáchh	•••		•••	•••	•••	178
Kal-kusture			• • •	•••	•••	15
Késur	•••			•••	•••	118
Ketki	•••		•••	•••	•••	192
Keyá	•••			•••	•••	192
Khajur	•••		•••	•••	•••	196
Kh-air	•••		•••	•••	•••	20
Kh-àir-gách	h		•••	•••	•••	20
Khari-máti	•••		•••	• • •	•••	117
Khári-nún	•••			•••	•••	231
Khaskhas	•••		•••	•••	•••	194
Khér	•••		•••	•••	••••	2
Khir	•••		•••	•••	•••	8
Khirar-bij	•••		•••	•••	•••	122
Kismis	•••		<b>.</b>	•••	•••	253
Khurmá	•••		•••	•••	•••	196
Khuskhus-g	has		•••	•••	•••	49
Kóch-ai	•••		•••	•••	•••	21
Kochúr	•••		•••	•••	•••	127
Komolá-néb	u		•••	•••	•••	104
Kóp-pátá	•••		•••	•••	•••	117
Korétá	•••		•••	•••	11	7, 228
Korolá			•••	•••		176
				•••	•••	110

				272
	•••	•••	•••	139
	•••	•••	•••	•••
Koth-bel-gun	1	• • •	•••	151
Kóyala	•••	•••	•••	87
Krishna-kéli	•••	•••	•••	175
Kuchla	•••	•••	•••	234
Kúchori		•••	•••	138
Kukur-chita		•••		243
Kúl		•••	•••	262
Kumari		•••	•••	39
Kumrá	• · ·	•••		122
Kúńch	•••		•••	16
Kúńch-gúla			•••	16
Kundro		•••		77
Kusum-bichi		•••	•••	89
Kutki		•••	•••	278
	•			•
		L.		
Láhá		•••		141
Lal-gondrok		•••	•••	237
Lál-piyárá		•••	•••	207
		•••	•••	154
Lal-goaachh			•••	207
		•••	•••	283
Lál-morich		•••	•••	87
Lál-póshta				193
Lanka-morio				87
Lál-póshtér		•••	•••	193
		•••	•••	138
Láriya-daon		,		137
Lasá		•••	•••	7
Lashan	•••	•••	•••	38
Lata	•••		•••	2
Látá-dáonú	•••	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	•••	138
Lata-pálash			•••	79
Loban			•••	66
1770011	•••	• • •		

	INDEX	OF BENGALI	SYNONYMES.		607
Lohá	•••	• • •	•••	•••	141
Lohárgú	•••	•••	• • •	•••	141
Lohar-jhange	år	•••	•••	•••	141
Lóng		•••		•••	92
•			•••	•••	~-
		M.			
Machár-tail	•••	•••	•••	•••	187
Mad		•••	•••	•••	8, 56
$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{\acute{a}}dh$ úbi	•••	•••	•••	•••	154
Mádhúbi-latá	<b>á.</b>	•••	•••	•••	154
Mahá∸nim	•••	• • •	•••	•••	173
Mahá-tita	•••	•••	•••	•••	47
Máju- $ph$ al	•••	•••	•••	•••	145
Mákhál	•••	•••	•••	•••	104
Makká-bhútá	Ĺ	•••	•••		261
Makká-javár	•••	•••	•••	•••	261
Mako	•••	•••	•••	•••	281, 283
Mál-kangni		••••	•••	•••	97
Malvi-aphim	۱	•••	•••	•••	190
Mangustán	•••	·	•••	•••	145
Manjít	•••		•••	•••	218
Mastaru	•••	• • •	•••	•••	58
Mátiyá-tail	•••	•••	•••	•••	196
Méhédí	•••	•••	•••	•••	167
Mén-phal	•••	•••	•••	•••	212
Méthi	•••	•••	•••	•••	249
Misri	•••	•••	•••	•••	221
Mitha-badam	ı	•••	•••		45
Mithá-jirá	•••	•••	•••	•••	199
$\mathbf{Mod}h\mathbf{u}$	•••	•••	•••		172
Mogra	•••	•••	•••	•••	162
Mogra-phúl	•••	•••	•••	• • •	162
Mohuvá	•••	•••	•••	•••	66
Mohuvá-sará	•	•.••	•••	•••	276
Módh-makk/	li		•••	•••	271
Móm	•••	•••	•••	•••	97

Monakkha			•••	•••	253
Moshabbar	•••	•••		•••	39
Mosin's	•••			•••	168
	•••	•••	•••	•••	128
Móthá Mái	•••	•••	•••		6
Mál Mál	•••	•••	• • •	•••	212
Málá	•••	•••	•••	•••	212
Múlí	•••	•••	•••	•••	232
Mundi	•••	•••	•••	•••	137
Munsa-shij	•••	•••	•••	• • •	203
Murdár-sing		,	•••	•••	14
Mu×hak-dán	ia.	•••	•••	•••	
		. N			
Nag-phana		•••		• • •	191
Nágor-móth		•••		•••	129
Nári-kel		•••			112
Narikel-gác	 . <i>I</i> . <i>I</i> .		•••	•••	112
Narikél-sur	_	•••	•••	•••	276
Nárikél-tai	•	•••	•••	•••	113
Náriyal	•	•••	•••	•••	112
Nariyal-gá		•••	•••	•••	112
Náriyal-tél	-	•••	•••	•••	113
Narungi	•••		•••	•••	104
Nasbó <b>n</b>		•••		•••	185
Náshbó		•••	•••	•••	185
Nata	•••	•••			80
Nață-korai	nia.	•••	•••	•••	80
Nébu		•••	•••	•••	105
Nil	•••	•••	·	•••	161
Nil-gachh	•••		•••	•••	161
Nil-kolom			•••	•••	196
Nim	•••	•••	•••	•••	63
Nim-gách)			•••		63
Nimok	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••	231
Nirmali	•••	•••	•••		235
Nishindá		•••	•••		256
Lismilar	•••	•••			

	INDEX	OF BENGALI	SYNONYMES.		609
Nóshágar		•••	•••	•••	42
Nún	•••	•••	•••		231
Núnér-téjáb	·	• • •	•••	• · •	25
		О.			
Olot-chanda	l	•••	•••		147
Omlotí			•••	• • • •	192
Opang	•••	•••	•••		24
Oror	•••				<b>81</b>
Orol			•••		81
Ór-phál	•••		•••		154
		P, <b>P</b> h.			
Pálásh		•••	•••	•••	78
Palásh-gun		• • •	•••		79
Pálitá-mand		•••	•••	•••	136
Palo	,	•••	•••	•••	245
Pán	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
Pání	•••	•••	•••	•••	53
Pániála	•••	•••	•••	•••	144
Pání-jomá	•••	•••	•••	•••	222
Páni-phal	•••	•••	•••	•••	247
Páni-samálú		•••		•••	256
Pán-mohúri	•••	•••	•••		144
Pánya-á-mar	ndár	•••	•••		136
Pappaiya	•••	•••		•••	89
Párá	•••	•••	•••		158
Pat		•••		•••	114
Pátá	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
Pátá-şhíj	•••	,	•••	•••	137
Pátér-chúr	•••	•••		•••	114
Phal	•••	• • •	•••	•••	3
$oldsymbol{P}h$ iţkiri	•••	•••	•••	•••	41
Phóliya	•••	•••	•••	•••	124
Phúl	•••		•••	•••	.1
<b>P</b> hútá	•••	•••	•••	•••	142

				220	000
Pilu	•••	• • •		222	
Piplí	•••	•••	•••	. ***	98
Pipli-múl	••••	•••	•••	•••	99 50
Pitári-gách	h	•••	•••	•••	18
Pit-sál	•••	•••	•••	•••	208
Pit-shál	••	•••	•••	•••	208
Piyaj	•••	•••	•••	•••	37
Piyashal	•••	•••	•••	•••	243
Podina	•••	•••	•••	•••	173
Popoyiaá			•••	•••	89
Pórash		•••	•••	•••	244
	••	***	•••	•••	13
Porul	•••		•••	•••	193
Póshta	••••	• • •		•••	194
Póshtér-bi		***	•••	•••	193
Póshtér-g	acnn	•••	•••	•••	248
Potól	•••	•••	•••		•
		R.			229
Rái	•••,	•••	•••	•••	283
Rakta-ma	ko	• •••	. •••	•••	228
Rál	•••	•••	•••		202
Rakto-chi		•••	•••	•••	13
Rám-toro		•••	•••	•••	209
$\mathbf{Rakto}$ - $ch$		•••	•••		240
Rakto-jha		991	•••	•••	75
Rakto-sir		. •••	•••	•••	185
Rám-tuls		•••	•••	•••	91
$\mathbf{R}$ à $\mathbf{n}$ d $h$ on	ú	•••		•••	233
Ráng	•••	•••	•••	•••	223
Rángá	•••	•••	•••	• • •	38
Rasun	• • •	•••	•••	, •••	21
Reeta	•••	•••	•••	•••	213
Révan-c	hini	~•••	•••	•••	224
Ritha	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	232
Rohan	•••	, •••	••	•••	149
Rui	•••	•••	•••	•••	172
Rúmí-m	ostokí	•••	•••	•••	

### S, Sh, Sh.

		,,	•		
Sabja	•••	•••	• • •		185
Sábún			•••	•••	224
Sadá-piyárá		•••	•••	•••	207
Sádá-chondo	n	•••	•••		223
Sada-muskli		•••			124
Sádá-dhútú	ra	•••	•••	•••	130
Sádá-tulski	•••	•••	•••		184
Sahágá	•••	•••	•••		230
Sál-machh		•••	•	•••	204
Salai	• • •	•••	•••	•••	77
Sala i-gún	•••	•••			77
Sálsá	•••	•••		•••	$\boldsymbol{225}$
Sámálú	•••		•••	•••	256
Sammal-kha	ir	•••	•••	•••	5 <b>7</b>
Sandal	•••	•••		•••	223
Saphéd-báb	ál	•••		•••	22
Saphéd-back		•••	•••	•••	3 <b>2</b>
Sarshq-tél		• •••		•••	229
Satmúli	•••	•••	•••	•••	61
Sétán-gúlá	•••	<i>⇔</i> • •	•••	•••	80
Shandalér-j	ar	•••	•••	•••	48
Shangraf	•••		•••	•••	156
Shaphéd-m	uşhli	•••	•••	•••	124
Shéaal-kan	à	400	•••	•••	54
Shémal-gac	hh	•• ,	•••	•••	135
<i>Şh</i> ikar	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
Shim	•••	•••	•••	•••	3
<i>Şh</i> iş <i>h</i> u-kát	•••	•••	•••	•••	129
Shon	•••	• • •	•••	•••	119
Shónálu	•••	•••		•••	93
Shona-mu-	khí	•••	•••	•••	227
Shon-bichi	•••	•••	•••	•••	119
Shon-pát	•••	•••	•		94
Shon-pát	•••	•••	•••	•••	119
Shónvá	•••	•••	•••	•••	51

Shórá	r-téjáb.	••	•••	. •••	•••	25
Shori	•		•••	•••	•••	127
Shová		• • •	•••	•••	•••	51
Şhri-7			•••	···	•••	34
Shulp		•••	•••	•••	•••	51
Shup		•••	•••	•••	•••	54
•	pasandu		•••	•••	•••	277
Shurr				•••	•••	53
•	er-gáchi	 1.	•••	•••	•••	149
Şiel-k	_	, •		•••	•••	<b>54</b>
Sim	aça		•••		•••	3
Simbi	i		•••	•••		3
Sindú		•••	•••	•••		203
	gáchh	•••	•••	•••	•••	22
Sirka	_		•••	•••		23
Sisa	•	•••	••• •	•••		204
	•	***	•••	•••	•••	176
Sojná Sohá		•••	•••	•••	•••	230
Som	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	254
Son	من	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	119
	-makkí	•••	•••	•••	···	227
		•••	•••	•••		62
	r-pat		•••	•••	•••	62
	bi <i>ch</i> i	•••	• • •	•••	•••	119
Son-			•••	•••	•••	94
Son-	• .	•••	•••	•••	•••	119
Sont		• • •	•••	• •	•••	262
Sopl	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	203
Sórá				•••	•••	206
	i-dra <i>kh</i>	νa.	•••		•••	253
	án <b>á-</b> cha	•		•••	•••	82
	bul-khá		•••	•••	•••	57
Sup		•••	•••	•••		54
Sura		•••	•••	•,••	•••	8
Sura	•	•••	• • •		•••	56
Sur	· .	•••	•••	•••	•••	53

### T. Th

		1. 1%			
Tail		•••	•••	•••	8
Tál-gáchh		•••	•••	•••	<b>7</b> 6
Táli	•••	•••	•••	, • •	116
Tálishpatri	•••	•••	•••	•••	144
Tállurá	•••	•••	•••	•••	124
Tál-sirká		•••	•••		23
Támák	•••	•••	•••		182
Tamaku		•••		•••	182
Támra		•••	•••	•••	123
Támár-jhan		•••	•••		123
Tánla		•••			123
Tékátá-shij		•••	•••	•••	137
Tél		•••	•••	•••	8
Tén-tál	•••	•••	• • •	•••	238
Tétai	. • • •	•••	•••	•••	238
Téuri	•••	•••		•••	162
Thol-kuri	•••	•••	•••	•••	158
Til	•••		•••	•••	<b>227</b>
Tila-kúchá	•••	•••	•••		110
Tilá-shúrá		•••	•••		110
Tintári	•••	•••	•••		238
Tísí	•••	•••	***		168
Tisi-tail			•••	•••	168
Titá-indar	iou	•••			155
Tito-badán		•••			46
Tito-dhun		•••	•••		169
Tito-j hing		•••		•••	169
Tito-torai		•••	•••	•••	169
Torai	•••	•••		•••	13
Tribrit	•••	•••	•••	•••	162
Túlá-gách		•••	•••	•••	135
Tulshi	•••		•••	•••	185
Tún		•••	•••	•••	96
Turanj	•••	•••	•••	•••	107
Turbut	•		•••	•••	162
2 (11) (4)	•••	1	•		

# 614 INDEX OF BENGALI SYNONYMES. Tút ... ... 177 Tútiyá ... ... 124 Ú. ... ... 219 Žírá ... ... ... 123 Zaitún-tél ... ... ... ... 186

# INDEX OF SANSCRIT SYNONYMES.

## A, Á.

Agaru-gandha-káshtaha		•••	•••	209
Agni-şhikha	•••	•••	•••	203
Ámalaka-gandhakasha	•••	•••	•••	236
Ámalakam	•••	•••	•••	197
Amra-vrikshaha	•••	•••	•••	171
Anadha		•••	•••	<b>192</b>
Angáraha	•••	•••	•••	87
Anjanam	•••		•••	<b>5</b> 3
Apámárgaha	•••		•••	24
Aphim	•••	•••	•••	190
$\mathbf{A}_{p}$ hinam	•••		•••	190
Ardrakam	•••	•••	•••	<b>262</b>
Arishta-phalam	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 24
Arka-vrikshaha	•••	•••	•••	82
Asti	•••	•.••	•••	191
Asti-angaraha	•••	•••	•••	88
Atasi	•••	•••	•••	168
Atavi-jirakaha	•••	•••	•••	254
Atavi-madhúka-vriksha	aha	•••	•••	66
Ati-visha	•••	•••	•••	27
Ayam		. • •	•••	141
	ъ	<b>70 %</b>		
	, в,	Bh.		
Badari-phalam	•••	•••	•••	263
Badámitte	•••	•••	. •••	45
Barbará		•••	•••	108
Bhallátakí-híjam	•••	•••		226
Bhú-kapidtha-phalam	•••	•••	•••	140

Bhu-nimbaha	•••		•••	47 189
Bijam	•••	•••		4
Bilva-patram	•••	•••	•••	117
Bilva-phalam	•••		• • • •	34
Bimbika	•••	••	•••	110
Brahata-upakunchiká	•••	•••	•••	43
	Ch.			
Champaka-pushpam	•••	•••	•••	174
Chitraka-vrikshaha	•••	•••		203
	$\mathbf{p}$ , $\mathbf{D}h$ .			
Dádima-phalam	•••			210
Dádima-vrikshaha	•••	•••	•••	209
Dárvika	•••	•••	•••	13
Dárú-haridrakam		•••	•••	117
Daru-lavaņam		• • •	•••	205
Désha-bádámitte	•••			242
Desha-sharkara	•••	•••	•••	220
Déva-dáru-vrikshaha	•••	•••	•••	200
${f D}$ éva- $dh$ úpa $ha$		•••	• • •	66
Déva-jagdhaka-tailam	•••		•••	50
$m{D}h$ ányákam	•••	•••	, • • •	115
$oldsymbol{D} h$ úma-patram	• 6.	•••	•••	182
Dráksha-lavanam	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 0 <b>6</b>
Dráksha-phalam	•••	•••	•••	257
Dvipa-sudhá	•••	•••	•••	117
Dumpa-rástma	•••	•••	•••	40
	G.			
Gadúchi	•••	•••	•••	245
Gaja-pippali	•••	•••	•••	226
Gandhakaha	•••	•••	•••	235
$\mathbf{G}$ an $dh$ arasa $ha$	•••	•••	•••	181
Garjara-bijam	•••	•••	•••	132
Garjaram	•••	•••	•••	131
	-			-

	index or	SANSCRIT	SYNONYMES.		617
Gokhurha .	•		•••		217
Gópi-múlam	•••		•••		153
Goróchanam				•••	71
Granthi-pari	ก่				58
Guggilam	•••			• • •	228
Gunja	•••	•••	•••	•••	16
		11.			
Haridrakam		•••			126
Haritaki-ph			•••	•	242
Haritaki-pu		•••	•••	•••	243
Haritálakan		•••			57
		•••		•••	62
IIIngunu		• • •			
•		I.			
1kshu-gand	lalia		•••		62
Ikshuhu		•••	•••	·	219
Indra-varun	ú	•••	<b>.</b>		104
	•••	•••		•••	156
Ingudi-phal			•••	•••	242
Ingudi-yrik		•••	• • •	•••	-64
		J.		,	
Jájí-patri		•••	· • • •	, •••	180
Jájí-phalan	n	•••	•••	•••	180
Jalam			·	•••	53
Jala-primm	ni		•••	•••	153
Jala-nirgui	ndí		•••	• • • •	256
Jalúka <i>ha</i>			•••	•••	154
$J_{ m ambira}$ - $ph$	halam	•••		•••	105
Jambú- <i>ph</i> a	alam			• • • •	237
Japá-pushr	pam	• • •	•••	•••	154
Jațá-mánsi	•••	•••	•••	•••	181
Jengála-pa	cha	•••	•••	•••,	123
Jirakaho		•••			123
				78	

## K, Kh, Ksh.

Kachhuraha	•••	•••	•••	127
Kadali-phalam			•••	179
Kadaļi-vri <i>kshaha</i>		•••	•••	178
Káka-chínchi-bíjan.	•••	•••	•••	16
Kadilikam	•••	•••		234
Kála-barbúra-niriyásam		•••	•••	150
Kala-barbura-vrikshaha		•••	•••	20
Kála-hémikā		•••		130
Kála-meshiká	•••	•••	• • • •	218
Kamala	•••	•••		184
Kanda <i>ha</i>		•••		в
Kanta-káriká		•••		232
Kapidtha-niryásam		•••	•••	150
Kapid $th$ a- $ph$ alam	•••	• • •		139
Kapila	•••	•	•••	170
Kára-valli-latá		• • •	•••	176
Káravi	•••	•••	•,••	183
Kárpása <i>ha</i>	•••	. • • •	•••	149
Karpása-bíjam	•••	•••	•••	149
Kárpása-vri <i>kshaha</i>	•••	•••	•••	149
Karpúraha	•••	• •••	•••	84
Karpúra-tailam	•••	•••	•••	241
Káshta-angáraha	•••		;••	
Káshtam	•••	•••	•••	88
Vantaini	•••	• • •	•••	7
<i>V</i>	•••	•••	•••	177
Katu-rohni Késara	•••	•••	•••	278
Kétaki-vri <i>kshaha</i>	•••	•••	•••	118
Khadira-vrikshaha	•••	•••	•••	192
Kharjjúraha	•••	•••	•••	20
4	•••	•••	•••	196
Koshtam Kov-shikaha	•••	•••		271
Kovidáraha	•••			1, 228
** * 7	•••	• • •	28	1, 283 98
	••	•••	•••	130
Krishtna-datura		•••	•••	130

INDEX	OF SANS	CRIT SYNONY	MES.	619
Krishtna-kóvidáraho	ı	•••	•••	281
Krishtna-lavanam			•••	71
Krishtna-surasa	•••	• • •	•••	164
Kshiram	•••			8, 166
Kubérákski-phalam	•••	•••	•••	80
Kundali			•••	108
Kuravaka	•••	•••		167
Kusamba-bijam	•••	•••		89
Kush-pandaha				122
Kustumbaru		•••	•••	115
		L.		
Lasuna		• • •		-38
Lata	•••	•••	•••	2
Latá-palásha			•••	79
Lavanam			•••	231
Lavangalau				92
Lóham			•••	141
	,	М.		
Machhya-tailam				187
Madhu		•••	•••	172
Madhujam	•••	•••	•••	97
Madhúka-madyam	•••	•••	•••	276
Madháka-vrikshah		•••	• • •	66
Madhurya-badámitt	e		•••	45
Madhu-yashtikam	•••	•••	•••	148
Madyam		•••	•••	8, 56
Mandúram			•••	141
Mansalam	•••	•••		272
Marichi		•••	•••	201
Marichi-phalam		•••	··•	87
Mahá-jambira-phala	am		•••	105
Máyuhu	•••	.,.	•••	145
Mégha-jalam		•••		53
Methi		•••	•••	249
Mukulam		• • •	•••	5

Múlam .	•••		•••	• • •	6
Mustá		•••	•••	•••	129
Mushti-bijan	ı		•••	•••	234
		37			
		N.			
Naga-bhasma	á	•••	•••	•••	203
Nága-dantí	• • •	•••	•••		244
Naga-késara	m	•••	•••	• • •	174
$\mathbf{N}cute{a}\mathbf{gam}$	•••	•••	•••	. •••	263
Nága-ranga-	phalam	• • •	•••	•••	104
Nága-sambh	avá	•••	•••	•••	204
Naga-valli	•••	•••	•••		98
Nárikela-ma	dyam	•••	•••		276
Nárikela- <i>ph</i> :	alam	•••			112
Nárikéla-tu i	ilam	, • • •			113
Narikéļa-vri	iķshaha	•••	•••	•••	112
Nilágni-skik	:ha	•••	•••	•••	202
Nilam	•••	•••	•••		161
Nila-nirgun	di	•••	• • •		164
Níla-shikha	•••		•••		202
Nila-vri <i>ksh</i> a	aha	•••	•••	• • •	161
Nimba-vrika	shaha	•••	•••		63
Nirvisha	•••		•••	•••	31, 126
Nir-visham	•••	•••	•••	•••	31, 126
Niryásam		•••	•••		7
		<b>P</b> , <i>P</i>	. h.		
Palánduhu		•••	•••		37
Paláska-bija	am	•••			79
Palásha-vri	kshaha	•••	•••	•••	78
Palásha-nir	yásam	• • •	•••		79
Panjasaram		•••		•••	219
Párada <i>ha</i>		•••	•••	•••	158
<b>P</b> arvata-nir	nba-vri <i>k</i> a	shahu		•••	173
Parvata-yer	randa	•••	•••	•••	163
Patram .	•••		•••		5

	INDEX OF	SANSCRIT	SYNONYMES.		621
Patránga	•••	•••	•••		232
Phalam	•••		•••	•••	3
Phala-púra	•••	•••	•••	•••	107
Pippali	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
Póstu-bíjam		•••	•••	•••	194
Póstu-vriksk	aha	•••	•••	•••	193
Pruthvi-tails	am	•••	<b>:</b>	•••	196
Púgí-phalan	ì	•••	•••		54
Punnága-vri	kshaha		•••	•••	82
$\mathbf{Pushpam}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
		R.			
Rájam	•••	•••	•••	•••	227
Rakta-amrui	ta-phalam		•••	•••	207
Rakta-bahu-	bija- $ph$ alam	•••	•••	•••	207
Rakta-chitra	aka	•••	•••	•••	202
Rakta-gandh	hakaha	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 3 <b>7</b>
Rakta-şhikh	<b>a</b> .	•••	•••	•••	202
Rakta-póstu	-vri <i>ksh<b>a</b>ha</i>	•••	•••	•••	193
$\mathbf{R}$ áma $th$ am	•••	•••	•••	•••	62
Rama-tuļasi		•••	•••	•••	185
Rasa-gandha	ha	•••	• • • 2	•••	181
Rasam	•••	•••	•••	•••	158
Rastama	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>267</b>
Rángá	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>233</b>
Rakto-kovi-	dára <i>ha</i>	•••	•••	•••	<b>283</b>
		S, Şh.			
$Sadcute{a}paha$	•••	•••	•••	•••	218
Salasi-niryás	am	•••	•••	•••	77
Sarji-ká <i>ksh</i> a	ırá	•••	•••	•••	231
Sarsha-pháh		•••	•••	•••	229
Sh-ailéyaha		•••	•••	•••	194
Shálmalí-vri		•••	•••	•••	177
Skálmaní-vr	ikshaha	•••	•••	•••	135
<i>Şh</i> arkara	•••	•••	. • • •	•••	219

Shévantiká-p	ushpam		•••	•••	99
Shikhá-múla		•••	•••	•••	132
Shikhá-múla		•••	•••	•••	131
Shó bhánjana		a	•••	•••	176
Shri-gandha.	_		•••	•••	<b>223</b>
Shvéta-barbú	•	_	•••	•••	22
Shveta-amru			•••	•••	207
Shvéta-bahu-	-		•••	•••	207
Shvéta-suras	-		•••	•••	<b>256</b>
0: 1/ 7	•••	•••		•••	204
Sísakam			•••	•••	204
Sóma-vallí	•••	•••	•••	•••	245
Sudhá	•••	•••	•••	•••	83
•	•••	•••	•••	•••	153
Surá		•••	•••	•••	56
Surabhi-nim		aha	•••	•••	178
Surasa-vriks		•••	•••	•••	256
~ 1	•••	•••	•••	•••	183
Suvarņaka	•••	•••	•••	•••	93
Suvarna-pat		•••	•••	, », •• •	<b>62</b>
		$\mathbf{T}$			
Larlam			•••	•••	8
Tála-madyan	m	•••	•••	•••	276
Tála-múlika		•••	•••	•••	127
Tála-vriksh		•••	•••	. • • •	76
Taliaka	•••	•••	•••	•••	144
Tamála-vrik		•••	•••	•••	205
Támram	•••	•••	••••	•••	123
Tandulam	•••	•••	•••	•••	191
Téntráni-pl	halam	•••	•••	•••	238
Tikta-bádar		•••	•••	•••	46
Tilaha		•••	•••	•••	227
Tila-tailam	•••	•••	•••	•••	227
Tindukaha	•••	•••	•••	•••	132
Trikantaka-	-valli	•••	•••	•••	247
Trinam	•••		` •••	•••	2

IND	EX OF SANSCR	IT SYNONYME	s.	623
Tripuţa	•••	• • •		162
Tulașhi-vrikshaha	•••	•••	•••	185
$\mathbf{Tu} th$ - $th$ anjanam	•••		•••	
Tvakam	•••	•••	•••	124
	U.	•••	•••	5
Udumbara-phalam			•	140
Ugra-gandhaha		•••	•••	143
Ummatta-vrikshah	···	•••	•••	32
Ummattó-dumbara	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	130
Upakunchiká	-рпагаш	•••	•••	143
Ushiram	•••	•••	•••	89
···	•••	•••	•••	48
37-13 ()	<b>v</b> .			
Vaidya-mátru-vrik	shaha	•••	•••	33
Vajradru	• • •	•••	•	85 86
Vajradru-bijam	•••	•••	• • • •	<b>8</b> 6
Vajradru-vrikshah	a	•••	•••	<b>85</b>
Vajra-kanţaká	.•••	•••	•••	137
Vajra-vallí	•••	• • •	•••	257
Valkalam	•••	•••	•••	. 5
Vana-palandam	•••	•••	•••	250
Vangam	•••	•••	•••	201
Vana-srangátá	•••	•••	•••	247
Vata-kshiram	•••	•••	•••	142
Vátyálaka-tailam	•••	•••	•••	187
Vénu-lavanam	•••		•••	<b>65</b>
Vishva-bhishajam	•••	•••	•••	<b>262</b>
Visha	•••	•••	•••	27
Visham	••••	, •••	•••	27
Vishva-tulasí	· •••	•••	•••	185
Vishamushti-bijam	• • • •	•••	•••	234
Vrikshaha	•••	•••	••	1
	Y.			
Yashti-madhukam	•••	•••	• .	148
Yavá	•••	•••	••	249
Yeranda-bijam	. •••	•••	•••	215
Yeranda-vrikshaha	•••	•••		214
			• • •	~ A #

# INDEX OF MAHRATTI SYNONYMES.

		A, A.			
Ákda-cha-jh	449	•••	•••	•••	82
•	•				211
Akkal-kara	•••	•••	•••	•••	163
Akróda	•••	•••	•••		262
Ala	•••	•••	•••	•••	171
Ambacha-ji	•	•••	•••	•••	233
$\mathbf{Amb}$ á $ch$ a- $jh$	háda	•••	•••	•••	125
Ámbí-haled	a	•••	•••	•••	192
Ándé	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Anthóli	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
$\mathbf{A}phin$	•••	•••	•••	•••	190
Avalá	•••	•••	•••	•••	197
Avalá-gano	lhak	•••		•••	236
		В, В	h.		:
Báblicha-j	háda	•••	• • • •	•••	20
Badadi-shi	ngacha-j	hada	•••	•••	176
Bádám		•••	•••	•••	45
Bága-banó	sá	•••	•••	•••	255 166
Bakri-cha-		•••	•••	•••	166
Banasa-ló	chana	•••	•••	•••	65 C5
Banasa-mi	_	• •••		•••	65
Bálata-ból	-		•••	•••	181
Bávachyá	•••	•••		•••	208
Bavadang	a	•••	•••	•••	134
Béhadá	•••	•••		•••	241
Bél <b>a</b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	34
Bélácha-p		***	•••	•••	34
Bhangach		•••	• • •	•••	86
Duangach	u-V.				

,	INDEX OF	MAHRATTI	SYNONYMES.		625
Bhángácha-j	hada	•••	•••		85
Bhangacha-	_	•••	•••	•••	86
Bháranga-m	•	•••		•••	108
Bháváchí-sé		•••	•••	•••	93
$m{B}h$ éndá	•••	•••			13
Bhói- $ch$ ané			•••	•••	54
Bhúi-taraya		•••	•••	•••	94
Bí		•••	•••	•••	4
Bibá		•••	•••	•••	226
Bij	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 4
Bóra	•••	•••	•••	•••	263
_014	•••	•••	•••	•••	200
		Ch.			
Chámpécha-	- $\acute{p} h$ úla	•••	•••	•••	174
Charátté	•••	•••	•••	•••	247
Chinch	•••	•••	•••	•••	238
Chiráyitá	•••	•••	•••	•••	47, 189
Chitra-múla		•••	•••	•••	203
Chokhóta-te	éla	•••		•••	227
Chóp- $ch$ inn	i	•••	•••	•••	212
$Ch$ unn $\dot{a}$	•••	• • •		•••	83
		D, D, 1	Oh.		
Dála-chinni	• • •	•••	•••		103
Dálimba	•••	•••	•••	•••	210
Dalimba-jh	áda	•••	•••	•••	209
Daru	•	•••	•••	•••	8, 56
Dásindácha	-phúla	•••	•••	•••	154
Déva-dárúc	•		•••		200
Dhana	•••	• ,	•••	`	115
Dhóndécha	-phúla	•••	•••	·	194
Dóngarácha	•	jháda	•••	•••	173
Dóralí		• • •	••••	•••	232
Dráksha	•••	•••	•••		257
Drákshi-mi	tha	•••	•••	•••	206
Dúda	•	•••	•••	•••	8, 166
			•••	79	o, 100
				, ,	

			~		•
		E,			
Erandéla		•••		•••	187
Erandi-cha-	-iháda		•••		214
Erandicha-	•	•••		•••	215
LIabarona		•••	•••	•••	
		G, <i>G</i>	h.		
Gaddá		•••	•••	•••	6
Gadharacha		•••	•••	•••	166
Gahun		•••	•••	•••	249
Gajaga	•••		•••		80
Gandhá-ch		•••		•••	223
Gandhak	w 20 %4		•••	•••	235
Ganjá	•••	•••	•••		85
Gavat	•••	•••	•••	***	• 2
Gázara	•••	•••	•••	•••	131
Gázarácha-	 Lí	•••	•••	•••	132
	-D1	•••	•••	•••	247
<i>Gh</i> ókarú	•••	. •••	•••	•••	7
Gónda	•••	•••	•••	•••	33
Góraka-án	aali	•••	•••	•••	
Góróchan	•••	•••	•••	•••	71
Guggiļu	···	•••	•••	•••	228
Gugguļa	•••	•••	•••	•••	64
Guláb	•••	•••	•••	•••	217
Gulab-cha		•••	•••	•••	218
Gulábácha	_	••	•••	•••	217
Gulachița-	-bádám	• • •	•••	•••	45
Gula-véli	•••	•••	•••	•••	245
Gul <i>kh</i> airó	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	270
Gunza	•••	•••	•••	•••	16
		Н.			
Hada		-			191
Hada-kóls	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	• • •	•••	88
Halede		•••	•••	•••	126
Hálim	•••	•••	•••		168
Haritála	•••	•••	• • .•	•••	57
Haritaja	•••	•••	•••	•••	Ĭ

	INDEX OF	MAHRATT	SYNONYMES.		627		
Hatti-charat	té	•••	•••		- 195		
Himsi-miré	•••	•••	•••	•••	121		
Hing	•••	•••		•••	62		
Hingana	•••	•••		•••	64		
Hiradá	•••	•••	•••	•••	242		
I.							
Indrajou	•••				<b>25</b> 9		
	•••	•••	•••	•••	104		
Ippicha-jhad		•••	•••		66		
Isabagóla	•••	•••	•••		201		
		T 77					
		J, Jh	•				
Jái-phala	•••	•••	***	• • •	180		
Jámbalá- $ph$ a	la	•••	•••	•••	237		
Jáya-patrí	•••	•••	***	•••	180		
Jéshta-madi	ha	•••	•••	•••	148		
Jetá-mávasi.	••	•••	•••	•••	181		
$\boldsymbol{J} h$ áda	•••	•••	•••	•••	1		
Jhadicha-mi	tha	•••	•••	•••	205		
Jhádí-halade	ś	•••	•••	•••	117		
Jiró	•••	•••	•••	<b>,</b>	123		
		K, <i>K</i>	<i>h</i> .				
Kabába-chi	ní	••	•••	•••	121		
Kachani	•••	•••	•••	•••	99		
Kachóra	•••	•••	•••	•••	127		
Kadú-bádár	n	•••	•••	•••	46		
Kadá-indra	jou	•••	•••	•••	155		
Kájúcha-bí	•••	•••	• • •	•••	46		
Kákada-shi	_	•••	•••	•••	214		
Kakrácha-b	_	•••	•••	•••	79		
Kakrácha-g		•••	•••	•••	79		
Kakrácha-j	•	•••	•••	•••	78		
Kála-báblí-	cha-gónda	•••	• • • •	•••	150		
Kala-jíre		•••	••	•••	183		
Kála-kángu	រភ់ <b>ទ</b>	•••	•••	••	281		

Kala-mitha	•••	•••	•••	•••	71
Kali	•••		•••		5
Kamula	•••	•••	•••	•••	184
Káncha	•••	•••	•••	•••	96
Kandé			•••	•••	<b>37</b>
Kankuţi		•••	•••		92
Kánguna		•••	•••	281	, 283
Kangura		•••	•••	•••	84
Kapuracha-			•••	•••	241
Kapúrlí		•••	•••	•••	<b>51</b>
Kápús	•••			•••	149
Kapusa-cha		•	•••		149
Kapúsácha-		•••	•••	•••	149
Kapusacha- Karanjicha-	-	•••	•••	•••	205
Karanjiena Karé-pákác	•	•••	•••	•••	178
Kare-pakac Kárlí	na-jnaga		•••	•••	176
Kastúri	•••	•••	•••	•••	177
Kát	•••	•••	•••	•••	96
	••• •••	•••	•••	•••	24
Kate-mago Kaya <i>c ha</i>	)ro	•••	•••	•••	178
	•••	•••	•••	•••	248
Kavandala		•••	***	•••	139
Kavita		•••	•••	•••	151
Kavíta-gói		•••	. •••	•••	180
Káya- <i>ph</i> al Kéla		•••	•••	•••	179
Kelicha-ji	 Láda	•••	•••	•••	178
Késaré	raua	•••	•••	•••	118
Kévadác <i>h</i>	 	•••	•••	•••	192
Kevadaen Khadira	ia-j naga	•••	•••	• • • •	20
Kh-airi	•••	•••	•••	•••	20
Kharjúr	•••	•••	•••		196
Khasa-kh	nsn	•••	•••	•••	194
	hasácha-ji		•••		193
Rhórasán	•	•	•••		159
Kobrách	,	•••	•••		113
	<b>4-1</b> 614	•••	•••	•••	122
Kohala	• • • •	•••	•••		122

	INDEX OF	MAHRATTI	SYNONYMES.		629
Kólasé			•••	•••	87
Kólusi-ryacha	a-phala	•••		•••	231
Kuchla .	-		•••	•••	234
		L.			
Lahana-erand	léla	•••	•••		188
Lahana-crand	•	••,	•••		216
Lahana-erang	,		•••	•••	215
Lákada		• • • •	•••	•••	7
Lákada-cha-l		•••	•••	•••	88
Lasana	-	***	•••		38
Lavanga	• • •		•••	•••	92
Limbácha-jh	áda	•••		•••	64
Kímbu			•••	• • •	105
Lokhanda		•••	•••	•••	141
Lokhandhác		•••	•• • •	•••	141
Lonnandinac	Ma-Kaia L		•••	•••	141
		M.			
Mada			•••	•••	172
Madú-cha-n	náșhi	•••	•••	•••	271
Maidá-lakad	ļí	• • •	•••	•••	243
Magaró	•••		•••		24
Mái-phala	•••	•••	•••	•••	145
Mál-kangón	i	• • • •	•••	•••	97
Manjishta	•••	•••	•••	•••	218
Máshika	•••	•••	•••	•••	145
Mósólicha-	téla	•••	•••	•••	187
Matti-cha-	tila ,	• • •	•••	•••	196
Mégha-pán	í '	•••	***	•••	53
Ména	•••	•••	•••	•••	97
Méndhi	•••	•••	•••	•••	167
$\mathbf{M}\acute{e}thi$	•••	•••	•••		249
Miró		•••	•••	•••	201
Mirsinga	•••	•••	•••	•••	87
Mitha	•••	•••	•••	•••	231
Mográ-cha	-phúla	•••	•••	•••	162
Mogri	• • • •	•••	•••		24
					# T

.

,

Móhacha-j/	láda	•••		•••	66
Móhá-cha-c	•			•••	276
Moharé		•••			229
Mulká-cha-	réval <i>ch</i> inn		•••	•••	213
Mulká-cha-				•••	220
Mulkácha-			•••		94
Musambara			•••	•••	39
Musamuara	-noia	•••	•••	•••	
		N.	,		- 1
Nágar-móta	á	•••	•••		129
Náicha-pálá	_	•••	•••	•••	<b>3</b> 3
Náral	•••	•••	• • •	•••	112
Náralí-cha	dáru	•••	- •••	•••	276
Náralicha-		•••	•••	•••	112
Náralicha-	,	•••	•••	•••	113
Náringa	•••	•••	•••		104
Nát-bádám		•••	•••		242
Népálácha-		•••	•••	•••	120
Nili	•••	•••	•••	•••	161
Nilicha-jh		•••	•••	•••	161
Nírmali	•	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 3 <b>5</b>
		P. F	ን ኤ		
		1, 1			5
Pána	•••	•••	•••	•••	22
Pándhara-	_	hada	•••	•••	207
Pándhara-j		•••	•••	•••	220
Pandhara-		•••	•••	•••	207
Pandhara-	tup-kei	•••	•••	•••	3
Pándú	•••	•••	•••	* • • • · · · ·	53
Páņi Pama'a	•••	•••	•••	•••	217
Pannir	•••	•••	•••	•••	158
Pára		•••	•••		244
Pársácha-j	naga		•••	•••	81
Patang Patikár	•••	•••	•••		41
Patta	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•••	•••		5
Phal	•••	•••	•••	***	3
	• • •				

INDEX	OF MAHRA	ITI SYNONYMI	s.	<b>5</b> 3
Phalasácha-bí	•••	•••		7
Phalásácha-gónda	•••	•••	•••	7
Phalasacha-jhada	•••	•••	•••	7
Phúla	•••	•••	•••	
Pikala-kéla-jháda	•••	•••	•••	178
Pikli-kéla	••••	•••		179
Pimpļi	•••	•••	•••	98
Pimpļi-múla	•••	•••	• • •	99
Pópayá		•••	•••	89
Pudiná	•••	•••		173
	${f R}$			
Rála	•••	•••	•••	228
Rápácha-dála-chinní	•••	•••	•••	102
Ránácha-ippécha-jhá	.da	•••	•••	66
Ránacha-jíré	•••	•••	•••	254
Ránácha-kándé	•••	•••	•••	250
Ránacha-móhacha-jh	áda	•••	•••	66
Ránacha-padavali	•••	•••	•••	248
Rána-yerandí	•••	•••	•••	163
Révál-chinni	•••	•••	•••	213
Révà-chinní-sírá	•••	•••	•••	83
Ritha	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 24
Rumi-mastaki	•••	•••	•••	172
Ruppé-cha-varakh	•••	•••	•••	55
	· S, S	Sh.		
Sabjá	•••	•••	•••	185
Saféda-musali	•••	•••	•••	59
Sajjé-khára	•••	•••	•••	231
Sakhar	•••	•••	•••	219
Salama-misri	• • •	•••	•••	221
Sámbrání	•••	•••	•••	66
Samudrácha-pána	•••	•••	•••	55
Saráph	• · •	•••	•••	56
Satavari-muli	•••	•••	•••	61
Skatátácha-jháda	•••		•••	177

Shévanticha-phúla		•••	•••	99
Shika	•••		•••	21
Shora-mitha	•••		•••	206
Sisa		•••		204
Sisa- $bh$ asma			•••	203
Sómp	•••	•••	•••	197
Sóná-mu $kh$ í	•••		•••	226
Sónécha-varakh	•••	•••		62
Suppári	•••	•••	•••	54
Súrya-kánti-bí	•••	•••		<b>152</b>
•				
	T, $Th$ .			
Talis-patari	•••		•••	144
Tál-makháná	•••	•••	•••	€2
Tambada-chandana	•••	•••	•••	209
Tambada-chitra-múla	•••	•••	•••	202
Támbada-gandhácha-cl	•••	•••	209	
Támbada-khasa-khasá-	•••	•••	193	
Támbada-jámba	•••	•••	•••	207
Támbada-kánguna	•••	• • •	•••	283
Támbada-túp-kil	•••	•••	•••	207
Tambákúcha-pálá	•••	•••	•••	182
Támbra	•••	•••	•••	123
Tándúla	•••	•••	•••	191
Ţánkli	•••	•••		95
Taravada	•••	• • •	•••	93
Táti-cha-dáru	•••	•••	•••	276
Táticha-jháda			•••	76
Téla	•••	•••	•••	8
Télasénga	•••	•••	•••	21
Thóra-crandéla	•••		•••	189
Thóra-limbu	•••	•••	•••	105
Thora-pimpli	•••	•••	•••	226
Thóra-velá	•••	•••	· · ·	43
Tila		•••	•••	227
Tuka-mirái	•••	•••	•••	185

	INDEX OF	MAHRATTI	SYNONYME3.		633
Talasicha-jh	áda	• • •	•••		185
Turați	•••	•••	•••	•••	41
Turí	•••		•••		81
Tutti-nága	•••	•••	•••		262
		υ, <b>Ú</b> .			
Údá-chitra-	múlá	•••	•••	•••	202
Umdécha-p	hal	•••		•••	143
Ús		•••	• • •	•••	219
Utránicha-j	háda	•••	•••	•••	24
		v.			
Vadécha.dú	da	•••	•••		142
Vajraduhu	•••	•••	•••	•••	138
Válá	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>4</b> 8
Véda-mohai	ryá		•••	•••	204
Vé $kh$ anda	•••	•••	•••	•••	32
Véla,	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
<b>V</b> éļ <b>á</b>	•••		•••	•••	89
Vídecha-pá	na	•••	•••	•••	98
Viláyatí-ch	uná	•••	•••	•••	117
Viláyatí-jíro	<b>ś</b>	•••	•••	•••	90
Viláyatí-vac	iecha-jháda	•••	•••	•••	142
<b>V</b> óvá.	•••	•••	•••	•••	91
Vóva-sádá	•••	•••	•••	•••	91
		Y.			
Yarandicha	-jhada	•••	•••	•••	214

## INDEX OF GUZRATTI SYNONYMES.

# A, Á.

	22, 22	••		
Ádu	•••	•••	•••	262
Agatti	•••	•••	•••	266
Ajmunu-pátro	•••	•••	•••	<b>51</b>
Ajwan	•••	•••	•••	91
Akarkaro	•••	•••	•••	211
Ákdá-nu- <i>j h</i> áda	•••	•••	•••	82
Álu-bokhára	•••	•••	•••	206
Ámba-halad	•••	• • '•	•••	125
Ámbala	•••	•••	•••	197
Ambá-nu-jháda			•••	171
Ámbla-gandhak.	•••	•••	•••	236
Ámbli	•••	•••	•••	238
Anáras	•••	•••	•••	47
Andá	•••	•••	•••	192
Anjir	•••	•••	•••	142
Anninas	•••	•••	•••	47
Aphim	•••	•••	•••	190
Aritha	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 24
Artál	•••	•••	4	<b>57</b>
	B, B)	h.		
Badám	•••	•••	•••	45
Bajar-bațțu-nu-jl	háda	•••	•••	116
Bakrí-nu-dúdh	•••	•••	•••	166
Bálank	•••	•••	•••	107
Bana $ph$ sá	•••	•••	•••	255
Barsát-nu-páni	:	•••	•••	<b>53</b>
Bával-dáru	•••	•••	•••	<b>27</b> 5
Bél-phal	•••	••		34
Bhang	•••	•••	•••	86

	INDEX	OF GUZRATTI	SYNONYMES.		<b>6</b> 35
Bháng-nu-bi.			•••		86
Bháng-nu-jh		•••	•••		85
Bháng-nu-ras	-	•••		••	86
D1:1/	•••	•••	•••	• •	226
Bhindu .		•••	•••	•••	13
Bhoya-chena		•••	•••	•••	54
Bhúro-kólu		•••	•••	•••	122
TR:	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
Bij	•••	•••	•••		4
Bijóra.	•••	•••	•••	•••	107
Bili-nu-phal.	•	1	••	•••	34
Ból		•••	•••	• • •	181
Blimbu .	•••	•••		•••	63
Bunt-nu-sirko	o	•••	••	•••	100
Búro '	•••	•••	**.		219
Bór .	.:	•••	•••	•••	263
		Ch.			
Chá		•••	•••	•••	240
Chák	JV.	•••	•••	•••	117
~	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
Chanókadi		•••	•••	•••	16
Charas	•••	•••	•••	•••	86
Chilțu .	• • •	•••	•••	•••	5
Chini .	•••	•••	••	•••	219
Chinól	.d.	• • •	••	•••	<b>92</b>
Chiráyata i	<b>4</b> !	•••	••	•••	189
Chób-chinní.		•••	J.,	•••	212
Chodhóri .	•••	•••	••	•••	257
Chókha	••	•••	••	•••	191
Chúng .	•••	•••	·•••	•••	83
		D, D, Dh	.•		
Dádam	••	•••	••		210
Dádam-nu-jhá		•••	•••	•••	209
Dál-chíni .		•••	••	•••	103
Dáram .		•••	••	•••	210

Dáru	•••	•••	•••	8, 56
Daryá-nu-nariyal	•••	•••	•••	169
Dévdár	•••	•••		200
Dhána	•••	•••		115
$\mathbf{D}h$ a-túro		•••	•••	130
Divás	•••		•••	187
Drákh	•••	•••	•••	257
$\mathbf{Dr} \hat{\mathbf{a}} k h$ -nu-d $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ ru		•••	•••	255
	•••	•••	• • • •	23
Drákh-nu-sirko	•••	•••	•••	8, 166
$\mathbf{D}\acute{\mathbf{u}}dh$	•••	•••	•••	37
Dungali	•••	•••	•••	•
	<b>G</b> , 6	łh.		
Gaddá		•••	•••	6
Gadha-nu-dúdh	•••	•••		166
Gai-nu-dú $dh$			•••	166
Gáirón	•••	• • •	•••	71
,	•••	•••	•••	131
Gájar	•••	•••	•••	132
Gájar nu-bíj	•••	•••		80
Gájgá	•••	•••	•••	80
Gajga	•••	•••	•••	110
Galédu	•••	•••	•••	161
Gali	•••	•••	•••	213
Gámni-révanchini	•••	•••	•••	220
Gámní-búro	•••	•••	•••	220
Gámni-chini	•••	•••	•••	220
Gámni-sakkar	•••	•••	• • •	36
Gámți-akrot	•••	•••	•••	25
Gandak-nu-tézab	•••	•••	•••	235
Gandhak	•••	•••	•••	85
Gánjá	•••	,•••	•••	86
Ganjánu-bi	•••	•••	•••	
Gánjánu-j háda	•••	•••		85
Gaṛ-málu	. •••	•••	•••	93
Gháns	•••	•••	•••	2 2 4 9
Ghavun	•••	•••	•••	249

	INDEX	OF GUZRATTI	SYNONYMES.		637
Gluru	•••	•••	•••		110
Gókhru	•••	•••	•••	•••	247
Gorak-amli	•••	•••	•••		33
Gótli	•••	•••		•••	4
Gú-bával	•••		•••	•••	21
Gúgal	•••	•••	•••	•••	64
Guláb		•••	•••	•••	217
Guláb-nu-ata		•••	•••	•••	217
Guláb-nu-pá		•••	•••	•••	217
Guláb-nu-ph	•	•••	•••	•••	217
Gul-anár-nu		•••	•••	•••	210
Guldá sádi	_	•••	•••	•••	
Gullar	•••	•••	•••	•••	99
Gul-vél	•••	• • •	•,•.•	••,	143
Gumchi	•••	•••	•••	•••	245
	•••	•••	•••	•••	16
Gún	•••	•••	•••	•••	7
Gúndar	•••	•••	•••	•••	7
		H.	-		
Halad	•••	•••	•••	•	126
Hálim	•••	•••	•••	• • •	168
Hardal	•••	•••	•••	•••	125
Harle	•••	•••		•••	242
Hing	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>62</b>
Hira-kasis	•••	•••	•••	•••	141
Hopári	•••	•••	•••	•••	54
		~			
T1/ 7/		I.			
Iláchí	•••	•••	•••	•••	89
Indarjou	•••	•••	•••	•••	259
Indu	•••	•••	•••	•••	192
Isap- $gh$ ól	•••	•••	•••	•••	201
		J, Jh.			
Jáanbu	•••	•••			007
Jad	•••		•••	•••	237 c
Jala	•••	•••	•••	• ,•	6
• ••		•••	•••	•••	154

Jamal-goto	•••	•••	•••	120
Jangar	•••	•••	• •••	123
Jangli-anjir	•••	•••	•••	143
Jangli-arandi	•••	•••	•••	163
Jangh-jámál-goto	•••	•••	•••	120
Jangli-kanda	•••	•••	•••	<b>250</b>
Jangli-kamári	•••	•••	•••	35
Jápatri	•••	•••	•••	180
Jásút-nu-phúl	•••	•••	•••	154
Jav		•••	•••	155
Javantari	٠٠٠٠	•••	•••	180
Jáye-phal	•••	•••	•••	180
Jethi-madh		•••	•••	148
•		•••	•••	1
Jhada	•••		•••	239
Jháv-nu-jháda	•••	•••	•••	24
Jhinjarvatto	•••	•••	•••	
	v	Kh.		
	м,	11.76.		101
Kabáb-chini	•••	•••	•••	121
Káchúr	•••	•••	•••	127
Kadvu-badám	•••	•••	•••	46
Kadvu-indarjou	•••	•••	•••	155
Kadvu-jíri	•••	•••	•	254
Kairi-nu-jháda	•••	•••	•••	171
Káju	•••	•••	•••	46
Khakar-nu-biyan	•••	•••	•••	<b>7</b> 9
Khákar-nu-jháda	•••	•••	•••	78 70
Khákar-nu-gún	•••	•••	•••	79
Káli-jiri	•••	•••	•••	254
Káli-musli	•••	•••	•••	124
Kálo-bával	•••	•••	•••	20
Kálo-bával-nu-gundar	•••	•••	•••	150
Kálo-dámar		•••	•••	85
Kálo-dhatúro		•••	•••	130
Kalo-mirich	•••	•••	•••	201
Kálo-pillúdo		•••	••.	281

	INDEX	o <b>t</b>	GUZBATTI	SYNONYMES.		<b>6</b> 39
Kalu-sihu	•••		•••	<b>`</b>	- • • •	204
Kaméla	•••		•••	•••	•••	170
Kan			•••		•••	6
Kanda	•••			•••	•••	37
Kangóyi-nu-	j háda			•••	• • • •	18
Kántá-nu-da	•		•••	•••		41
Kanval	•		•••	•••	•••	184
Kapás-nu-bij	i		•••			149
Kapas-nu-jh			•••	•••	•••	149
/	•••		•••	•••	•••	114
Kápúr	•••		•••	•••	•••	84
Kapúr-nu-té			•••	•••	•••	241
Karanj-nu-j				. 23	•••	205
Kárék				•••	•••	196
Karélo	•••		•••	•••	•••	176
Karo-kiryáts			•••	•••	•••	33
Karpúr	•••		•••	•••	•••	84
V 1 :	•••		•••	•••	•••	177
Kata-bhúro-				•••	••/	122
Kath-tho	•••		•••	•••	•••	96
77 - ()	•••		•••	•••	•••	139
Kavít-gón	•••		•••	•••	•••	151
Káy-putí-nu			•••	•••	•••	81
K éla	•••		•••	•••	•••	179
Kéla-nu-jhá	da		•••	•••	•••	178
Késar	•		•••	•••	•••	118
Kévdo	•••		•••	•••		192
Khajúr	•••		•••	•••	•••	196
Khákar-nu-	bíyán		•••	•••	•••	79
Khákar-nu-	•			•••	•	79
Khákar-nu-			•••	•••	•	78
Khánd	•••		•••	•••	••	219
Khas-khas				•••	••	194
Khas-khas-	nu- <i>i h</i> áda	<b>.</b>	•••			193
Khas-khas-	•	-		•••	••	
	""-hose		•••	•••	•	194
$ extbf{ extit{K}}  extit{h} \acute{ ext{pru}}$	•••		•••	•••	• •	113

Khorásáni-aj	mo	•••	•••	•••	159
Khorásáni-aj	ván	•••	•••	•••	159
	•••		•••	•••	47
T71 / 14		•••	•••	•••	47
Kismis	•••	•••	•••	•••	253
Kismis-drák		•••	•••	•••	253
Kivánch	•••		•••	•••	178
Kó-elo		•••	•••	•••	87
Kólso	•••	•••	•••	•••	87
Kólu	•••	•••	•••		122
Komari			•••	•••	39
Kó <i>th</i> u		•••	•••	•••	139
Kuchlá	•••	•••		•••	234
	•••	•••	•••	•••	39
Kumár	•••	•••	•••	•••	
		L.			
Lákdu	•••		•••	•••	7
Lákdu-kóel		•••	•••	•••	88
Lál-jamrud		• • •	•••		207
Lál-jháv-nu			•••	•••	240
Lal-mirich	_	•••		•••	87
Lasan		•;/	•••	•••	38
Lal-khas-kh	has nu ik	••• áda	•••	•••	193
			•••	•••	207
Lál-péru Lál-illáda	•••	•••	•••		283
Lál-pillúdo		•••	•••	•••	207
Lal-piyara	•••	•••	•••	•••	92
Lavang	•••	•••	•••	•••	141
Lévu		•••	•••	••••	50
Lilli-cháya-		•••	•••	•••	64
Limbdánu-)	uada	•••	•••	•••	105
Limbu	•••	•••	•••	•••	141
Lohanu-zan	ıg	•••	•••	•••	66
Luban		•••	•••	•••	
		M.			
26 27			,		172
Madh	•••	•••	•••	•••	271
Madha-ni-r	nach	•••	•••		~

	INDEZ OF	GUZRATTI	SYNONTUES.		641
Marchu	•••		•••	· · •	87
Matti-nu-tél		•••	•••	•••	196
Mayi-phal	•••	•••			145
Méndi	•••		•••		167
Méthí	•••		•••	•••	249
Mín	•••		•••		97
Miri	•••	, <b></b>	•••	•••	201
Mithanu-tézá		•••	•••	•••	25
Mitho-badan			•••	• • •	45
Mitho-tél	•••	•••		•••	227
25.17	•••	•••	•••		231
Mithu-tel	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 2 <b>7</b>
Mogra-nu-p/	úl		•••	•••	162
Mór-túta	•••	•••	•••		124
Motto-ghokr	·u	•••	•••	•••	195
Motto-ilachi			•••	•••	43
Motto-piper		•••		•••	226
Mótu-yarang	li-un-tél		•••		189
Moțu-limbu	•••	•••	•••	•••	105
Móţu-nimbu	•••	• • •	•••	•••	105
Movánu-jhá	da	•••	•••	•••	66
Mova-nu-dár	u	•••	•••		<b>276</b>
Murdár-sing	•••	•••	•••	•••	203
Mushak-dán	á	•••	•••		14
$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{u}sh\mathbf{k}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	177
Muțți-gándi	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
		N.			
Naisakar	•••	•••	•••	•••	219
Náni-gúndi	•••		•••	•••	115
Náni-jangli-	kánd <b>a</b>	•••	•••	•••	167
Náni-komári	i	•••	• • •	•••	39
Náni-yerand	ļi	•••	•••	•••	216
Náni-yerand	li-nu <i>j h</i> áda	•••.	•••	•••	215
Nani-yerand		•••	•••	•••	188
Nanu-gáudi	••	•••	•••	•••	115

Nánu-kiryáta	à	•••	. • • •	•••	33
Nárangi		•••	•••	•	104
Náryal	•••	•••	•••	•••	112
Naryal-jhád	<b>a</b> .	•••	•••	•••	112
Náryal-nu-d			•••	•••	276
Náryal-nu-te		•••	•••		113
Nát-ní-badá		•••	•••	• • •	242
Nav-sågar		•••	•••	•••	42
Náyi	• • • •	•••		•••	33
Níl	•••	~		,	161
Nímbu	•••	•••	•••	•••	105
	•••	•••	•••		235
Nirmali	•••	•••	•••	•••	,
		Ρ.			
Palás-pápar	0	•••	•••	•••	79
Pán	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
Pándru	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
Páni	•••	•••	•••	•••	53
Papáyi	•••	•••	*	•••	89
Раруо	•••		•••		89
Párasa-pipl	0	•••	•••	•••	244
Páro	•••	•••	•••	•••	158
Patang-nu-	-	•••	•••	•••	81
Phal		•••	•••		3
Phata-kard	i	•••	•••	•••	41
Phál	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
Pilo-harle	•••	•••	•••	•••	242
Pilládo	•••	•••	•••	281	
Pílú-nu-jh	da	•••	•••	•••	222
Pipér	•••	•••	•••	• • •	98
Pipli	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
Pipli-mál	•••	•••	•••	•••	99
Pudína	•••	•••	•••	•••	173
		R.			
Ráyi	•••	•••		•••	229
Révan-chir	i	•••	•••	•••	213
•				A. C.	

	INDEX	OF GUZRATT	I SYNONYMES	•	643
Ringni		•••	•••	•••	232
Rú	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	149
Rúmi-mastak		•••	•••	•••	172
Rúnu-bíj		•••	•••	•••	149
Rúnu-jháda		,	•••	***	149
Rupéri-varak		•••	•••	•••	55
		s, s	ih.		
0/1/		, ,		***	224
Sábún	•••	•••	•••	•••	185
Sabza	•••	•••	•••	•••	218
Sadap	•••	•••	•••	•••	240
Ságách	•••	•••	•••	•••	219
Sakkar	•••	•••	•••		221
Sálam-misri	•••	•••	•••	• • • • •	. 66
Sámbráni	•••	•••	•••	•••	119
San	••,•	•••	•••	•••	156
Sangraf	•••	•••	•••	•••	119
San-nu-bij		•••	•••	•••	220
Saphed-sakk	ar	•••	•••	•••	203
$\mathbf{Sa} p h \mathrm{\acute{e}da}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	203
Saphéd-báva		•••	•••	•••	207
Saphéd-jam		•••	• • •	•••	
Saphed-mus		•••	i •••	•••	59
Saphéd-tuls		•••	•••	•••	184
Saras-nų-jh	áda	•••	•••	•••	22
Seláras	•••	•••	•••	•••	169
Sérdi	• • *	•••	***	•••	219
<i>Şh</i> unam	•••		•••	•••	38
Sindár	•••	•••	,•••	•••	204
Sing	•••	•••	•••	•••	3
Sirko	•••	•••	•••	•••	23
Sihu	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>23</b> 3
Sisam		•••	• • • •	•••	129
Sitap		•••		***	218
Sómal-khá	r	•••	•••	< •••	<b>57</b>
Sopári	•••	•••	•••		54

Soro-khár	•••				206
Súkét	•••	•••		• • •	223
Suna-mukhi	• • •	•••	•••		227
Sunáni		•••	•••	•••	62
Sunéri-varal	k/L		•••	•••	62
Súnt	•••	•••	•••	•••	262
Surákhár-nu		•••	•••	•••	25
Surmo		•••	•••	•••	53
Surmo-nu-p	hatro	•••	•••	•••	53
Suvá		•••	•••	•••	51
Suvánu-bi	•••	•••	• • •	•••	51
•		Т.	•	•	
Wala mini					101
Tada-miri	 I.	•••	•••	•••	121
Tád-nu-jhád	12.	•••	•••	•••	76
Taj Tamaku	•••	. ,•••	•••	•••	94
Tamarak	•••	•••	· •••	•••	182 63
Tandhari-sé	nd nd	•••		•••	137
Tår-nu-sirk	,	•••	•••	•••	23
Tarpintan		•••	•••	<b>~···</b>	241
Tel	•••	****	•••	•••	8
Til	•••	•••		•••	227
Trámbu	•••	•••	•••	•••	123
Tulsi	•••	•••	•••	•••	185
Turanj	•••	•••	•••	•••	107
Tutti-nága	•••	•••	•••		262
Tuvéro	•••	•••	•••	•••	81
14,010	***	• • •	•••		
		υ, τ	J.		: ·•
Ujli-musli	•••	***	•••	•••	59
Ujlo-péru	•••	- • • •	•••	•••	207
Ujlo-baro	•••	•••	•••	•••	220
Ujlo-chini	•••	•••	•••	•••	220
Ujlo-khánd		•••	•••		220
-Ujlo-piyára	•••	•••	•••		207

	INDEX OF	GUZRATTI	SYNONYMES.		615
Ushbo		•••	•••		225
Ushbo-magr	abi	•••	. •••	. •••	<b>225</b>
		v.		•	
Vach	•••	•••	•••	•••	32
Vachhnág	•••	•••	•••	•••	26
Vaj	•••	•••	•••	•••	32
Vagárni	•••	•••	•••	•••	62
Vaingni	•••	•••	•••	•••	232
Válo	•••	•••	•••	•••	48
Váns-kapúr	• •••		•••	•••	65
Vásnu-mi#/		•••	4**	•••	65
Váyi-valan		•••	•••	***	134
Vél	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
Vél-khaka		•••	•••	•••	79
Viláti-chú		•••	•••	•••	117
		Y.			
Yéliyo		•••	•••	•••	39
Yerandi		•••	•••	•••	215
Yerandi-n		•••	•••	• •••	214
Yerandi-n	•	•••	•••	•••	187
Yerandiun		•••	•••	•••	187
		Z.			
Ziro	•••	•••	•••	•••	123

### INDEX OF CINGALESE SYNONYMES.

## A, Á.

		Д,	n		
Abbé	•••	•••		•••	229
Abin	•••	•••	•••	•••	190
Achariyap		•••	•••	•••	178
Adatoda	<b>41.00</b>	•••		•••	33
Ahalla	. <b>*. * *</b>	•••	-		93
Ahilla	•••	•••	•••		93
Akuru	•••	•••	•••	•••	220
	 	, •••	•••	•••	276
Akuru-ara	K	•••	•••	•••	6
Ala	, ···	•••	•••,	•••	171
Amba-gah		•••	•••	•••	262
Amu-ingu	ru	•••	•••	•••	35
Angola	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Anguru	•••	•••	•••	•••	87
Annási	•••	•••	•••	•••	47
Anoda-gal	1 <b>á</b>	•••	•••	•••	18
Arak		•••	•••	•••	56
Araku	•••	•••	•••	•••	56
Aralu	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	242
Aralu-mal	•••	•••	•••	•••	243
Aruda	·	•••	•••		218
Assamoda	gam	•••	•••	***	91
Assamoda	guņ	•••	•••	•••	91
Ati-madu	ram	•••	•••	•••	148
Ati-neran	chi		•••	•••	195
Atta	•••	•••	•••		4
Attana	•••	•••		•••	41, 130
Atti-kā	•••	•••	•••	•••	143

	INDEX	OF CINGALESE	SYNONYMES.		647
Atti-rá	•••	•••	` <b></b>	•••	246
Attirilla-pal	<b>a</b>	•••	•••	•••	146
Attóra	•••	•••	•••	•••	93
Avari	•••	•••	•••	•••	161
		<b>B.</b>			
TO -164					00
Balát	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
Banda-ka	•••	•••	•••	•••	13
Bélli	•••	•••	• • •	•••	34
Bélli-ká	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>34</b>
Bija	•••	· • • •	•••	•••	4
Bíju	•••	•••	•••	•••	192
Bin-kohamb	a	•••	•••	•••	<b>47,</b> 189
Binnúg	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>151</b>
Bin-nuga	•••	•••	•••	•••	249
Bólam	•••	•••	***		181
Bulu	•••	•••	•••	•••	241
Buro-kirí	•••	•••	•••	•••	166
Bú-torá	•••	•••	•••	•••	92
		Ch,			
(12: 1-1-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			41
Chinna-kar	am	•••	•••	•••	41
		$\mathbf{D}$ , $Dh$ .	•		
Dalúk	•••	•••	•••	•••	137
Datkattiya	•••	•••	•••	•••	190
Dehi	•••	•••	•••,	•••	105
Dellun	•••	•••	•••	•••	210
Delun	•••	•••	•••	•••	210
Delun-gahá	•••	···•	•••	•••	209
Déva-duru	•••	••••	•••	•••	199
$m{D}h$ análu	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
Dimkola	•••	•••	•••	•••	182
Divúl	•••	•••	•••		139
Divul-melli	<del>yam</del> -		•••	•••	151
Dodang	•••	•••	•••	•••	104
Domba-gah	<b>å</b>	•••	•••	•••	8
•					

Dummala		•••	•••	•••	228
Dungazha	•••	•••	•••	•••	182
Dungkola	•••	•••	•••	•••	182
Duru	•••	•••	•••	•••	123
<b>D</b> uru	•••				
		E.			
Enasal		•••	•••	• • • •	89
Endaru		•••	•••		215
Endaru-atta		•••	•••	•••	215
Endaru-gaha	_	•••	•••		214
Endaru-tel	•••	•••	•••		187
Ensal	•••	•••	•••	•••	89
Erabadu-gal		•••	•••	•••	136
Erandu		•••	•••	•••	163
131 and	•••	•••	•••		
	,	G.			
Gadi	•••	•••	•••	•••	3
Gahá	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
Gammálu	•••	•••	•••		208
Gam-miris	•••	•••	•••	•••	201
Gandakam	•••	•••	•••	•••	235
Gandarassa		•••	• • •	•••	181
Ganjá	•••	•••	•••	•••	8 <b>5</b>
<b>4.</b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	86
Ganjú-gahá		•••	•••	•••	85
Ganjá-kola		•••	•••	•••	8 <b>6</b>
Ganjá-látu		•••	•••	•••	86
Gansuri-gal		•••	•••	•••	244
Goskaral-he	bbo	•••	•••	•••	24
Goda-kadura	a-ațța	•••	•••	•••	234
Gokatu	•••	•••	•••	•••	83
Gokatu-mel	liyam	•••	•••	•••	83
Goraka	•••	•••	•••	•••	260
Gorakka	•••	•••	•••	•••	260
Górócha	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	71
Gugula	•••	•••	•••	•••	6 <b>1</b>

#### II.

		-			
Hál		•••		•••	191
Hal	•••	•••	•••	•••	254
Hal-dumula	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	254
Hampirilla-g	gedivella-bu	vá	•••	•••	170
Handun	•••		•••	•••	223
Hatávari		•••	•••	•••	61
Hinbinkohan	nba	•••	•••	•••	47
Hingotu-kol	a		•••	•••	158
Hin-tolabo		•••	•••	•••	118
Hunu	•••		• • •	•••	83
			l.		
Ikkiri	• • •		•••	•••	62
Ikkiri-gahá			•••	•••	62
Ilanda	•••	•••	•••		263
Imbul	•••				135
Indi	•••	•••	•••	•••	196
Indí-akuru	•••	•••	•••	•••	221
Indí-arak	•••	•••		•••	276
Indí-rá	•••	•••	•••	•••	246
Ingini-atta			•••		235
Inguru	•••		•••		262
Irimusu	•••		•••		153
Iţţi	•••	•••	• • •		97
Iyam	•••	•••		•••	204
		•	١.		
Jádi-ká	•••	•••	•••	•••	180
Jaipála	•••	•••	•••	•••	120
Jan-tóps	•••	•••			273
Jápála	• • •	•••	•••	•••	120
Jaramánsi	•••	•••	•••	•••	181
Jatamakutu	• • • •	•••	•••	129,	181
Jatamámsi		•••	•••	•••	181
Játi-lingam	•••		•••		156
				82	

650	INDEX	OF CINGALESE	SYNONYMES.		
Jatayu		•••	•••	•••	64
- ' '	<b></b>	• • •	•••	•••	64
•		K, Kh.			
77.1		11, 11/0.		7.0	3
Ká	•••	•••	••••		23
Kadi	•••	. •••	•••	• • •	260
Kadól	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	126
Kaha	•••	•••	•••	• •••	96
$\mathbf{K}ai\mathbf{p}\mathbf{u}$	•••	•••	•••		46
Kaju	•••	• • •	•••	•••	46
Kaju-atta	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Kakkuna	•••	, • • •	•••	•••	36
Káliya	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>78</b>
Káliya-aţţa	•••	•••	•••	•••	79 70
Káliya-mell	iyam	•••	•••	•••	79
Kalu-angola		•••	, •••	•••	36
Kalu-attana		•••	•••	•••	130
Kalu-bolam	•••	•••	•••	•••	39
Kalu-duru	•••	•••	•••	•••	183
Kalu-kollu		• • •	•••	•••	92
Kalu-lunu	•••	•••	•••	•••	71
Kalu-miris	•••	•••	•••	•••	201
Kalú-rana	•••	•••	•••	•••	278
Kalu-siman	i-gahá	•••	•••	•••	281
Kalu-varan	iá	•••	•••	•••	164
Kansá	•••	•••	•••		85
Kansá-atta	•••	•••	•••	•••	86
Kansá-gahá	á	•••	•••	•••	85
Kansá-kiri	•••	•••	•••	•••	86
Kansá-kolá		•••	***	•••	86
Kapu	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	149
Kapu-atta	•••	••••	•••	***	149
Kapu-gaha	• • •	•••		•••	149
Kapuru	•••	•••	•••	• • •	84
Kapuru-tel		•••	•••	•••	241
Kari-bólai	_	****	• • •	•••	39 178
Karri-pinc	ka	•••			178

	INDEX	OF	CINCALESE	SYNONYMES.	·	651
Kasturi	•••		•••	•••	•••	177
Kataku-man	chal		•••	•••	` <b></b>	66
Kataru-muru			•••	•••	•••	266
Kattarodu	•••		•••	•••	•••	109
Kattarodu-bi	j <b>a</b>		•••	•••	•••	110
Kattu-imbul	•		•••	•••	· •••	75
Katu-valbatu			•••	•••	•••	232
Káya	•••		•••	•••	•••	3
Kehal	•••		•••	•••	•••	179
Kehal-gahá	•••		•••			178
Kessel				•••	•••	179
Khadira	•••			•••	•••	20
Kihiri			•••	•••	•••	20
Kíl	•••		•••	•••	•••	201
W:_:	•••			•••	•••	8
Win!	•••		•••	• • •	•••	166
Koda-kaduru			•••	•••	•••	23 <b>4</b>
77 1 1 1	•••		•••	•••	•••	²³⁴
Kohumba	•••			•••	•••	64
77.1	•••		•••	•••	•••	5
Kola-lákada.			•••	•••	•••	146
Tr 4 11	•••		•••		•••	39
Koomarika				•••	•••	23 <b>0</b> -
Kópi-atta			•••	•••	•••	114
Watanaha	•••		•••	•••	•••	242
Koțikán-babil	a		••	•••	•••	229
Walla			••	•••	•••	4
Kottamalli-at	ţa.		••	•••	•••	115
Kóva-ká	•		•••	•••	•••	110
Krábu-nați			••	•••	•••	92
Krámbu-nați	<b>.</b>		•••	•••	•••	92
Kudallu			••	•••	•••	154
Kudu-mirish			••	•••		245
Kukuru-mán.			••	•••		212
Kumbalu-pott	a			•••	•••	36
Kumburu-affa	a		••	•••	•••	80

002					
Kum-kuma-j	p <b>u</b>	•••	•••	•••	118
Kundrikam	•••	•••	•••	•••	77
Kungama-ma	al	•••	•••	•••	118
Kurunda	•••	•••	4	•••	103
		L.			
Leverella		•••		•••	272
Leverella-ga	há	•••	•••	•••	272
Lingam		•••	•••	•••	156
Lokka-dehi		•••	• • •	•••	105
Lokka-duru		•••	•••	•••	199
Lokka-enda		•••	•••	•••	189
Lúnú	•••			•••	37
Lunu		•••		•••	231
114114	•••				
		М.			
Maduru-tal	la			•••	185
Magul-kara		•••	•••		205
Mahá-duru		•••	, ·	9	90, 199
Mahá-nimb	,	••	**	•••	173
Mair-máni		•••	• • •	•••	<b>229</b>
Mal	•	• • •	•••	•••	4
Mal-delup	•••	•••	. •••	•••	210
Mallokodá	•••	•••	•••	•••	141
Mál-tel	•••		•••	•••	187
Manjista	····	•••	•••	•••	218
Maritondí	'	•••	•••		167
Másu-ká	•••	•••	•••	,•••	145
Másánká		•••	•••	•••	263
Melliyam	•••	•	•••	•••	7
Mí-kiri	•••	•••	•••	•••	166
Min-tel	•••	•••	•••		187
Miris	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	. 87
Moțța	•••		•••	•••	5
Múdira-ka	á-araku		•••	•••	255
Mudiraka	-pán:ı		•••		255
					· ×

	INDEX	OF CINGALES	BE SYNONYMES.		653
Mudraká		• • • •	•••		257
Mudra-palan	a	•••	•••	•••	257
Múdú-pol	•••	•••	•••	•••	167
Múl	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
Murungá	•••	•••	•••	•••	176
•		$\cdot \mathbf{N}$ .			
Nolun					104
Nalun Nárona ká		•••	•••	• • •	184
Nárang-ká		•••	•••	•••	104
Navácháram		•••	•••	•••	42
Nava-handí		•••	, •••	•••	138
<b>O</b> .	•••	•••	•••	•••	237
Nelávari	•••	•••	•••	•••	94
Nelli	•••	•••	•••	•••	197
Nelli-gandak	kam	•••	•••	•••	236
Nelli-ká	•••	•••	•••	•••	197
Nelun	•••	•••	•••	• • •	184
Neranchi	•••	, •••	•••	•••	247
Neranji	•••	•••	•••		247
Nerree-wees	a	•••	,	•••	27, 31
Nikka	,•••	•••	•••	•••	256
Nila	•••	•••	·	•••	161
Níla	•••	•••	•••	• • •	161
Nilavari	•••	•••	<b></b>	•••	94
Nil-gahá	•••	•••	• • •	•••	161
Nimba-gahá	•••	••••	•••	•••	64
Nimba-rá	•••	•••	•••	•••	246
Nirivisha	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>27</b> , <b>31</b>
Nuga-kiri	•••	•••	•••	• • •	142
		О.			
Olinda	•••				16
Olinda-atta		•••	•••	•••	16
Omam			• ` •	•••	91
was			•••	•••	
		Ρ.			
Pal-mánikan	n	•	•••	•••	124
<b>P</b> áni	• • •	••	4 * *	•••	172

#### INDEX OF CINGALESE SYNONYMES.

002					01
Patangi	•••	•••	.•••	•••	81
Pávatta	•••	•••		•.••	33
Pengrima-te	l	•••	•••	•••	50
Penirata-kot		•••	•••	•••	45
_	•••	•••	•••	•••	94
	•••	•••	•••	•••	89
Perrungáyan		•••	•••`	•••	62
Perunkáyan		•••	•••	•••	62
Pich-chi-ma		•••	•••	***	162
Pol	•••	•••	•••	•••	112
Pol-akuru		•••	. •••	•••	221
Pól-arak	•••	•••	•••	•••	276
Pol-gahá	•••	•••	•••	•••	112
Pól-rá	•••	•••	•••	•••	246
Pol-tel	•••	•••	•••	•••	113
Pot-lunu	•••	•••	•••	•••	206
Potta		•••	•••	•••	6
Púndal	•••	•••	•••		154
Punji-enda	m-atta	•••	•,••	•••	216
Punji-enda		•••	•••	•••	215
Punji-enda		•••	•••	•••	188
Puskara	4	•••	•••	•••	230
Puvák	•••	•••	•••	•••	54
Puvákka	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>54</b>
LUYAREA	•••				
		$\mathbf{R}$	•		245
Rá	•••	•••	•••	•••	93
Ranavará	•••	•••	٠	•••	217
Rangu-lái	mí	•••	• • •	•••	62
Ran-taga		•••		•••	62
Ran-taha	dn	•••	•••	• • •	158
Rasadiyá	•		•••	•••	157
Rasa-kar		•••		•••	245
Rasakind		•••	•••		142
Rata-atti	-ká	•••	•••	•••	64
Rata-dun		•••	•••	•••	90
Rata-dur		•••	•••		

	INDEX O	CINGALESI	SYNONYMES.		655
Rața-hunu	••		•••	•••	117
Rața-irimusa.		•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 25
Rața-kaju		•••	•••	•••	<b>54</b>
Rata-kekuna.			· <b></b>	•••	156
Rata-kotambá		•••	•••	•••	45
Rața-péra-ga		• • • •	•••	•••	207
Rata-sana-kol		•••	•••	•••	<b>227</b>
Rața-simani-g		•••	•••	•••	283
Rața-val-lunu		•••	•••	•••	225
Rat-handun .		•••	•••	•••	209
		•••	•••	•••	202
Rat-péra .		•••	•••	•••	207
Ridi-tagadu		•••	•••	• ••	<b>55</b>
Ridi-tahadu		•••	•••	•••	<b>55</b>
Rója-mal-kar		•••	•••	•••	218
Rook-attaná		•••	•••	•••	41
Rosá-mal	•••	•••	•••	•••	217
		s, <i>șh</i>	•		
Sada-kuppa	•••	•••		•••	51
Sádi-ká	•••	•••	•••	•••	180
Sahinda-lunu	l	•••	•••	•••	41
Saira-tel	•••	•••	•••	•••	50
Sakkere	•••	•••	•••	•••	219
Salama-misir	i	•••	•••	•••	221
Sambrani	•••	•••	•••	•••	66
Sanni-naegar	m.	•••	•••	•••	254
Sanni-násang	3	•••	• • •	•••	254
Sappu	•••	• • •	•••	•••	174
Sassanda	•••	•••	•,••	•••	56
Sata-kuppi		•••	•••	•••	<b>51</b>
Savandra-mú	il •	•••	•••	•••	48 156
Shaviram	•••	•••	•••	•••	156 <b>2</b> 26
Shén-kotte	•••	• • •	•••	281,	
Simani-gahá		•••	•••		41
Sina-káram	•••	•••	• 7 •	•••	TI

Sindrika-gah	á	•••	•••	•••	175
Siní	•••	•••	•••	•••	219
Sirivadi-babi	la	•••	•••	•••	228
Sitta-rattai	•••	•••	***	•••	48, 267
Siyambula	· • • •	•••	• • •	•••	238
Sudu-attana			•••	•••	130
Sudu-duru	•••	•••	•••	•••	123
Sudu-endary	ı-tel	•••	•••	•••	188
Sudu-handu	ņ	•••	•••	•••	<b>22</b> 3
- •	•••	•••	•••	•••	233
	•••	•••	•••	•••	38
Sudu-nikka	•••	•••	• • •	•••	<b>2</b> 56
Sudu-nitul	•••	•••	•••		203
Sudu-pásána	ım	•••	•••		<b>57</b>
	•••	•••	•••	•••	207
Sudu-péra-g	adi	•••	• • •		207
Sudu-tuttan	•	•••	•••	•••	261
Súkari	•••	•••	•••	•••	221
Sunu-vila	•••	•••	•••	•••	153
		m	mı		
		Т,	Th.		
Tal	•••		•••	•••	76
Tál	•••	•••	•••	-	76
Tal-akuru	•••	•••	•••	•••	220
Tal-arak		•••	•••	•••	<b>27</b> 6
Tál-gahá	•••	•••	. •••	•••	76
Táli-paț	•••	•••	•••	•••	116
Talís-pattu	ru		•••	•••	144 76
Talla	•••	•••	•••	•••	227
Talla-atta	•••	•••	•••	•••	227 227
Talla-tel	•••	. •••	•••	•••	221
Tal-súkarí	•••	•••	•••		23
Tál-vená	•••	•••		•••	118
Talabo	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
Tana	•••	•••		•••	2
Tanakal	•••	•••	•••	•••	

	INDEX O	F CINGALES	E SYNONYMES	•	657
Tat-rá	•••	•••	•••		246
Té-kola	•••	•••	•••	•••	240
Tel	•••	•••	•••	•••	8
<b>Thóvar</b>	,•••		•••	•••	138
Tibbatu	•••	•••	•••	•••	231
Timbiri	•••	•••	•••		132
<b>T</b> ippili	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
Tippili-múl	•••	•••	•••	•••	99
Tiringu	•••	•••	•••	•••	249
Titta-hondal	a	•••	•••	•••	248
Titta-rata-k	otambá	•••	•••		46
Tittaval	•	•••	•••	•••	46
Tóra	•••	•••		•••	95
Trista-válu-r	núl	•••		•••	162
		•••		•••	102
		U.			
Úk	•••	•••	•••		219
Uluva	•••	•••	•••	•••	249
Una-kapuru	••	•••	•••	•••	65
Una-lunu	•••	•••	•••		<b>65</b>
Úru-tora	•••	•••	•••	•••	9 <b>5</b>
		37		•••	20
~		$\mathbf{v}$ .			
Vacha-nábhi		•••	•••	•••	26
•	•••	•••	•••	,	180
Vahín-vatur	u	•••	•••	•••	<b>53</b>
Val-endaru	•••	•••	•••	•••	163
Val-lúnú	•••	•••	•••	•••	250
Vál-molagu		•••	•••	•••	121
Vál-molavú	•••	•••	•••	•••	121
Vará	•••	•••	•••	•••	82
Vará-gahá	•••	•••	•••	•••	82
	•••	•••	•••	•••	180
Vaturu	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>53</b>
Vaturu-nikka	8	•••	•••	•••	256
Vedi-lunu	•••	•••	•••	•••	206
Vel	•••	•••	•••		2
				83	

Velicha-ing	ıru	•••	•••	•••	<b>262</b>
Vellich-cha-			•••	•••	253 253
Vellich-cha-	-mudra-pala	ım	•••	•••	
Velmadata		•••	•••	•••	218
Volmi	•••	•••	•••	•••	148
Vená-kiri	•••			•••	23
Vengáram	•••	•••	•••	•••	230
Venivel			•••	•••	117
Vepál-arsi	•••	•••	•••	•••	269
Vepál-pál	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 59
		w.			
Walkotondu	ı	•••	•••	•••	58
		Y.			
Walikada k	:440.00				141
Yakkada-k	• •	•••	•••		104
Yakka-mad	iu	•••	•••	•••	166
Yelu-kiri	•••	•••	•••	•••	-43

## INDEX OF BURMESE SYNONYMES.

# A, A, Á, A.

Agi-kesu-sí		•••	•••	•••	189
Akhav	•••		•••	•••	6
Aálu-paká	•••	***	•••	•••	206
·	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	206
Amie	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
Angén-kegu-	si	•••	•••	•••	188
Ang-oun	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
Anoun	•••	•••	•••	***	5
Anóye	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
Anú	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
Apin	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
<b>Apóén</b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
Ași	•••	•••	•••	•••	3
Asi	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
Así	•••	•••	•••	•••	7
Ati	•••	•••	•••	•••	3
Au	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
<b>Α</b> ú	•••	•••	•••	•••	192
Ауе	•••	•••	•••	•••	8, 56
Ayoe	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
Ayu	•••	•••	•••	•••	191
Ayu-mişu-e	•••	•••	•••	•••	88
•••		D D1			
		$\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}h.$			
Bådam	•••	•••	•••	•••	45
Bavanet	•••	, •••	•••	•••	164
Bh-ain	•••	•••	•••	•••	190
Bh-ain-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	193

	,				193
Bh-ain-bin-	ami	•••	• • •,	. • • •	
Bh-ain-zi	<b>;··</b>	•••	•••	•••	194
Bhálá	•••	•••	•••	• • •	89
$m{B}$ hé $f{n}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	86
$m{B}m{h}$ é $m{\dot{n}}$ -bi $m{\dot{n}}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	85
$Bh$ é $\dot{\mathbf{n}}$ -si	•••	•••	•••	•••	86
Bhin	•••	•••	•••	•••	190
Bhin-bin	•••		•••	••• \	193
Bhin-bin-an	aí	•••	•••	•••	193
Bhin-sí	•••	•••	• • • •	••••	194
Bhúdína	•••	•••	•••	•••	173
Bíla-magişí		•••		•••	33
Bin		•••		•••	1
Bou-kho-e	•••	•••	•••		18
	•••	•••	•••	,	18
, •		•••	•••	*	76
Bringi-loba	11	•••	•••	•••	
		Ch.			
Cha-gio					116
Chain	•••	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	191
Onail	•••	•••	•••	•••	
		D, Ņ			
Dán	•••	•••	•••	• •••	141
Dándalon-b	•	•••	•••	•••	176
Dán-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	167
Dou-th's	•••	•••	•••	•••	124
Dou-th's		•••	•••	•••	124
1,500 1,100	•••		•••		
		G			
Gamou	•••	•••	•••	•••	165
Ginsi-khi <b>a</b>	v	•••	•••	***	262
Gin-sin	•••	•••	•••	•••	262
Giyonsabá	•••	•••	* •••	•••	249
Gon	•••	•••	•••	•••	149
Goyazin	•••	•••	•••	•••	71
Gue-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 33
Gán	•••	•••	•••	•••	149

#### H.

		11.			
Hinkanoe-sú	bá	•••	•••	•••	41
Hinnoe súbá	•••	•••	•••	•••	41
'Hman'	•••	•••	•••	•••	139
		K, K	h.	,	
Kado	•••	•••	•••	•••	177
Kaiye-ni	•••	•••	•••	•••	123
Kalain-si	•••	•••	•••		80
Kalú-khén-b	ouħ	•••	•••	•••	218
Kalane-șói	•••		•••	•••	181
Kalá-pinzain	a.	•••	•••	•••	185
Kala-şaghiá	·. •	•••	•••	•••	220
Kala-tigiyá	•••	•••	•••	•••	220
Kála-zounti	•••	•••	• • •	***	63
Kála-zoun-y	<b>a</b> -și	•••	•••	•••	63
Kalén-zi	•••	•••	•••	•••	· 80
Kamákhá	•••	•••	•••	•••	64
Kamou-yeki	•••	•••	•••	•••	235
Kán	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 3 <b>5</b>
Kanakho-3i	•••	•••	•••	•••	120
Kanin-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	132
Kán-gí	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>25</b>
Kánsó	•••	•••	•••	•••	66
Kanyeŋ-gi	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>132</b>
Кануо-ті	•••	•••	•••	•••	61
Káphi-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	114
Kaşi	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>13</b> 6
Kattrá-así	•••	•••	•••	• • •	201
Ke-hin-gá-h		•••	•••	•••	176
Kénbhou-pe	• ••	•••	•••	•••	21
Kénbhou-şí	•••	•••	•••	•••	21
Kenbh-oun-	·bi <b>n</b>	•••	•••	•••	110
Kenbon-ti	•••	•••	•••	•••	21
Keo-khin	•••	•••	•••	•••	41
Keoki-bin	•••	•••	•••	***	<b>255</b>

Kegu-zi		•••	•••	215
Kegu-gi			•••	163
Kesán-ni		•••	•••	37
Keşún-phiú	•••	•••	•••	38
Kegu-gi	•••	•••	•••	187
Kegu-zi	•••	•••	•••	215
$Kh$ abó $\dot{\mathbf{n}}$		•••	•••	235
Khamákhá	•••	•••	•••	64
$Kh$ amó $\mathbf{\hat{n}}$		•••	•••	234, 235
Khamou	•••	•••	•••	165
Khanakho-s	s <b>i</b> .	•••	•••	120
Kháν	•••	•••	•••	6
Khayan		•••	•••	232
Khayan-kaz	zo	•••	•••	232
Khema- $ph$ i		•••	•••	203
Khiá-si	٠	•••	•••	104
Khia-ti		•••	•••	104
Khi-si	•••	•••	•••	226
Khu-e-le	•••	•••		178
Khwele		•••	•••	178
Khyáá	•••	•••	•••	54
Kian	•••	•••	•••	219
Kigi-samy		•••	•••	105
Kihin	•••	•••	•••	123
Kíhiň	•••	•••	•••	123
Kin-khen-		•••	•••	202
Kin-khen-		•••	•••	203
Kiva-la-m	-	•••	•••	24
Kiyán		•••	•••	219
Kiyanu	•••	•••	•••	184
Kiyáganoi	ņ	•••	•••	125
Kiyá-şí		•••	•••	104
Kiyav-poé		•••	•••	150, 194
Kiyav-poc Kiyn-e	* ***	•••	•••	95
Kiyou-bh			~	256
•		•••	•••	41
Kiyou-khi	п	***	•••	

	INDEX OF	BURMESE	SYNONYMES.		<b>6</b> 63
Kiyubán-bin		•••	•••		256
' Koyangali'		•••			39
	•••	•••	•••	35	5, 118
	•••	•••	•••		35
/ 3 /	•••	•••	•••		211
Kukanj-G Kukaya	•••	•••	•••		211
Kúku	•••	•••	•••		<b>23</b> 0
Kunc-lá-mou			•••	•••	24
Kún-si	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••			54
Kún-yoe	•••	•••	•••		98
Itun-joc	•••	_			
		L			
Lakhiya	•••	•••	•••	•••	230
Laphe-khiáv	· · · ·	•••	. •••	•••	240
Lene	•••	•••	•••	•••	3 <b>2</b>
Lengan-poer	n	•••	•••	•••	92
$\mathbf{Le}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{he}$		•••	•••	•••	32
Lepiah-poén	٠	•••	•••	•••	92
Lepán-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	75
Lephán-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	75
Let-khy-a	•••	•••	•••	•••	230
Lim	•••	•••	•••	•••	185
Linhe	•••	•••	•••	•••	32
Lobán	•••	•••	•••	•••	66
		M.			
Magi	•••	•••	•••	• • •	238
Mahn	•••	•••	•••	•••	139
Mai	•••	•••	•••	•••	161
Maine	•••	•••	•••	•••	161
Maiyá	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
Maiyagán	•••	•••	•••	•••	73
Maizali	•••	•••	•••	•••	94
Maizali-gi	• . •	•••	•••	•••	93
Málaká- $ph$	iú	•••	•••	•••	207
Málaki-ní	•••	•••	•••	•••	207
Mango-și	•••	•••	•••	•••	145

.

Mayo-bin	•••	·		•••	82
Mé	•••	•••	•••	•••	161
Me-áv-me-su	ie- <i>kh</i> a-ti	•••	•••	•••	224
Mé-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	161
Me-biyu	•••	•••	•••	•••	117
Méné	•••	•••	•••	•••	161
Mengo-ti	•••	•••	•••	•••	145
Mesan-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	33
Mezali	•••	•••	•••		94
Mi	•••		•••	•••	6
Miavmen-sue	e-khe-gi	•••	•••	•••	224
Mí-bé	•	•••	•••	•••	<b>54</b>
Midu-ye	•••	•••	•••	•6	87
$\mathbf{Mie} ext{-}ph$ iú	•••	•••	•••	•••/	117
Minkhuá-big	1	•••	•••	•••	158
Míşu-e	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	87
Miya-mó-e	•••		•••	•••	48
	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
Mi-ziphiyu		• •	•••	•••	198
Mi-ziphiyu-a	•	•••	•••	•••	198
Mizu-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	175
Mo	•••	•••	•••	•••	39
Molamiyái-p		•••	•••	•••	244
Mou	•••	•••	•••	•••	39
Móulá	•••	•••	•••	•••	212
Moulá		•••	•••		212
Mó-yé	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>53</b>
Múdain	•••	•••	•••	•••	127
$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{\acute{u}}\mathbf{da}ng$	•••	•••	•••	•••	127
Muŋŋiyén-zi	•••	•••	• ••	•••	229
•••		37 37			
<b>AT</b>		N, Ņ.			116
Nabiye	•••	•••	•••	•••	227
Nahu-sí	•••	•••	•••	•••	160
Nanat-poén	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
Nana-zi Nan la dán	•••	•••	•••	•••	142
Nán-ki-dáv	•••	•••	•••	•••	

	INDEX OF	BURMESI	SYNONYMES.		665
Nanloun-kiy	i <b>n-a</b> phiyu	•••	•••		22
Nánlun-kh-d		•••		• • •	21
Nanlun-mai	'n	·	•••	•••	21
Nannasi	•••	•••	•••	•••	47
Nantayu	•••		•••	•••	169
Napiyá-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	178
Napiyá-sí	•••	•••	•••	•••	179
Na-pou-tin	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>1</b> 16
Nașa-ni	•••		•••	•••	<b>2</b> 09
Nasa <i>ph</i> iyu	•••	•••	•••	•••	223
Náyakon	•••	•••	•••	•••	201
Náyu-sí	•••	•••	•••	•••	87
Negiya-si	•••	•••	•••		152
Négiyá-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	152
Nenzi-poén		•••	•••		217
Nesi-poen	. • • •		•••	•••	217
Niyáv-kí-dá		•••	•••		142
No	•••	•••	•••		8, 166
No-e-giyu	•••	•••	•••	•••	148
Noe-khiyu	•••	•••	•••	•••	148
Noe-khiyu-			•••	•••	148
Nóye	•••	•••	•••		2
Noye-saku	•••			•••	55
Nusí	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 93
•		0, 0	5.		
On-di	•••	•••	•••	•••	112
On-di-piii		•••	•••	•••	112
Oiiși	•••	•••	•••	•••	112
Ón-sí	•••	•••	• • •	•••	113
Óń-si	•••	•••		•••	113
Oiiși-pin	•••	•••	•••	•••	112
On-ti		,	•••	•••	112
On-ti-pin	•••		•••	•••	112
		P, Ph	•		
Padá	•••	•••		•••	158
Padá	•••	•••	•••	•••	158
				84	

*

•				40
Padagogi	•••	•••	•••	130
Padáyin-khatta	•••	•••	•••	40
Pade-goji	•••	•••	•••	
$Pai-khiii \dots$	•••	•••	• • •	98
Pai-san	•••	•••	•••	119
Paisán-si	•••	•••	•••	119
Pakhén	•••	•••	•••	98
Pálopinan-ú	•••	•••	•••	171
Pán	•••	•••	•••	4, 119
'Pan'	•••	•••	•••	119
Pánkhadé	•••	•••	•••	238
Pánvu	•••	•••	•••	165
Panyu-kamún	•••	<b></b>	•••	165
Páv		•••	•••	78 78
Páv-si		•••	•••	78 <b>7</b> 8
Páv-s:		•••	•••	78
Payen		•••	•••	235
Payin		•••	•••	235
Payo		•••	•••	84 116
Pé-bin		•••	•••	116
Pédon		•••	•••	3
Penán-ka-zi		, · •••	•••	249
Penle-on-și		•••	•••	169 98
Pezinng-oun		•••	•••	89
TO 7 / 1 /		•••	•••	241
Phángá-si		•••	•••	241
Phan-khá-si.	•••	•••	•••	97
<b>7</b> 7			•••	82
<b>~</b> 1		•••	•••	178
Pido-sin .		•••	•••	1
Pin		•••	•••	178
Pindo-șin	•••	. •••	•••	185
T 1440 OF 110		•••		145
Pinzakání-sí		•••	•••	145
Pinz-gani-di		••		185
<b>1</b> 11121	•••			?61
Piyaanbu	•••	•••		

	INDE	X OF BURMESE	SYNONYMES.		667
Piyá-ye		•••	•••	•••	172
Piyo	•••	•••	•••	•••	84
Piyo-sí	•••	••• 9	•••	• • •	241
Póén	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
Pónye	•••	•••	***	•••	23
Puve-kain-y		•••	•••	•••	94
		s, ș, <u>s</u> , <i>s</i> /	h, Şh.		
· C-			•••	•••	231
Şa Səhələn ek	•••	•••			50
Sabalen-gí	•••	•••		•••	237
Sabi-e-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>253</b>
Şabi-şi	•••	•••	•••	•••	257
Sabi-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	253
Şabya-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	257
Sabyá-și	4	• • •	••		237
Sabyezi	•••	•••	•••	•••	120
Ṣa-díva	•••	•••	•••	•••	175
Sagá-pán	•••	•••	•••	•••	219
Saghia	•••	•••	***		220
Saghiá-phiá	l	•••	•••	•••	116
Ságiyo	•••	•••	•••	•••	221
Sála-misri	•••	••	•••	•••	209
Ṣalé-biṇ	. ••	•••		•••	210
Ṣalé-ṣi	•••	•••	•••	•••	168
Samah-ni	•••	•••	•••	•••	71
<b>Şáme</b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Sá-me	•••	•••	•••	• • • :	71
Samhúm	•••	•••	•••	•••	91 51
Samin	•••	. •••	•••	•••	
Samou-né	•••	• • •	•••	•••	183
Samusaba	•••	**1	•••	•••	199
Şámyá-şí	•••	•••	•••	•••	105
Sán	•••	•••	•••	•••	191
Şan	•••	•••	•••	•••	191
Şana-gî	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
Şana-şi	•••	•••	•••	***	115

Sanatho-asi		•••	•••	•••	83
Sanatho-bin	•••	•••	•••		145
	•••		•••	•••	145
Sanato-pin	•••	•••		•••	83
Sanato-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	209
Sandaku	•••	•••	•••		223
Sandakú	•••	•••	•••	•••	141
Şán <i>kh</i> i	•••	••••	•••	•••	126
Sanóe	•••	•••	•••	•••	141
Sánpiy <b>á</b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	142
$\mathtt{Sa-}ph$ an-bin			•••	•••	143
Ṣáphán-biṇ		•••	•••	•••	143
Sa <i>ph</i> anti		•••	•••	•••	192
Sasavá	•••	•••	•••	•••	Α
Sataphu			•••	•••	192
Sáye-biyán	•••	•••		•••	<b>2</b> 5
Sé		•••	•••	•••	182
Segiyáv	• : •	•••	•••	•••	86
Ségiyáv-así		•••	•••	•••	86
Séjáv-bin	•••	•••	•••		85
Sejáv-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	86
Se <i>kh</i> ági	•••				189
			•••	•••	161
Sham-me	•••	•••	•••	•••	137
Shazánv-ji	•••	•••		•••	137
Sházávngi	•••	•••	•••		<b>3</b> 9
Shazavn-le		•••	•••	•••	257
Shazávn-le		•••	•••		137
Shazávn-mi	na	•••	•••		96
Shazi	•••	•••	•••	•••	20
Shazi-bin	•••	•••	•••	,	62
Shingu	•••	•••			62
Shin-khu	٠	•••	•••		107
Sh-onsakha	ava	•••	•••		104
Sh-on-si	haná	•••		•••	107
Sh-on-taki		•••			62
Shue-saku		•••			62
Shue-zain		•••			53
Shurma-kl	uyia	•••	,···		

	INDEX OF	BURMESE	SYNONYMES.		669
Şí	•••				3
Si	•••		•••	•••	4
Sí	•••	•••	•••	•••	7
ន្លរ		•••		•••	8
Sigiyo	•••	•••	•••	· • •	86
Sihosaye-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	46
Sikhav	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
Sikiyabo	•••	•••	•••	10	2, 103
Sima-dou	•••	•••	•••	•••	147
Simbo-kamá	khá	•••	•••	•••	173
Şimbo-kesu	•••	•••	•••	•••	163
Simbo-kham	á <i>kh</i> a	•••		•••	173
Simbo-maiza		• >•	•••	•••	93
Simbo-noegi	yu	•••	•••	•••	148
Simbo-saphá		•••	•••	•••	142
Şimbo-şi	•••	•••	•••	•••	89
Şimbo-şikiya	bo	•••	•••	•••	103
Simbo-tamá-		•••	•••	•••	173
Simbo-thama	ágá	•••	•••	•••	173
Simbo-thama	a.khá.	•••	•••	•••	173
Simbo-to-kes	ξά'n		•••	•••	<b>225</b>
Simizu		•••	•••	•••	205
Símmi-dáv	•••	•••		•••	147
Singo-moné	•••	•••	• • •	•••	245
Sinng-ou-mi	a-si	•••	•••	•••	49
Sinza-manne		•••		•••	245
Şippin	• • •	•••	•••	•••	1
Şi-şi	•••	•••	•••	•••	139
Şis- <i>kh</i> yá-si	•••	•••		•••	163
Sissa.	•••	•••	•••	•••	7
Şissi	•••		•••		172
Şitto-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	223
Şiya-pin	•••	•••	•••	•••	171
Somblóň-zi	•••	•••	· · ·	•••	196
Subán	•••	•••	•••	•••	89
Sule-anén	•••		•••	•••	247
Sule-gi	•••	•••	•••	•••	194

Sun	•••	•••	•••	•••	204
Sápa-dán	•••	•••	•••	•••	62
Supán	•••	•••	•••	•••	89
Suppiya	•••	•••	•••	•••	224
Súrma-khiy	0	•••	•••	•••	53
•					
		T, T, 2	<i>ሮኤ</i> .		
Tabí-ti	•••	•••	•••	25	3, 257
Tadíva	•••	•••	•••	•••	120
Tagiyá	•••		•••	•••	219
Tagiya-phiú		•••	•••	•••	220
Tainngiya		•••	•••	•••	81
Tainhiya	•••	•••	•••	•••	81
Takhvá-si			•••	•••	122
Tali-bin		•••	•••	•••	209
Tali-si	•••	•••		•••	210
Tama-bin	•••	•••	•••		64
	•••	•••	•••	• • •	141
Tambiya	•••	•••	•••	•••	105
Ţámbiya-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
Tana	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
Ţana-gi	••	•• `	•••	•••	115
Tana-maiya	•••	•••	•••	•••	115
Tana-și	•••	•••	•••	•••	83
Tanato-asi	•••	•••	•••	•••	145
Tanato-bin	•••	***	•••	•••	250
Tankaet-tva	•••	•••	•••	•••	141
Ţánkhi	•••	•••	•••	•••	126
Tanún	•••	•••	•••	•••	39
Tazávon-le-	pa	•••	•••	•••	61
Thamágá	•••	•••	•••	• • •	64
Thamakhá	•••	•••	•••	•••	19
'Thama-khy	yoke.	•••	•••	•••	76
Thán-bin	•••	•••	. • • •	•••	205
Than-mo	• • • •	•••	•••		203
Than-pon-y	е	•••	***	•••	7
Then	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•

	INDEX	OF BURNESE	SYNONYMES.		671
Then-misu-e.	•••	•••	•••	•••	88
Thombiyu .	•••	•••	•••	•••	117
Thón-phiyu		•••	•••	•••	83
Ti	•••	•••	•••		3
Tí-di	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	139
Tihotiya-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	46
Tikhav	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
	•••	••• ·	•••	•••	163
Tikyobo	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>102, 1</b> 03
		•••	•••	•••	163
Timbo-le-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	135
Timbó-mezal	•	• • •	•••	•:•	93
Timbo-și	•••	•••	•••	•••	89
Timbo-thán-c	di	•••	•••	•••	142
Timbo-tikyob		•••	•••		103
•		•••	•••	•••	205
Tinyugi	•••	•••	• • • •	• • •	201
Ti-sí	•••	•••	•••	•••	151
Ţisí	•••	•••	, •••	•••	172
Titto-bin	•••	•••	•••	•••	223
Tiye-pin	•••	•••	•••	•••	171
To-kanakho-	si	•••	•••,	•••	120
To-kesún	•••	•••	. •••	•••	250
To-khanakho	o-si	. •••	A. +.+	•••	120
Tó-pelen-mo		•••	•••	•••	248
To-sh-ou-bip	···	• 4.0	• • • •	•••,	35
To-sikiya-şî		•••	•••	•••	36
Ţo-somblón-	· <b>z</b> i	•••	•••	•••	196
Tou-sh-ou-b	iņ	•••	•••	•••	35
Touta	•••	•••	•••		238
'Tsein-apho	···	•••	•••	•••	<b>2</b> 30
-					
		U, U.			
<b>U</b> .		•••	•••		6
Ú	•••	•••	•••	•••	192

J					34
Úshi-ti	•••	•••		•••	
Úshi-si	•••	•••	•	•••	34
		v.			
Vá (Wá)		•••	•••	•••	149
Vá-bin (W		•••	•••	•••	149
Và-chhà	•••	•••`	•••	•••	65
Vádegá-sá	•••	•••	• • •	•••	65
$\nabla a$ -mo	•••	•••	•••	•••	205
Vasan	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>65</b>
Vasan		•••	•••	•••	65
Vá-si (Wá	-si)	•••	•••	•••	149
Vátheá-kiy	-		•••	•••	65
Vathegasa		•••		•••	65
Vettaka	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>192</b>
Vettakayá		. • • •	•••	•••	192
Vo-mou-no		• • •	•••	•••	129
Vo-mou-ni		•••	•••	•••	129
· O · Moto · jit	u	•••	•••		
		Y.			
Yánzain-y	ébiy <b>án</b>	•••	•••	•••	25
Yán-zin	•••	•••	•••	•••	206
<b>Y</b> é	•••		•••	•••	53
Yé-kiyubá	n-bi <u>n</u>	•••	•••	•••	256
Yé-ná	•••	•••	•••	•••	195
Yená	•••	•••	•••	•••	195
Yo-e	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
Yoe-kiyá-p	pi <b>n-ba</b>	•••	•••	, •••	117
Youn-padi	-și	•••	•••	•••	13
Youn-padi	-ti	•••	•••	•••	13
Yove-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	16
Yu-e-si	•••	•••	•••	•••	16
		z.			
7.1:-1					180
Zadiphu Zádiphu-a	nóéu	•••	•••	•••	180
Zauiphu-a	bosii	•••	•••	•••	*

	INDEX O	F BURMESE	SYNONYMES.		673
			•		42
<b>Nava</b> ša	•••	•••	•••		198
Zi <i>ph</i> iyu		•••	•••	•••	
Zíphiyu-şí		•••	•••	•••	197
_	•••	•••			<b>263</b>
Zí-șí	•••	•••	•••	•••	123
Zíyá	•••	•••	• • •	•••	
•			•••	•••	63
Zoun-și	•••	•••		`	63
Zoun-ya-și	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>.</b>

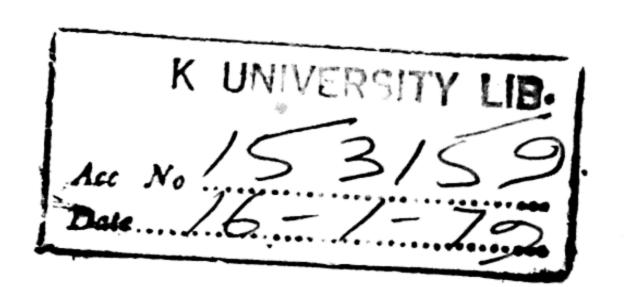
*

#### LIST OF ERRATA.

```
15, lines 1 and 2, for 'corylifolio' read corylifolia.
Pag:
                 19, for 'Pharmacopœi' read Pharmacopœia.
       18, line
                 30, for ಶಿಮ್ಮುದಿಗಿದಾ read ೀಮ್ಮುದಿಗಿದಾ.
       18, "
  "
                  6, from below, for 'easly' read 'easily.'
       20, ,,
                 16, for റുന്തിരിണ്ടകാടിreadമുന്തിരിങ്ങകാടിം
       23,
             "
  "
                  19, for 'Phænix' read Phænix.
       23,
  "
                  17, for 'but' read 'yet.'
       43,
             ,,
  "
                   8, for 'Elakáy-virai' read Elakáy-virai.
       45,
  "
             "
                   8, for 'Ela-káya-vittulu' read Elakáya-vittulu.
       45,
  "
             "
       51,
                   7, for 'ajwain' read ajowan.
             ,,
  ,,
       52,
                          do.
             ,,
  "
                  21, for 'Nettávil' read Nettávil.
       52,
             ,,
  "
                  11, for 'Nardoscychis' read Nardostachys.
       57,
  "
             "
                   2, for 'Madura-káméshvari' read Madhura-
       58,
  "
                        káméshvari.
                  13, for 'Malabaricus' read Malabaricum.
       59,
  "
             "
                   8, from below, for 'orchidioides' read Orchioides.
       60,
  "
             "
                                   for 'Malabarious' read Malu-
       60,
                          do.
  "
                        baricum.
                 22, for 'racemosis' and 'sarmentosis'
       61,
                        rocemosus and sarmentosus, respectively.
                   5, for 'azadarach' read azedarach.
       64,
             "
  "
                -5, from below, for 'Phalvara' read Phalvárá.
       65,
  "
                  12, for 'an' read 'any.'
       71,
  "
                  19, for 'transulent' read translucent.
        77,
  "
                  عرب بهل read گرج بهل .
22, for موہ اورہار وہ عربی read میں 22, for موہار
       78,
  "
       79,
  "
                 21, for 'calumbo' read Calumba, in T places.
       82,
  "
                   3, from below, for كلس read كلس.
        82,
  ,,
                   8, and 10 from below, for 'Rhuburb' read
        83,
            "
   "
                         Rhubarb, in 2 places.
                   2 and 3, forകാടുതിപ്പിലി readകാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി.
        99, lines
   ,,
                  12, insert 'a' before the word 'great.'
       100, line
                  14, for 'correcty' read 'correctly.'
       102,
             "
                   6, for 'it' read 'its.'
       111,
             "
                    3, for 'Cáphi' read Káphi.
       114,
             ,,
                    5, from below, for 'Colbr.' read Colebr.
      116,
             "
                  13, for 'Mattanga' read Mattanna.
       122,
             "
                   8, for 'Orchidioides' read Orchidides.
      124,
             "
                   6, for 'Nardastachys,' read Nardastachys.
       129,
```

```
3, from below, for گذر read گذر.
Page 131, line
                 16, for, 'Burn,' read Burm.
      134,
                   . ز هر هٔ کا و read ز هرگا و 2, from below, for
      138,
             *
  "
                  7, for 'terbinthinate' read terebinthinate.
      140,
                 18 tur 'Chi, iya-pé atti' read Shiriya-pé-atti.
      143,
  "
                  11, for 'Indica' read Indicus.
      153,
             ,,
                   8, from below, for 'ODERATA' read ODORATA.
  "
      155,
             ,,
                   9, from below, insert 'a' before the word 'more.'
  "
      157,
             "
                  11, from below, for 'Solanace' read Solanacee.
      163,
             ,,
                   7, for 'fsequently' read 'frequently.'
      166,
             "
                  15, for 'Gai-nu-dúdh' read Gái-nu-dúdh.
  "
      166,
             "
                  13, for 'Phol' rend Pohl.
      171,
                   4, from below, for 'Jingam' read Jingan.
      185,
                  14, for ಬಿಟ್ಟಹರಳಿಣೆ read ಚಿಟ್ಟಹರಳಿಣೆ.
      188,
                   8, for 'Sesamam' read Sesamum.
       189,
                            'Molu-yerandi-nu-tél' read Mouu-
       189,
   "
                         yerandi-nu-tél.
                   2, from below, insert (Arab.) after the words
       200, ...,
                         .فلفل آ سو د
                   12, Consider the word 'Polanisia' as obsolete.
       204,
                  15, for Karala-gila voona read Harala-
       214,
   ,,
                         gida ಹಾರಳಗಿದಾ.
                  21,forRójáp-pú-tittíppuேரு ஜாப்பூ தித்திப்புread
       217,
                         Irójáp-pú-tittíppá இரோஜாப்பூதித்தீப்பு.
       220, lines 11 and 12, for വെൺവത്തുസാര read വെ
                         ൺ പംഞ്ചഹാര.
                   20, for Ráp-sharukkarai நாட்ச நக்கரை read
       220, line
                         Irap-sharukkarai இராட் சருக்கரை.
                    5, for 'Pál-akuru' read Pol-akuru.
       221,
                    3, for 'Willah' read Will.
        222,
              "
    "
                   11, for 'Ala' read Aloe.
        230,
    ,,
        236, last line, for 'Dát gundak' read Dál-gandak.
                   15, for 'Gazmájú' read Gazmázú.
        239,
             line
    "
                   16, for 'Sagván' read Ságván.
        240,
              "
    ,,
                    5, for లాలాలువు read లాలాయువు<sub>క</sub>్త
        243,
              ,,
    ,,
                   21, for 'Tél-kojukka' read Tél-kojukka.
        244,
                   16, for 'Pál-rá' read Pol-rá.
        246,
              ,,
    "
                    4, from below, for 'not yet began'
                                                             read
        246,
    ,,
                          'have not yet begun.'
                    11, for 'Gahung' read Gahun.
        249,
               ,,
                     9, for 'propogated' read propagated.
        252,
               ,,
        بيد انه read بايد انه read بايد انه read بايد انه
                     6, for 'Saská-drakhya' read Suká-drákhyá.
        253, line
        256, last line, for 'Justicia' read 'Justicia.'
        259, line 5, from below, in the foot-note, for 'constitutes
     "
                          read constitute.
```

Page	272.	line	2, for 'Realger' read Realgar.
I agv	979	lines	5 and 6 for 'Manusilan' and Manusaia, Isaa
,,	212,	пцел	Managhilai and Manushala, respectively.
,,	281,	line	4, from below, for 'hydrogogue read hydro-
			gogue.'
,,	282,	,,	20, for 'tuburcular' read 'tubercular.'
,,	315,	,,	8, insert 'of the' after the word 'whole.'
1)	315,	,,	3 from below, omit 'the' before the wind like.
"	317,	_	6 for 'written' read 'expressed,
,,	340,	-	4 for togailating read 'OSCIIIaVIIIA'
,,	343,	,,	o from helow for oscilating read oscillating
,,	345,	**	6 from halow for 'Jain read Jawy.
11	351,	,•	10 for 'neriennial read 'percunian
,,	352,	"	TO Com Company PART 10000FORS
,,	354,	٠,	3, from below, omit imore belore the with
• •	,	,	etronger
	356,		5, from below, insort 'the' before the word 'dry,
,,	361		13 for 'plant' read 'plants.
**			17 for 'dehescent' read 'dehiscent.
,,	362		The denescent rena assessment



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